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PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADORS AT THE CAPITALS OF BELLIGERENT POWERS

Washington, December 18.

The President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to the (here is inserted a designation of the government addrest) a course of action with regard to the present war which he hopes the government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit and as coming not only from a friend but also as coming from the representative of a neutral nation whose concern for its early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine how best to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue.

The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has long had it in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time, because it may now seem to have been prompted by a desire to play a part in connection with the recent overtures of the Central Powers. It has, in fact, been in no way suggested by them in its origin and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been independently answered but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances.

(*In the note to the Entente Allies the words "a desire to play a part in connection with" are omitted in the previous paragraph.*)

The President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them.

He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. He would be happy himself to serve, or even to take the initiative in its accomplishment, in any way that might prove acceptable, but he has no desire to determine the method or the instrumentality. One way will be as acceptable to him as another, if only the great object he has in mind be attained.

He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world.

Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful states now at war. Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this and against aggression or selfish interference of any kind.

Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amidst multiplying suspicions, but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice thruout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, he deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved.

In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world the people and government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent as that of any other people or government. They stand ready, and even eager, to coöperate in the accomplishment of these ends, when the war is over, with every influence and resource at their command.

But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest; but the President does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion, lest it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, and lest, more than all, an injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned for or repaired.

The President, therefore, feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world which all desire and in which the neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part.

If the contest must continue to proceed toward undefined ends by slow attrition, if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on one side or the other there are no more to offer; if resentments must be kindled that can never cool and despairs engendered from which there can be no recovery, hopes of peace and of the willing concert of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle.

The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitively stated.

The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms. But, stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definitive results, what actual exchange of guarantees, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success even, would bring the war to an end.

It may be that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms upon which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist are not so irreconcilable as some have feared: that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable.

The President is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, the neutral nations with the belligerent, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing. He believes that the spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned, and he confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world.

LANSING.

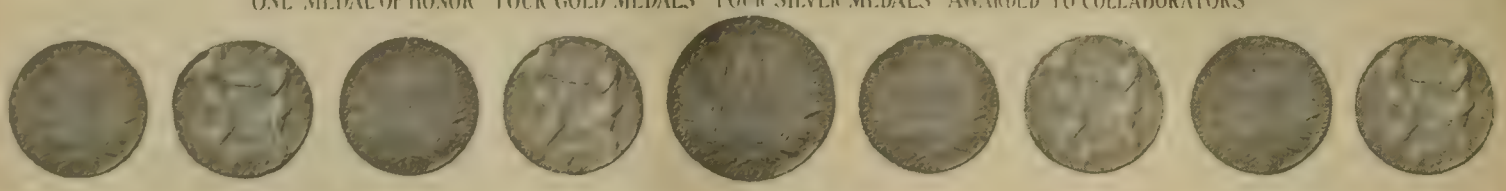


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The Independent

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Journal of Civilization

TO GERMANY

TO you, Germany, belongs the everlasting credit of first proposing peace. You have had the courage and candor to say that war should cease.

England has demanded "complete restitution, full reparation and effectual guarantees." These are stern words, but just.

It is now for you to meet the supreme test. Are you ready, with sincerity and sacrifice, to do your part in bringing about a righteous and abiding peace?

In your reply do not extol your victories. Do not hark back to the war's causes. The Allies have not objected to your proffer, but only to your exultings and disclaimers.

There are three proposals you can make. Make them. They will bring you victories no less renowned than those of war.

1. Offer to leave all questions of territory and indemnities, either to a tribunal of belligerents, or to a tribunal of belligerents and neutrals, or to a tribunal of neutrals.

2. Declare your willingness to enter upon an agreement with other nations for the limitation of armaments.

3. Announce your readiness to join a League to Enforce Peace.

These three proposals will make possible a just "restitution." They will effectuate an honorable "reparation." They will furnish the "guarantees" by which peace can be kept. They will stop the war. They may stop all war.

THE PRESIDENT'S INQUIRY

IMMEDIATELY after the Great War began President Wilson offered mediation to the belligerents. It was refused. Since then he has followed his policy of watchful waiting. Last week, however, he electrified the world by breaking his long silence and issuing a note to all the belligerents asking them to state specifically for what they are fighting. He disclaims any connection with the "overtures of the Central Powers." He says he is not proposing peace. He is "not even offering mediation." But he expresses his willingness "to take the initiative" if it be desired in any movement to effectuate a lasting peace, and avers that the United States is ready to coöperate. He even suggests that a League of Nations be formed "to insure peace and justice thruout the world."

Stripped of all side issues this means that the President of the United States has thrown the entire weight of his high office in favor of peace. That it will have a profound effect, no one can for a moment doubt. In our issue of November 29, 1915, The Independent devoted a long editorial to this question. As far as we are aware it was the first appeal made in the United States to our government to ask the belligerents to state "What Are You Fighting For." A strong and influential group of men and women organized as The American Neutral Conference Committee have also been urging the President,

1. To invite the belligerents to state the basis upon which they would be willing to begin peace negotiations.

2. To mediate by constructive peace proposals which shall safeguard the just claims of the belligerents and the common interests of all nations.

This Committee when it first came into wide public notice a few weeks ago was denounced in many high places both here and abroad, but the President has adopted in toto its first proposal and indirectly its second, and now most of the world acclaims.

The belligerents should accede to the President's friendly request. Every government owes it to its own people, whom it is calling upon to sacrifice their lives, as well as to the neutrals, whose sympathy it desires, that a clear statement be given to the world of what are the objects for which it is putting forth these stupendous efforts.

There is nothing absurd or irrational about such a question. It is permitted by The Hague Conventions. It does not ask "Why did you enter the war?" That is something for the future historian to discover if he can. Nor does it ask "What are your specific peace terms?" That must be answered by negotiation. The question is what do the belligerents hope, desire and believe themselves entitled to. Once that is given to the world, public opinion will act and react until the preposterous claims will be scorned or laughed out of court and the just ones will receive the acclaim of mankind. Then the opportunity for mediation or for direct negotiation will be here and that will be the beginning of the end.



Drawn for The Independent by W. O. Morris

UNCLE SAM: "IF YOU WANT PEACE, PUT DOWN YOUR THINGS, COME IN AND WE'LL TALK IT OVER"

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

THE Secretary of State has involved in disastrous confusion the proposal of the President to the warring powers that they make known the ends for which they are fighting and the terms on which they would be ready to make peace. When the American note was made public, it was naturally accepted at its face value as a sincere attempt by the chief neutral power to aid in the creation of conditions which would bring the coming of peace nearer. It bore every appearance of disinterestedness.

But the day after it was dispatched, Mr. Lansing, in an authorized statement, declared that neither the President nor himself regarded it as a peace note. He said that "we are drawing nearer to the verge of war ourselves and therefore we are entitled to know exactly what each belligerent seeks in order that we may regulate our conduct in the future." He reiterated that "the sending of this note will indicate the possibility of our being forced into the war."

Mr. Lansing's startling statement seemed to mean that the purpose of the United States in sending the note was not disinterested but selfish. That we were seeking not to clear the eyes of the world in order that the way to peace might be more distinctly seen, but to serve our own private ends of keeping aloof from the horrors that are devastating Europe.

After seeing the President, Mr. Lansing took it all back, declaring that he had no intention of intimating that the Government was considering any change in its policy of neutrality.

This is all very well. But it hardly clears the matter up. The President owes it to the American people to sweep away the confusion that naturally possesses their minds. Did Mr. Lansing, in his first statement, totally misrepresent the President's thought and purpose? Why was the note sent to the belligerent powers? *Was* it a peace note? If not, what was it?

The people must in the last analysis determine thru the expression of their massed opinion what the course of the United States is to be. They can form no serious and considered judgment while their minds are in confusion as to the facts. If the President is endeavoring to aid in the coming of peace the people will have one feeling about his efforts. If he is acting with some other purpose their reaction to the situation may be quite different. They should not be left in the dark.

POSSIBLE PEACE TERMS

AFTER two years and a half of fighting the outcome of the war is as much in doubt as ever. We know that the Allies outnumber the Central Powers nearly six to one, that they are vastly superior in wealth and resources, and that they have the whole outside world to draw on. It would seem, therefore, that the Allies must win in the long run. On the other hand the military strength and economic organization of the Central Powers have given them so far the advantage in the field and seem to be sufficient to enable them to hold out indefinitely. This is about all we know now, and we all knew this much after the first month of war.

Nor has the aim of the war become any clearer in the two years and a half. On the contrary each new belligerent entering the struggle has brought with it new issues, sometimes conflicting with those of its allies, and new purposes have been disclosed tending to distract the sympathies of the people of neutral nations. For instance, some of the Americans who ardently championed the cause of the Allies because of France and Belgium are not at all enthusiastic about the Russian acquisition of Constantinople or the Japanese acquisition of Chinese territory. On the other hand some of those who were disposed to sympathize with Germany at the beginning of the war would dislike to see Turkey retain Armenia, or Bulgaria annex Rumania.

In the absence of such authoritative statements of the claims of the belligerents we must do the best with what material we have, namely, the hints emanating from the embassies, the rumors of the neutral press, the vague utterances of ministers, the guesses of the well informed, the historic policy and known aspirations of the leading powers, and the discussions of peace terms in the papers of the nations involved in the war. From such clues as these we have compiled below what seem to us likely to be chief claims of the two parties and put in the parallel column what we surmize to be the sort of reception these claims would receive if the opposing party were now to consider them. We have not put down the extravagant ambitions voiced by chauvinistic journalists on either side, but only such demands as appear to be regarded as essential in the respective countries. Under the head of "Concessions" we have given what we think they might be willing to grant rather than to continue the fight.

CLAIMS AND COUNTERCLAIMS

Allies' Demands	*German Concessions*
Evacuation of France	Will be conceded
Evacuation of Belgium	Will be conceded
Compensation for destruction of property in France and Belgium	May be conceded
Constantinople to be given to Russia	Will be refused
Serbia to get Bosnia and Herzegovina	Will be refused
Italy to get Trentino, Gorizia, Triest and Albanian coast	Trentino and Gorizia possibly, Triest and Albania refused
Russia to get northern Persia	Will be conceded
England to get southern Persia	Will be conceded
France to get Syria	Will be refused
England to get Mesopotamia.	Will be opposed
Rumania to get Transylvania	Will be refused
Russia to get Armenia	May be conceded
Alsace and Lorraine restored to France	Possibly in part
England to get Egypt and Cyprus	Will be conceded
England to get Helgoland	Will be refused
Disarmament of Germany	Universal disarmament
Germany to be penalized by heavy indemnity for breaking the peace and violations of international law	Will be refused

German Demands	*Allies' Concessions*
Restoration of German East and Southwest Africa	Depends mostly upon the Union of South Africa
Restoration of Kamérun and Togoland	Depends upon France and England
Restoration of German islands in Pacific	Depends upon Japan, Australia and New Zealand
Restoration of Kiao-Chau to China	Promised conditionally by Japan at beginning of war
Rumania divided between Austria and Bulgaria	Might be willing to retrocede the Dobrudja to Bulgaria

Serbia to be divided between Austria and Bulgaria	Might be willing to give Serbian Macedonia to Bulgaria
Compensation for destruction of property in East Prussia and Galicia	?
Evacuation of Galicia by Russians	Will be conceded
Independence of Russian Poland	Autonomy of all Poland
Independence of Lithuania	?
Equal commercial rights	Refused by all the Allies according the Pact of Paris
Freedom of the seas	?
League to Enforce Peace	Agreed

In our last issue we exprest the wish that all parties should restore their conquests to their original owners in order to establish the principle that territorial aggrandizement may never again be made a motive for war. But we have little hope that this will be adopted, for most of the belligerents are frankly determined upon gaining more land, and some of them entered the war for this express purpose. Italy desires Italia Irredenta, the districts of the Austrian frontier inhabited largely by Italians. A large part of this was offered by Austria if Italy would remain neutral, but she insisted upon it all, as well as upon the eastern coast of the Adriatic, where her ambitions conflicted with those of Serbia and Greece. Doubtless Austria would now be willing to cede some territory in the Trentino and along the Isonzo in order to make peace, but since Italy has been a heavy expense and not of great service to England and France, they are not likely to support her extreme demands.

France is determined to recover Alsace and Lorraine and Germany is determined to keep them; but it has been intimated from German quarters that a strip of this debatable land, even wider than that now under French control, might be surrendered to France. There is in Germany a strong annexationist party that demands the retention of the Belgian and French territory now occupied, but the present government does not seem disposed to ask for any territorial gains for Germany. But Germany is likely to insist upon the dismantling of the Belgian forts and a commercial outlet at Antwerp.

The cost of continuing the war is so enormous that the question of indemnities becomes relatively unimportant. When the Allies present their bill for property destroyed in France, Belgium and Serbia, the Germans will file a counter-claim for property destroyed by the Russians in East Prussia, Galicia and perhaps Poland. This bill may be larger than the former, for the area fought over is greater and it has been more completely devastated. Germany could well afford to rebuild every house and factory she has knocked down rather than continue the war, but she would resist a punitive indemnity to the last, for that would involve an admission of being in the wrong. Probably the question of indemnity will be disguised in the territorial changes made in the map of Africa.

It looks as tho England would find it easier to agree on peace terms with Germany than with her allies and dominions. If Germany should insist upon the return of all of her colonies as the condition of evacuating France, Belgium, Russia, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania, could England persuade Japan to give up Kiao-Chau, Australia to give up Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, New Zealand to give up Samoa, and South Africa to give up German Southwest and East Africa, which they have conquered almost unaided?

It is evident at a glance why Russia resents most vehemently the idea of peace negotiations. The German demands press most heavily upon her. The Russian offer of some sort of self-government to all Poland—if it should be wrested from Germany and Austria—did not arouse as much confidence and enthusiasm among the Poles as the German promise of an independent kingdom for Russian Poland. But the "independence" of a kingdom established under such auspices would be doubtful, so probably some sort of a semi-detached state will be the outcome. The nationalist movement in Lithuania has been by no means so insistent as that of the Poles and is less likely to succeed.

The present conflict has been wittily and truthfully called "the War of the Turkish Succession," for most of its causes and its problems arise from the gradual dissolution of the Ottoman empire. The Balkan states are so intertangled that no satisfactory solution is possible, whoever wins. The best that can be hoped for is a passable and peaceable compromise. Over Constantinople there is apparently a deadlock. The Allies have promised it to Russia, but they have no present prospect of getting it. Germany will hold out to the bitter end for her beloved Berlin-Bagdad railroad, now almost completed, and Constantinople is its middle link. But even here an agreement is possible, for the straits might be put under some kind of international authority that would guarantee a free passage to Russian shipping. Similar guarantees should be given as to the outer doors of Suez and Gibraltar.

After all it is probable that the tug of war will come over the question of trade rights. Germany's commercial future depends upon her getting access again to the markets of the world, and she will fight longest to secure another treaty like that of Frankfort in 1871 which secured for her the same trade privileges in France as "the most favored nation." But the Allies in the Paris Conference bound themselves not to grant such a clause in the peace treaty, so it is hard to see what can be done about it.

Still, taken as a whole, the claims and counter-claims do not look impossible of arrangement. To say that a war must go on until one side is clearly victorious and the causes of the war are settled is absurd. A hundred years ago the United States and England signed a peace treaty that did not mention the causes of the war and each party to this day claims the victory. Many a peace conference that started in with a greater discrepancy of opinion than appears in the parallel columns above has come to a successful conclusion. If peace is wanted it can be had.

BILLY SUNDAY IN BOSTON

BILLY SUNDAY'S campaign in Boston—which unfortunately did not have the expected result of causing Boston to "go dry"—received even more than the usual tribute of printers' ink. His picturesque slang is a matter more of taste than of morals, as long as it does not impair his auditors' sense of reverence. Those who hear him will be less apprehensive on this score than those who read him. A more serious aspect of his work is that he ties up religion with various forms of unreason and traditionalism that look as grotesque these days as unicorns and one-eyed giants. Whoever endeavors to promote what is

true in religion by what is false in theory and erroneous in fact does religion an ill turn.

Mr. Sunday's undoubted success in putting some fresh moral fiber into the communities where he goes is a result obtained in spite of his exegetical moon-calves and hatred of evolution. He only hurts his greater success by classifying the accepted scientific tenets of our time as anti-religious, and denouncing his fellow ministers as a lot of "mutts." The attempt to promote truth by means of untruth is always followed by unfortunate reactions. We appeal from Mr. Sunday ill-informed and intolerant to Mr. Sunday better informed and more generous-minded.

NO WAY TO DO IT

IT is significant that whenever anyone in Congress wants to put a tax upon the dissemination of intelligence by increasing the rate of postage on periodicals the attempt is made by means of a "rider" upon an appropriation bill. A "rider" cannot be voted upon on its merits. The President cannot veto it without obstructing the appropriations for an entire integral part of the national service. The "rider" method of legislation is a hole-and-corner way of putting something thru Congress that would otherwise have little chance of success. It is thoroly mischievous.

This method is being tried once more, and the new proposal is more unjust and indefensible than any of its predecessors. It proposes a zone system of postal rates on periodicals ranging from one cent a pound for distances up to 300 miles to six cents a pound for distances over 1800 miles.

This plan would impose an almost impossible burden upon the publishers of national periodicals. Rather, the burden would fall upon the readers of national periodicals. For, in the last analysis, it is the magazine readers that pay the postage bills. Whether they realize it or not, they pay the postage on the magazines they subscribe for just as truly as if they affixt stamps to the wrappers themselves.

The earlier creators of our postal system realized this fully when they established first the two-cent-a-pound rate and then the cent-a-pound rate for periodicals. They knew that they were not granting a subsidy to publishers, but affording to the people themselves an opportunity to get their periodical literature, their news, discussion, information, entertainment, at the lowest possible price. They believed that to do so was good, for the dissemination of such educational and cultural influences as broadly as possible was conducive to the general welfare.

It is true that conditions have changed. But if it is found necessary to modify the cent-a-pound rate, the zone system for periodicals has nothing to commend it. It discriminates against national periodicals. It discriminates against the parts of the country far from the publishing centers. It is based on an erroneous theory —that the cost of transportation of postal matter shipped in bulk as magazines is proportional to the distance.

Let Congress face the matter openly and fairly. Let it do nothing precipitately and by secret ways. If any increase in the second class postal rate is to be made, it should apply to all magazines and periodicals alike—newspapers are now carried *free* within the county in which they are published—and to all parts of the country alike.

But in any case Congress has no right to impose this tax upon the reading public without full public consideration and untrammeled discussion.

AN ALL-GERMAN LIBRARY

GERMANY does not allow the war to distract her attention from that form of *Kultur* in which she has ever since the days of Gutenberg taken a peculiar pride, that is, book-making. More new books are published in Germany every year than in any other three countries, and if we add to them the German books printed in Austria, Switzerland and other countries, they form a large part of the world's literature.

It is now proposed to bring all books printed in German anywhere into one great reference library at Leipzig, the center of the German book trade, and for that purpose a magnificent building has been planned to hold the million volumes and to provide for the needs of a century to come. The first section of the building, costing about half a million dollars and housing half a million books, was opened in October last.

Practically all of the German publishers have agreed to give a copy of all future books to the Leipzig Library, and 5000 periodicals will be contributed. Daily papers are not included. The library is free to all comers.

In some respects the new Deutsche Bucherei des Börsenvereins der Deutschen Buchhändler —to give its full name— is decidedly ahead of either our Congressional Library or the British Museum.

WHAT THE HIGH COST OF LIVING MEANS TO YOU

The recent rise in the prices of food and almost everything else affects each of us in a different way. What makes one person happy brings embarrassment or ruin to another. The shoe pinches one because of the cost of leather: another finds it difficult to make both ends meet and so has to resort to oxtail soup and beef tongue.

Where does it hit you? Please write and tell us. What difference has it made in your mode of life? We want to hear from as many of our readers as possible within the next month. Don't write a dissertation on the subject. Take one or two items, the most serious of them, and say what you are doing about it—in two hundred words or fewer. We can get statistics from the government; we can get curves from the professors. What we want to know is whether you are glad or sorry and why; what you would like changed and how.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Wilson Makes Peace Move

On December 18 President Wilson sent a formal diplomatic communication to all of the nations engaged in the present Great War, inviting them to an exchange of views upon the question of terms of peace. The text of the note is substantially identical in the versions sent to each belligerent, but one sentence, disclaiming any necessary connection between the German peace overtures and the American offer, is worded differently in the notes sent to the Entente Allies and to the Central Powers. President Wilson makes his proposal from the point of view of "the representative of a neutral nation whose interests have been most seriously affected by the war and whose concern for its early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine how best to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue," and copies of the note have been sent to other neutral powers for their information and perhaps with a view to similar action on their part. We print the entire note on another page.

President Wilson's note is said to have been prepared nearly in its present form several weeks before it was sent, and extraordinary efforts were made to preserve diplomatic secrecy. The administration even permitted the newspapers to spread the report that the United States would transmit the proposals of the Central Powers to the Entente Allies without comment and would refrain from any early step to support the plea of these powers for a conference. The American papers did not secure the text of the note till two days after it had been transmitted to the governments of Europe, altho rumors that some peace move was contemplated forced down the value of war stocks on exchange just before the news was given to the public.

In an important supplementary statement Secretary Lansing, whose name is signed to the note and whose position has never diverged from that of President Wilson, said that "we are drawing nearer the verge of war ourselves, and therefore we are entitled to know exactly what each belligerent seeks in order that we may regulate our conduct in the future." He did not explain to what present emergency he referred nor what action on the part of the United States was foreshadowed by his words, but he denied that the Administration had any intention of abandoning its policy of neutrality. He intimated that the perilous international position of the United States rather than the German peace overtures had impelled the Government to act.

The American Government is very anxious to dispel any suspicion on the part of the Allies that it is "backing" Germany. The communication addrest to the belligerents was, in diplomatic terms, not intervention or even mediation, but simply a tender of good offices. The press and public in the Allied countries, as a whole, resent any such action on the part of a neutral power, but it is possible that the responsible statesmen of the Entente Allies may take advantage of the offer to make a more definite statement of terms. It is needless to say that the German Government will hail with gratitude such an important advance on the road to an early peace.



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THE CAR OF THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT

Carranza's army is equipt with several armored motor cars. In the intervals between fighting with Villa one of them came up to our border to have its picture taken

Congress and the Railroads

The hope of many railroad managers and labor union representatives that Congress might be induced to set aside the Adamson eight-hour law, abandon the proposed prohibition of railroad strikes pending the investigation of an industrial dispute, and consent to a private agreement on the eight-hour day as a substitute for legislation, has met little encouragement from Congress. Senator Newlands, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, voiced the opposition to any abandonment of the administration program. "No matter what may be the agreement of the railroad executives and the brotherhoods," he said, "there must be legislation which would prevent such a strike in the event of a disagreement between the roads and their employees. The interest of the public in such a controversy is paramount, greater than that of either the roads or their employees." Representative Adamson, the author of the much discussed railroad bill, asserted that Congress would never consent to a repeal of the law.

The many measures which, with or without the approval of the administration, have been introduced into Congress to meet the railroad situation, are still in the committee stage, and it is probable that final action will be delayed until the decision of the Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of the Adamson law; for if the verdict should be unfavorable it would be necessary to secure the passage of another measure, not open to the same legal objections, which would secure the principle of the eight-hour day. If any essential part of the program of railroad legislation mapped out by President Wilson should be delayed beyond the end of the session, an extra session of the newly elected Congress will probably be ordered.

Carranza Balks

First Chief Carranza has not yet accepted the terms of the protocol recently agreed upon by the representatives of the United States and of Mexico for the settlement of disputes arising from the anarchy of the Mexican border. Carranza has not refused to agree to the proposals of the joint commission, but he has postponed his acceptance until certain changes, which he instructed Alberto Pani to urge upon the other members of the commission, should be made. It is believed that the Mexican government objects less to the actual wording of the protocol than to Secretary Lane's supplementary statement that in case of future necessity American soldiers might be sent across the border to pursue bandit raiders as far into Mexico as would be necessary. The American members of the joint commission sent a reply to Carranza's objections explaining the terms of the



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PAPER PROTECTION

Country folks have known for a long time that "there's nothing like a newspaper to keep out the wind." But now the Government has taken the matter up and furnished paper coats to be tested by the army aviators who fly from New York to Philadelphia

protocol and, probably, refusing to make any essential amendments to it. The text of the explanation has not been given to the public. If Carranza remains obstinate the joint commission will resume its meetings after the holidays.

There has been no important change in the internal situation of Mexico since the battle of Chihuahua City. General Felix Diaz and other rebel leaders of the South report small gains and Torreon is again threatened, and perhaps taken, by Villa. But the repulse of Villa from Chihuahua City has, it is said, shaken the confidence of his followers and started factional quarrels within his army. The Mexican de facto government has restored large holdings of land in the country districts and many city lots in Mexico City to their original owners since "the reasons which compelled the government to exercize its power of intervention no longer exist." General Funston has concluded that the border is now sufficiently secure to warrant a reduction in the number of the National Guard on active service. On December 18 he designated 16,000 troops to return to their homes, selecting the units of longest service. At present there are about 75,000 of the National Guard to protect the border, and the number will not be farther decreased until the diplomatic situation clears. Brigadier General Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary forces in Mexico, has been nominated by President Wilson for promotion to the rank of major general.

Army Chiefs Urge Conscription

The Senate Sub-Committee on Military Affairs, which has been considering the Chamberlin bill for universal military training in the United States, has uncovered a surprizing amount of opposition to the present volunteer system among army men and their criticisms are supported by a not inconsiderable section of the press and the public. Wages in private employment are now so high relatively to the pay of the soldier, that on the last day of October, according to the testimony of Adjutant General McCain before the House Military Committee, the enlisted strength of the army was 19,000 less than the authorized number. He hoped that in a few months the army would be completely recruited, but other officers have been less optimistic. Major General Hugh L. Scott and Major General Leonard Wood denounced the existing federalized militia system and demanded its abolition. General Scott raised the specter of an Anglo-Japanese alliance against the United States which, in his opinion, would require an army of 3,000,000 trained soldiers to repel, since the hostile combination would have unquestioned control of the sea. The plan urged by the general staff of the army provides for six months of military training for able-bodied men in the country at the age of eighteen. General Wood, quoting the success of the summer camps at Plattsburg and elsewhere, defended the six months' period of training as adequate to make a good soldier if the training is of a sufficiently intensive character.

Boston Stays Wet

On December 19 the city of Boston voted on the question of licensing liquor dealers. The many prohibition victories in the West at the election in November and the encouraging gains made in local option elections in smaller Massachusetts cities gave promise of a heavy no-license vote in Boston. "Billy" Sunday, the famous revivalist and temperance crusader, devoted a number of his recent sermons in Boston to the liquor question and was supposed to have influenced hundreds of voters. The opponents of prohibition were stirred to unwonted activity by the menacing strength of the anti-liquor forces and launched a business man's campaign which relied upon the sole argument that prohibition would be a financial blow to the city. License fees and taxes amounted to about two million dollars a year, and over a hundred million dollars' worth of real estate was held by liquor interests. To reassure business men, ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss offered to put up a bond of a million dollars to make good any loss of revenue from the discontinuance of liquor licenses if the city of Boston would vote for prohibition and give him one-half the savings the city would make, directly or indirectly, under the no-license system.

The license vote increased from 46,115 in 1915 to 53,459 this year, and the prohibition vote declined from 31,877 to 29,997. For the increase in the license vote an easy explanation may be found in the greater intensity of the campaign and the greater efforts put forth by the liquor interests; but for the decrease in the no-license vote no ready explanation can be offered. Advocates of prohibition point out, however, that in thirty-seven city elections held in Massachusetts this year the dry forces gained six cities and lost none, so that their cause is relatively stronger in the state than ever before.

Protestant Churches Convene

The Protestant Churches of America have passed another mile post. The six days' session of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at its Third Quadrennial Meeting, at St. Louis, marks the beginning of a new step forward in aggressive American Protestantism. Thirty denominations were represented.

Differentiating doctrines and ecclesiastical distinctions were rigidly held in the background, while thought and will were focussed for fresh activities and constructive measures. The interest of every session centered on duties to be met and work to be done rather than on the records of that which had been accomplished. The reports of the fourteen commissions were brimful of fresh information, as well as records



Paul Thompson

THE CHAMPION OF THE UNDERFED

District Attorney George M. Anderson of Boston heads the government investigation of the increasing cost of food. Conditions in several large cities are to be studied and reports and recommendations brought before the Department of Justice

of work accomplished. The statements, addresses, resolutions and discussions accompanying the reports of Commissions on Evangelism, Social Service, Christian Education, Federated Movements, Peace and Arbitration and Relations with Japan, constituted the high-water points of interest.

The proceedings of the Council with the reports of the commissions will fill seven volumes. Two will be needed for the report of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration. Its concluding section on the "Duty of the Churches of America in the light of National and World Conditions" constitutes a clarion call to the new task of the Church, that namely, of Christianizing international relations. The sections dealing with the "Rejections" and the "Affirmations" of Christianity called forth special commendation.

The Council wisely took action that was unanimous calling for a Federal Commission on Oriental Relations, and for federal legislation for the adequate protection of aliens. It declared "on behalf of its constituency that the United States seeks no advantage or opportunity in the Orient harmful to those lands, nor will it be partner with any nation or any undertaking that seeks selfish advantage regardless of the rights and welfare of their peoples." The account of the negotiations initiated by the Council's Embassy to Japan in 1915, which resulted in the coming to America of Japanese fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor, and in the marked changes already secured in the attitude of American organized labor to the entire Japanese question, gave the Council some realization of the significance of that embassy.

The nation-wide campaign of the Federal Council during the past year for relief of war sufferers was heartily endorsed. It is to be hoped that the churches will generously respond to the campaign which the special War Sufferers Relief Commission was instructed to carry on. The Commission on Social Service took a stand for "industrial democracy." The Commission on Evangelism exprest its preference for simultaneous pastoral evangelism. During the entire period of the war the Council has kept in the closest relations with the Protestant Churches of all the belligerent countries and has sent money to aid those in special need.

Prohibition Gains at Washington

Both the nation-wide constitutional amendment and the Sheppard bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia have been received in the Senate with unexpected favor. The Underwood amendment to the Sheppard bill providing for a referendum vote of the people of the District of Columbia on the question was defeated on December 19 by a tie vote of 38 to 38. The vote will be taken again on January 9. Senator Smoot's substitute bill, which not only forbade the manufacture and sale of liquor within the District, but even its importation for personal use, was defeated on the previous day by 61 votes to 8.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has favorably reported the proposed federal prohibition amendment by a vote of 13 to 3. Similar action had already been taken in the House of Representatives, and both branches of Congress may have a chance to vote on the question before the session is over. Senator Reed of Missouri is leading the fight against the amendment in the Senate, and it may yet be killed by a fillibuster.

THE GREAT WAR

December 18—President Wilson asks belligerents to disclose terms of peace. German attack at Verdun repulsed.

December 19—Premier Lloyd George replies to German peace proposals. Greek Government protests against Allies' support of Venizelos.

December 20 — Germans bombard Somme lines. British advance upon Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia.

December 21—Danish Parliament approves sale of West Indies to the United States. Russians in the Dobrudja are driven back to the Danube.

December 22—British take El Arish, ninety miles east of Suez Canal. British steamer "Itonus" sunk.

The Retreat of the Rumanians

After the loss of Bucharest and the breaking of the Buzeu line beyond it, the Rumanians retired toward the northwest closely pursued by the troops of Mackensen. The Russian troops, altho they had been sent to Rumania too late to protect that country from invasion, were able to rescue the remnants of the Rumanian army by holding their foes in check by a series of rearguard engagements.



Root Newspaper Association

IT'S WARFARE, BUT IS IT FAIR?

A chapel which conceals the entrance to a French trench. The Germans have been bitterly condemned for shelling churches

During the week the German reports announce the capture of about a thousand prisoners daily on the average. The Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian army, in a congratulatory order, states that during the campaign more than 120,000 Rumanians had been taken prisoner and 3000 cannon captured. Since the killed and wounded usually amount to several times the number of captives, this would indicate that at least half of the original Rumanian army of some 500,000 had been put *hors de combat.*

The new line behind which the shattered Rumanian forces are being reformed is well calculated for defense. It is only about seventy-five miles long, stretching across Rumania at its narrowest part from the Carpathian Mountains on the west to the swamps of the Danube on the east. In the middle of the line is the fortress of Fokchani and on the eastern end the fortress of Galatz, right at the angle where the Danube turns east to empty into the Black Sea. The defensive works of this line were built as a protection against the Russians, whom the Rumanians formerly regarded as their hereditary foes. The forts may now serve, however, with the aid of the Russians as a protection against the former allies of Rumania, the Austrians.

As the Rumanians retreated northwest on the western side of the Danube, the Russians under General Sakharoff in the Dobrudja on the eastern side of the river were of course obliged to withdraw also toward the north. They are last reported to be close to the Danube delta and those that do not escape over the bridge at Galatz are likely to be caught between the Bulgars and the Black Sea. Once behind the Danube they would be safe, for the pursuing troops would not attempt a crossing of the various channels and the swamps thru which the river makes its way to the sea.

Beyond the Danube lies the Russian province of Bessarabia, which up to 1878 belonged to Rumania and is still largely peopled by Rumanians. The thousands of Rumanians who fled before the invading armies have taken refuge in Bessarabia and other parts of southern Russia already overcrowded with the fugitives from Poland. The relief organizations of Russia, in which some Americans are active, are finding it impossible to care for this flood of destitute refugees in midwinter, and multitudes are suffering from famine and cold.

The War in France

The French are highly elated at the success of the attacks of October 24 and December 15 by which they recovered some of the strongest positions that had been taken by the Germans at Verdun. In a congratulatory order to the troops, General Mangin, who carried out these operations, said:

Admitting themselves unable to beat us on the battlefield, our savage aggressors set a clumsy, premature peace trap for us. To their hypocritical overtures France an-



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THE RED CROSS IN RUMANIA

In spite of the rapid German advance and the difficult weather these temporary shelters kept close behind the firing line. They are makeshift hospitals, of course, but fully equipt to give immediate attention to the severely wounded

swered by the voices of your guns and the points of your bayonets. You have been good Ambassadors of the Republic. She thanks you.

The French Socialists, however, take a different view of the German proposals and have passed a resolution calling upon the Allied governments to ascertain the German terms of peace and to state their own. M. Longuet, speaking for the Socialist minority in the Chamber of Deputies, says:

> If the German proposals are, as they may be, unjust and impossible, if it pretends to retain any part of Belgium, France or Serbia, if it is not prepared to suggest some solution of the Alsace-Lorraine problem, if it refuses to give absolute independence to Poland, then it will have to take the responsibility for the continuation of the slaughter, and not we.

It would, he said, be falling into the "German trap" if France should be put into the position of refusing to listen to peace proposals.

We have had many estimates of German losses by their enemies. Now we have a German estimate of the Allied losses. A "competent military authority" of Germany is quoted as saying that up to the end of November the British had lost at least 550,000 men on the Somme and the French 250,000. The total French losses since the beginning of the war are estimated at 3,800,000 and the British at 1,300,000. These figures do not include the colored troops who are employed by the French and British and who, it is alleged, bear the brunt of the heavy attacks. The German losses on the Somme are said to be much less than 500,000, instead of 690,000, as estimated by the Allies. It is claimed that, owing to the excellent medical and surgical care they receive, about 76 per cent of all the German wounded are able to return to the front.

England Recognizes Greek Rebels

The announcement by Lloyd George in his first speech to Parliament as Premier, that the British Government would recognize the agents of Venizelos, confirms the report received from London ten days before that King Constantine would be deposed. Altho ex-Premier Venizelos has not so far declared himself against the monarchy, his action in setting up a rival government at Salonica and organizing an army which has fought pitched battles with the King's troops could hardly bear any other interpretation. The Greeks in America are eager for the establishment of a republic, and the two Venizelist agents who arrived here were received with wild enthusiasm. The French favor a Greek republic, but the monarchical powers of the Allies have opposed such a move as a dangerous precedent, so if a change is made it is likely to be the substitution of another king for Constantine.

The Greek Government has issued a note protesting against the action of the Allies in supporting "this seditious movement." The revolutionists, the note says, have been permitted to go from Salonica to Syra and other islands of the archipelago and overthrow the local governments, arrest the functionaries and terrorize the inhabitants, and in these outrages they have had the aid of British and French warships, while the Greek Government is prevented by the blockade from stopping these depredations.

The Allies, on the contrary, maintain that the people of the islands have voluntarily thrown in their lot with the Provisional Government established by Venizelos at Salonica. Shortly before his retirement as Foreign Secretary, Viscount Grey gave out a statement to the American press explaining the grounds on which the Allies justified their intervention in Greece. The Kingdom of Greece was, he says, established in 1863 as "a monarchical independent constitutional state" by the three powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, which had agreed in 1830 that none of the three powers should land troops without the consent of the other two. Now King Constantine, he argues, by dismissing Premier Venizelos and by refusing to fulfil his treaty obligations by going to the aid of Serbia, had acted unconstitutionally, and so it became the duty of the three protecting powers to intervene, which they did by landing troops at Salonica, with the approval of Premier Venizelos. Viscount Grey omitted to mention that Premier Venizelos later issued a formal protest against the landing of troops and also that when Venizelos was dismissed by the King the people refused by an overwhelming majority to support him at the polls. It is, however, of little use to seek legal justification for the actions of either side. Force rules now in Greece, and not the law.

King Constantine will probably make an effort to save his crown by a complete compliance with the Allied demands for the removal of his troops from Macedonia and the surrender to the Allies of the Greek railroads, telegraphs, etc. The Germans and Bulgars before Monastir seem to be making no further efforts to break thru the Allied lines to join the Greeks, and the peace proposals emanating from Berlin indicate that King Constantine can expect no support from Germany at present.

The War on the Sea

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty in the new British Cabinet, has announced to Parliament that:

> The Government cannot admit any distinction between the rights of unarmed merchant ships and those armed for defensive purposes. Merchant captains enjoy an immemorial right to defend their vessels against attack, visit or search by any means in their power, but they must not seek out the enemy to attack him, that function being reserved to ships of war. So far as I am aware, all the neutral powers take the same view

It is expected that the British Government will adopt more vigorous measures to combat the German submarines, and among these measures will be the arming of merchant and passenger vessels with heavy guns fore and aft. The German Government holds that such vessels are to be classed as armed auxiliary cruisers and are therefore liable to be attacked without warning. It is, according to the German view, unreasonable to insist, as does the American Government, that a submarine shall approach above the water for the purpose of giving formal warning a vessel armed with guns far outranging those of the submarine and instructed to open fire at sight upon any suspicious submarine. Under Secretary of State Zimmermann says:



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

THE ANSWER



Kirby in New York World

BUT WHAT'S UNDER THE HELMET?



Rogers in New York Herald

"THE DOOR IS CLOSED!"

BELLIGERENT VIEWS OF PEACE

As the armament of several British ships has been used for attack contrary to the English declaration, and it has, therefore, endangered the lives of crew and passengers, of course armed ships cannot be considered as peaceful trade boats. In contradistinction to England, Germany does not seek to throttle legitimate commerce. We are merely seeking to put an end to contraband shipments to our enemies in self-defense, and I am glad to be in a position to say that our submarines are able to keep up the war and prevent contraband shipments from reaching our enemies, and to do so in a manner irreproachable in the sight of international law. It is perhaps a work of supererogation to point out that neutrals have an effective remedy against further loss of ships in their own hands by simply resisting England's illegal economic pressure and discontinuing the carrying of contraband.

If the British merchant ships are to be more heavily armed and permitted to take the offensive, it will raise the question of whether they can be permitted the use of American harbors. Hitherto the American Government has allowed shipping to mount only small guns and on the understanding that they would be used purely for defensive purposes.

Lloyd George's Speech

After Lloyd George's strenuous efforts in the formation of a new cabinet from various parties he was taken down with a cold and it was two weeks before he could make his first appearance in Parliament. In the meantime the German peace proposals had been transmitted thru the United States so he had to deal with them as well as to explain the policy and organization of the Government. What he said in reply to Germany we have quoted almost entire on another page but the rest of the speech is of scarcely less importance.

For one thing the new cabinet differs widely from anything hitherto known in England in three respects: first, in that the executive power is concentrated in a war council of five men; second, men of business and administrative capacity have been placed at the head of many departments instead of politicians; and third, no government has ever included so many representatives of labor organizations. As the Premier put it in his usual graphic style:

The kind of craft which you have for river or canal traffic is not exactly the kind of vessel you would construct for the high seas. The old cabinets were better adapted to navigate the parliamentary river with its shoals and shifting sands and perhaps to cruise in home waters. A cabinet of twenty-three, however, is rather top-heavy in a gale.

It is true that in the multitude of counselors there is wisdom, but that was written for Oriental countries in peace times. You cannot run a war with a Sanhedrin.

The new Minister of Labor, he said, was not intended merely to settle disputes but to mobilize labor reserves and to render labor conditions less repellant and more healthful. The Society of Friends, who have conscientious objections to war, are volunteering for such welfare work.

The British Government is to take complete control of shipping as it has previously of railroads, and also construct new ships so as to make up for the losses of the war. The prodigious profits made out of freights have contributed to the high cost of commodities. The food problem is very grave owing to the shortage of the crops in America, Australia and Argentina, and the cutting off of the Russian supply.

We must call upon the people of this country to make real sacrifices but it is essential, if we do so, that the sacrifice should be equal. Over-consumption by the fortunate must not be allowed to create a shortage for the less well-to-do. Every available square yard of land must be made to produce food and the labor available for tillage should not be turned to mere ornamental purposes until the food necessities of the country have been adequately safeguarded.

The inordinate war profits are to be cut down by a closer revision of prices and by the appropriation by the Government of eighty per cent of the excess profits on the manufacture of military supplies. "It is not what a nation gains but what a nation gives that makes it great."

In regard to Ireland, the Premier said:

I tried once to remove the misunderstanding between England and Ireland. I was drenched with suspicion of Irishmen by Englishmen and of Englishmen by Irishmen, and, worse and most fatal of all, suspicion by Irishmen of Irishmen. It was a quagmire of distrust which clogged my footsteps and made progress impossible. That is the real enemy of Ireland. If that could be slain I believe it would accomplish an act of reconciliation that would make Ireland greater and Britain greater and make the United Kingdom and the empire greater than they ever were before.

That is why I have always thought and said that the real solution of the Irish problem is largely one of better atmosphere, and in that I speak not merely for myself but for my colleagues.

The new Premier proposes, at an early date, to call an imperial conference in order to counsel with the dominions as to the course of the war and what further action is necessary.

Lloyd George paid a high tribute to his former chief, Mr. Asquith, and said: "If there were any faults of temper they were entirely mine and I have no doubt that I must have been very difficult at times."

The Premier concluded with a declaration of England's aim as follows:

This is a struggle for international right, international honor, international good faith—the channel along which peace on earth and good will among men must follow. The embankments, laboriously built up by generations of men against barbarism, were broken and had not the might of Britain passed into the breach Europe would have been inundated with a flood of savagery and unbridled lust of power.

The trained sense of fair play among the nations, the growth of an international consciousness for the protection of the weak against the strong, of a stronger consciousness that justice has a more powerful backing in the world than greed, the knowledge that any outrage upon fair dealing between nations, great or small, will meet with prompt and inevitable chastisement—these constitute the causeway along which humanity was progressing slowly to higher fields.

The triumph of Prussia would sweep it all away and leave mankind to struggle, helpless, in the morass of horror. That is why since this war began I have known but one political aim. For that I have fought with a single aim. That was to rescue mankind from the most overwhelming catastrophe that has ever yet menaced its well-being.

ENGLAND'S ANSWER

One of the most important speeches ever made in the world's history was the reply of the Prime Minister of England to the peace proposals of the German Chancellor. David Lloyd George appeared before the House of Commons for the first time as head of the Government on the afternoon of December 19 and spoke as follows:

I appear before the House of Commons today with the most terrible responsibility that can fall upon the shoulders of any living man. As the chief Minister of the Crown, and in the midst of the most stupendous war in which this country ever has been engaged, a war upon which its destinies depend, the responsibilities which rest upon the government have been accentuated by the declaration of the German Chancellor, and I propose to deal with that at once.

The statement made by him in the German Reichstag has been followed by a note presented to us by the United States Minister, without any note or comment. The answer which is given by the government will be given in full accord with all our various Allies. Already there has been an interchange of views, not upon the note itself, because it has only recently arrived, but upon the spirit which impelled the note. The note is only a paraphrase of the speech, so that the subject matter of the note itself has been discussed informally with the Allies, and I am glad to be able to say that we arrived separately at identical conclusions.

I am very glad that the first answer was given to the German Chancellor by France and by Russia. They have unquestionably the right to give the first answer. The enemy is still on their soil and their sacrifices have been greater. The answer they have given has already appeared in all the papers, and I stand here today on behalf of the government to give a clear and definite support to the statement they have already made. And here let me say that any man or set of men who wantonly and without sufficient cause prolongs a terrible conflict like this has on his soul a crime that oceans could not cleanse; on the other hand, a man or set of men who from a sense of war weariness abandoned the struggle without achieving the high purpose for which we entered upon it would be guilty of the costliest poltroon ery ever perpetrated by any statesman.

I should like to quote the well-known words of Abraham Lincoln under similar conditions:

"We accepted the war for an object, a worthy object. The war will end when that object is attained. Under God I hope it will never end until that time."

Are we to achieve that object by accepting the invitations of the German Chancellor? That is the only question we have to put to ourselves.

There has been some talk about the proposals of peace. What are those proposals? There are none. To enter, on the invitation of Germany, proclaiming herself victorious, without any knowledge of the proposals she intends to make, into a conference, is putting our heads into a noose with the rope end in the hands of the Germans.

This country is not altogether without experience in these matters. This is not the first time we have fought a great military despotism overshadowing Europe, and it won't be the first time we have helped to overthrow a military despotism.

We have an uncomfortable historical memory of these things, and can recall one of the greatest of these despots, whose favorite device was to appear in the garb of an angel of peace, either when he wished time to assimilate his conquests or to reorganize his forces for fresh conquests; or, secondly, when his subjects showed symptoms of fatigue and war-weariness, an appeal was always made in the name of humanity. He demanded an end to the bloodshed at which he professed himself horrified, altho he himself was mainly responsible.

Our ancestors were taken in once, and bitterly they and Europe rue it. The time was devoted to reorganizing his forces for a deadlier attack than ever upon the liberties of Europe. Examples of this kind cause us to regard this note with a considerable measure of reminiscent disquietude.

We feel we ought to know before we give favorable consideration to such an invitation that Germany is prepared to accede to the only terms on which it is possible for peace to be obtained and maintained in Europe.

What are these terms? They have been repeatedly stated by all the leading statesmen of the Allies. All I can do is to quote what the leader of the House, Mr. Bonar Law, said last week when he made practically the same statement of terms as those put forward by Mr. Asquith—"restitution, reparation, guarantees against repetition." So that there shall be no mistakes (and it is important that there should be no mistake in a matter of the life and death of millions), let me say *complete restitution, full reparation, and effectual guarantees.*

Did the German Chancellor use a single phrase that would indicate that he was prepared to accept such terms? Was there a hint of restitution? Was there any suggestion of reparation? Was there any indication of any security for the future, that this outrage on civilization would not again be perpetrated at the first profitable opportunity?

The very substance and style of the speech constituted a denial of peace on the only terms on which peace is possible. He is not even conscious now that Germany has committed an offense against the rights of free na tions. Listen to this quotation: "Not for an instant had they (the Central Powers) swerved from the conviction that a respect for the rights of free nations is in any degree incompatible with their own rights and legitimate interests." When did they discover that? Where was the respect for the rights of other nations in Belgium?

That, it is said, was for self-defense. Menaced, I suppose, by the overwhelming army of Belgium, the Germans were intimidated into invading Belgium, burning Belgian cities and villages, massacring thousands of inhabitants, old and young, carrying survivors into bondage—yea, carrying them into slavery at the very moment when the note was being written about the "unswerving conviction of the respect for the rights of other nations."

What guarantee is there that these terrors will not be repeated in the future? That if we enter into a treaty of peace, we shall put an end to Prussian militarism? If there is to be no reckoning for these atrocities by land and sea, are we to grasp the hand which perpetrated them without any reparation being made? We have to exact damages. We have begun; already it has cost us much. We must exact it now, so as not to leave such a grim inheritance for our children. Much as we all long for peace, deeply as we are horrified at the war, their note and speech give small encouragement to hope for an honorable and lasting peace. What hope is given in that speech? The whole root and cause of this bitterness—the arrogant spirit of the Prussian military caste—will it not be as dominant as ever if we patch up a peace now? The very speech resounds with the boast of the Prussian military triumph; the very appeal for peace was delivered ostentatiously from the triumphal chariot of Prussian militarism.

We must keep a stedfast eye on the purpose for which we entered the war. Otherwise the great sacrifices we are making will be all in vain. The German note states that for the defense of their existence and for the freedom of national development the Central Powers were constrained to take up arms. Such phrases cannot but deceive those who listen to them. They are intended to deceive the German nation into supporting the designs of the Prussian military caste.

Who ever wished to put an end to their national existence or to the freedom of their national development? We welcomed their development so long as it was on behalf of peace. The greater their development in that direction, the greater would humanity be enriched by that development.

That was not our design and it is not our purpose now. The Allies entered into this war to defend Europe against the aggression of Prussian military domination and they must insist that the end is a most complete and effective guarantee against the possibility of that caste ever again disturbing the peace of Europe.

Prussia, since she got into the hands of that caste, has been a bad neighbor—arrogant, threatening, bullying, shifting boundaries at her will, taking one fair field after another from weaker neighbors and adding them to her own dominions, ostentatiously piling up weapons of offense, ready on a moment's notice to be used. She has always been an unpleasant, disturbing neighbor to us. She got thoroly on the nerves of Europe, and there was no peace near where she dwelt. It is difficult for those who were fortunate enough to live thousands of miles away, to understand what it has meant to those who lived near. Even here, with the protection of the broad seas between us, we know what a disturbing factor the Prussians were with their constant naval menace. But even we can hardly realize what it has meant to France and Russia. Several times there were threats. There were two of them within the lifetime of this generation which presented an alternative of war or humiliation.

There were many of us who had hoped that internal influences in Germany would have been strong enough to check and ultimately to eliminate this hectoring. All our hopes proved illusory, and now that this great war has been forced by the Prussian military leaders upon France, Russia, Italy and ourselves, it would be a cruel folly not to see to it that this swashbuckling thru the streets of Europe to the disturbance of all harmless and peaceful citizens shall be dealt with now as an offense against the law of nations.

The mere word that led Belgium to her own destruction will not satisfy Europe any more. We all believed it; we all trusted in it. It gave way at the first pressure of temptation, and Europe has been plunged into this vortex of blood. *We will therefore wait until we hear what terms and guarantees the German Government offers other than those, better than those, surer than those, which she so lightly broke.* Meanwhile we ought to put our trust in an unbroken army rather than in a broken faith.

THE HIDE AND SEEK OF WAR

BY LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN

Dr. Seaman in the first months of the war visited England, Belgium and France as special representative of The Independent and wrote a series of articles on conditions as he found them. Especially noteworthy was his cabled description of the Zeppelin attack on Antwerp which he personally experienced. Now he has revisited the Western front and sets forth here the results of his new observations. Dr. Seaman's comment upon the medical and sanitary improvements that the war has brought forth are particularly valuable in view of his eminence as an authority of military sanitation and his wide experience in such matters in other wars. — THE EDITOR.

IN revisiting the war zone after an interval of eighteen months, one is inspired with admiration at the amazing patriotism and fortitude of the people and the armies of the Allies.

War has brought its ravages, and cleared the vision so that events which before were enigmatical, are today presented in clear perspective, and we see the tragedy in its true light. Those who view it from a moral standpoint regard it as the most logical event in history. For over half a century Prussian philosophy has taught that war is *good business*, and that any diabolical methods may be employed to accomplish its purposes. The Prussian population, and especially the army, has been so thoroly educated and drilled in this theory that no one is surprized at any of their barbarities. From the Zeppelin raids to the breaking of treaties, the murder of hostages, the bayonetting of the wounded and unmentionable crimes, to the deportation of inhabitants of captive territories and their reduction to abject slavery, it is but a repetition of what I saw of their practises in the Boxer War in China and with the Hereros in Africa.

Among the noticeable changes that one sees in visiting trenches are the improvements in sanitation—the superior hygiene of the troops, and the rapid transport of the wounded, so that even the battlefield has lost some of its terror. No longer do men lie on the bloody field twenty-four or sometimes thirty-six hours without even a drink of water, as occurred in the great pivotal battle of the Marne two years ago when I was there. The American Volunteer Motor Ambulance, with its American drivers, has largely contributed to this change, and now the wounded often reach Paris and even London within twenty-four hours after leaving the field.

Wonderful improvement, too, is seen in the treatment of the wounds. Preventive sera, administered on the field, stop the development of tetanus, which was so prevalent in the early stages of the war. Two years ago I inspected five hospitals in France for the British Red Cross and counted 456 cases of typhoid fever. This year in those same institutions, I failed to discover a case.

But most important is the wonderful success of Dr. Alex. Carrel, in his treatment of compound comminuted fractures by continuous saline irrigation, whereby he has solved the problem of destroying infection, and robbed war of one of its most fatal allies. The solution used to accomplish this result was discovered by Dr. Dakin, also an American, who with Dr. Carrel is attached to the Rockefeller Institute. It is a very simple solution of salts, which possesses the power of destroying septic germs and thoroly sterilizing wounds, without deleterious effect to the surrounding tissues. As a result wounds of the extremities which were formerly almost invariably treated by amputation, and frequently resulted fatally, are today cured in a period of three to four months.

The character of wounds differs very radically from those in former conflicts. No longer does the bullet play the leading role; ragged slivers of shrapnel from bursting shells have supplanted it. Shrapnel carries infection with it and its ravages are serious.

To enumerate the hospitals and institutions in Paris where excellent work is being accomplished in the care of the wounded would require pages. The vocational reëducation of the mutilated is being conducted on a magnificent scale at the Grand Palais on the Champs Elysees, where thousands of the wrecks of humanity who have recovered from their wounds are being taught useful trades. Peasants, incapacitated from rural pursuits by the loss of one or perhaps both legs, are being taught shoe making, tailoring, designing, soap making, and other trades. It is a beehive of industry, where men are being renewed with hope and made self-supporting and self-respecting.

On the evening of September 12, with Mr. Harjes, chairman of our American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, we motored to Verdun, passing en route innumerable trains of lorries loaded with supplies and ammunitions for the front. Forty Germans had made their escape from the trenches and had surrendered to the French. They reported the recent mortality among their companions had been terrible. I conversed with all of these men and every one expressed his delight on escaping further military service during the war and complained of the bitter cruelty of their officers. Such testimony is evidence of the loss of morale that is affecting the German army, while the French *esprit* was never so fine as it is today.

War as practised today has none of the historic pageantry of battle. It is a game of hide and seek, where the fighting armies live underground in dug-outs or trenches, while the hundreds of thousands of reserves are completely hidden in the rear. The fighting fronts are the advanced line of trenches and No Man's Land is between, a space possibly not more than 100 yards in width. The artillery of the opposing forces hurl their shells of enormous calibre by tens of thousands over the heads of their own armies, to the lines of the enemy, far beyond, or to his trenches, in an effort to destroy him or drive him to his cover, thus giving the opposing force the opportunity to advance. It is then the terrible charges occur, when men are slaughtered by the hundreds, by rapid firing guns or bayonetted in hand to hand fighting. Avions, the eyes of the army, direct the fire of the artillery by wireless messages. At times the battlefield looks as lonely as a deserted graveyard, tho there are occasional puffs of white smoke from some exploding shell.



International Film

AMBULANCE WORK HAS ITS DIFFICULTIES



Paul Thompson

THE CRIPPLED SOLDIERS ARE TAUGHT PLAY AS WELL AS WORK

One Sunday morning, accompanied by the Etat Major of the French army, we visited Rheims. The country thru which we motored was one of the loveliest in France. This road and others leading to the front are often attacked by avions who shell the munition trains or marching troops as they pass by. It is here the artists of France have contributed their quota of protection. In many exposed places they have built canvas covers for the roads, under which the trains can travel without danger. The canvas is painted to imitate the adjoining fields, with trees and grass and animals grazing, and from a hight the roadway looks like a part of the country. Some miles distant canvas or white clay is laid across fields to imitate a road. Motor cars and trains of lorries are painted on these scenes, and the deception is so good that frequently the avions are led to shell it, while the real transport goes on safely under canvas or behind artificial hedges, miles away.

For miles we followed the valley of the Marne, where thousands of little crosses still mark the resting places of many of the men who in their last fight turned the tide to victory and drove the Hun back to his cover. On the way we saw the beautiful and historic Chateau of the Duke de Chandon, whose owner in 1870 purchased immunity for the people of Epernay and its vine-clad hills, from Bismarck for 500,000 marks, when the German hordes were on their triumphant march to Paris. History repeats itself, but with variations. Today the women are again toiling in the fields and vineyards while their men are winning the victories that will maintain their liberty.

It was noon when we reached Rheims, whose deserted buildings and streets had been again torn by bombardment only two hours before our arrival. The city resembles a city of the dead. Blocks of houses had been completely wrecked by bursting shells, and tall grass was growing between the stones of the pavements, once crowded by a happy people. Many of the lone chimneys, like gaunt sentinels, mark the scene, while great yawning gashes in the walls of lonely buildings show the merciless punishment the enemy inflicted. The cathedral stands alone, deserted—except by the exquisite and untouched statue of Jeanne d'Arc, that faces its portals, as tho in mourning and sorrow for the sins its assassins had committed. Heaven grant that France may leave it as it stands—scarred by the pitiless shells of a pitiless foe—a perpetual monument to the most monstrous crime in history. Nothing could visualize more forcefully the heinous barbarities and inhumanity of the Huns than this architectural pile in its silent dignity and beauty.

The sacristan unlocked the temporary door that had been erected to protect the ruins, and admitted us to the interior. The floor near the eastern entrance was piled high with stones, portions of the roof thru which a large obus had fallen. At the time of the attack, many German wounded were being carefully treated on beds of straw by the priests and attendants of the cathedral. It was this straw that caught fire when the obus exploded, and burned much of the interior woodwork of one of the towers, destroying several beautiful pieces of statuary, and some of the pulpits, while the priests carried the wounded to places of safety.



International Film

THE WORK OF GERMAN SHELLS

At Albert, Belgium, a beautiful church tower crumbling into ruins

One thousand two hundred and fifty-five shells have fallen in the city, more than 150 of which — the sacristan informed us — had struck the cathedral, marring its marvelous statuary, spire and gargoyles. One shell which penetrated the heavy interior roof fell near the altar, spattering its splinters of steel thru the woodwork, destroying many sacred pictures, but leaving unharmed the crucifix, and its symbolism of the supreme agony. It would seem to indicate that the brave heroes of this dreadful tragedy are giving their lives in the same spirit that the Saviour gave His, as a sacrifice for humanity, to escape the hell of German triumph and tyranny.

The palace of the archbishop, which adjoined the cathedral, is a mass of indistinguishable wreckage. We passed thru deserted streets piled with the debris of fallen buildings, over which vines are now climbing, with wild flowers among the ruins. Two miles away are the German entrenchments. Neither tramcars, nor telephones, nor gas, nor electricity remains in the city, which is still under fire. The few remaining inhabitants sleep in cellars, or have their offices in the great Champagne Caves, where schools for the children are conducted.

At La Panne I was invited to a private audience with Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, who refuses to leave Belgian soil. She spoke in keenest praise of America's generosity to her people, who but for their wonderful assistance would have perished from the face of the earth. She is living near the sea in a private villa, and she visits the hospitals almost daily in her work of devotion. Her whole soul is wrapt in the welfare of her suffering people and her desire to help them.

On the seashore, near the hospital, stands a rude little chapel recently erected. It is known as the Relic Church, and its pulpit, its font, and its altar were rescued from the wreckage of Nieuport and the ruined churches of Belgium. Many sacred pictures of rare beauty and age are here, and ancient crucifixes, marred and scarred by the enemies' shells. In strange contrast, in one corner was piled a heap of brown stone cannon balls, that had been unearthed by the soldiers while digging the trenches near Nieuport and which had been used in the Battle of the Dunes centuries before. For more than a thousand years Belgium has been the

cockpit of Europe, but the spirit of its people is still unconquered.

Havre, Etaples, Calais and Boulogne are the great war bases of Great Britain in France. In or near them are now concentrated the camps of hundreds of thousands of reserves, miles of warehouses of army supplies, rations and munitions, artillery, and extras of almost every conceivable article used in war, hospitals of enormous proportions, kitchens, laundries, thousands of heavy motor lorries, stables for cavalry, and thousands of mules and horses—docks and shipping facilities, everything necessary to equip one of the greatest armies the world has ever seen. Only one who has witnessed them can begin to comprehend the gigantic energies concentrated here, the enormous tonnage requisite for the maintenance of the army, and the efficient system.

London gave us a warm reception—almost equal to Antwerp two years ago last August. We had scarcely retired to our hotel on Trafalgar Square when a Zeppelin sailed over and dropt a series of incendiary and explosive bombs in Victoria street, and beyond near Buxtom, killing twelve persons, mostly elderly women and little children, and wounding many others. The old mother of a comedian and his little daughter were among those killed by the obus, the cap of which I have. When we arrived on the scene the neighbors were making a collection for the benefit of the sufferers, and in the name of the British War Relief Association I added five pounds to the sum and was presented with this souvenir of German kultur. The obus that fell on the house played grotesque havoc, blowing its roof to a house on the other side of the street and flinging floors and walls into a chaotic heap. Not a single person connected with the army was wounded, nor was damage done to any military establishment, and yet the Huns still call this war.

One of our last visits in London was made to St. Dunstan's in Regents Park, immortalized by Thackeray in "Vanity Fair." "This place," said Sir Arthur Pearson, its chairman, "is the happiest house in London, probably in the whole world, and I'll tell you why—it is so full of sympathy." The institution typifies the moral tone and spirit of England today. It is the spirit of hope, of life, of victory—of irresistible determination to rescue Freedom and Civilization from this terrible tragedy.

The aim of the Allies today is to secure for themselves the new birth of freedom pictured by Lincoln when he prophesied for our countrymen, "That government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." The attainment of that purpose affects our country as deeply as it does the Allies. It is as much America's fight as theirs, for the predatory aggression of the Hun will not cease three miles from our shores, and in our deplorable state of helplessness, a state that resembles that of China, we not only invite war, but defeat and vassalage.

I am a man of peace, the vice-president of the Peace and Arbitration League of America. As an officer or observer I have participated in eight wars, and heaven knows I want to see no more. But until the end of this piratical conflict, in which the ideals of liberty and freedom and honor, for which my ancestors fought and died, are the stakes, I am heart and soul with the Allies. The traditional friendship between France and America, begun by Lafayette and Washington, would have been only a memory had not our great war relief societies kept it alive; and it is to them and our surgeons, our hospitals and nurses, our splendid ambulance corps and brave avions and foreign legion, that we owe the preservation of that friendship and the *entente cordiale* that exists between our countries today.

New York City

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE DINNER PAIL

BY MARY ALDEN HOPKINS

AUTHOR OF "THE SHORTENING DAY"

DO you remember the good old dinner pail with its vault for pie and hard-boiled eggs and its reservoir for cold coffee, topped by an inverted din dipper? You have not seen many of them lately. We used to elect presidents with them. I didn't hear them mentioned this campaign. Only a few years ago the presidential candidates of both parties emotionally promised the working man a "full dinner pail." Political clubs marched swinging shiny new ones that caught the flare of the torches. The tin dinner pail was our symbol of industrial prosperity. Yet this seemingly established institution has now gone the way of the warming pan, the dunce cap, and the moss covered bucket that hung in the well. In its place we find the factory lunch room.

Great corporations like the Metropolitan Insurance Company in New York City, the B. F. Goodrich Company in Ohio, the First National Bank in Chicago, the Curtis Publishing Company in Philadelphia, the National Electrical Lamp Works in Nela Park, Ohio, the National Biscuit Company, the Sunshine Biscuit Company, and many other business concerns all over the country, are providing their workers with hot noon meals at cost or even free.

Eating is no longer a private matter. **Food** is potential energy. The business **house** that wants concentrated efficiency spreads a table before its employees and cries:

"Eat, workingmen! For the work's sake, eat!"

The strain of manufacturing has revealed that sufficient food, as well as short hours and high wages, increases output. Put in, calories; take out, cartridges.

One need not then be suspected of philanthropy or socialism in calling attention to The People's Kitchen, located at 458 West Twenty-seventh street, New York City. This forlorn and hopeless neighborhood is taken up with small factories, laundries, lumber yards, teamsters' stables and dreary tenements. Poverty, malnutrition, drunkenness, sickness, and failure make the neighborhood desolate.

As I entered the Kitchen the other noon, a woman whose soft, ample figure was cut by apron strings came out of the door carrying a steaming "growler" of coffee. The small eating room was crowded with workers of every description. At my table sat a blue-coated motor man, a shabby genteel old lady, a thin factory girl and a fat one, two oily machinists in overalls, and a dirty-faced school boy.

Most of the dishes were five and ten cents. We had meat with vegetables, coffee, and pie. The machinists came again on pie. A huge plate of bread in the middle of the table was constantly replenished.

Not a saloon in all the neighborhood was so uncomfortably crowded. And this in a district where industrial alcohol is a matter of course. But there are dozens of saloons and only one Kitchen. The expenses are borne by Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. The work is managed by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. But it is not a charity. It is slowly climbing toward the goal of self-support even in these months of the increasingly high cost of living.

As soon as the pioneer Kitchen is fairly on its feet, others will be started in other neighborhoods. Already several factories have asked the executive secretary of the committee to assist them in installing their own luncheon rooms.

Outfits, varying from a single gas burner called a "hot plate" on which a working woman can heat up her soup to elaborate steam cauldrons, are offered by manufacturers of kitchen utensils. Small manufacturers who cannot afford the initial outlay of lunch plants sometimes have huge pots of coffee or chocolate brought in at noon. Large factories and department stores are more and more installing full-sized lunch rooms. The great mail-order firm of Sears, Roebuck & Company in Chicago, has, I am told, a remarkably good system. Filene's, in Boston, deserves special mention. Others which immediately

come to mind in New York are Wanamaker's, Macy's, and Lord & Taylor's.

Any doubt as to the efficiency gain in providing lunch facilities is removed by the extraordinary policy of some of the large corporations. They furnish free dinners to their employees at noon. The managements say that their object is to safeguard the afternoon work. The companies can't afford to have their employees economize on food.

The City Bank provides a regular dinner. A young friend who works there assures me that it is better food than he gets at home. I know that his home food is very good indeed.

"I don't know that it really saves me money," continues the youth, who is paid ten dollars a week, "for I tip the waiter a dollar a week. Get better service that way."

The great bank probably knows the tendency of some very young, young men to throw away their money ostentatiously instead of investing it in meat and potato. But neither ten-dollar spendthrift nor ten-dollar miser can cheat the bank of the energy that follows good food.

The British Sessional Papers sum up this whole matter of noon feeding in a report on "Industrial Canteens." Lloyd George, the English Minister of Munitions, appointed a Health of Munition Workers Committee, in the fall of 1915, "to consider and advise on matters of industrial fatigue, hours of labor, and other matters affecting the physical health and physical efficiency of workers in munition factories and workshops." All of which simply means that the committee was to figure how to increase the output.

They have presented their findings and advice in a series of ten memoranda, taking up Sunday labor, welfare supervision, employment of women, hours, fatigue, industrial diseases, ventilation and lighting, sickness and injury, and feeding. These papers, altho a government report, are yet more radical than the reddest of the Fabian pamphlets. No trades union has ever asked for its members the physical consideration which this governmental committee recommends in efficiency's name.



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THE PEOPLE'S KITCHEN

"Industrial Canteens," as they call factory lunch rooms, are held to be the best way of meeting the food problem. The committee advises every munition manufacturer to serve a hot dinner at noon to his workers at cost. Breakfast and supper, too, if he has night shifts. "Refreshment barrows" to "perambulate" the workrooms at appointed times are commended. Attention is called to night workers' need of light, digestible, well-cooked and appetizing food, since they must eat at a time when their nervous energy is depleted.

The fundamental principles of fueling the human engine are given as simply as directions for coaling a steam boiler. A primer statement explains the relation of nutrition to health and of health to output. Food is divided into three general classes. Meat, cheese, milk, herrings, dried peas, beans, bread, oatmeal and like stuffs are rich in protein and mineral matter. They contribute to the formation of the body, its repair, and they also supply fuel for heat and energy. Fat and sugar afford fuel, but cannot maintain growth and repair. Fresh fruit and vegetables contain only a small proportion of nutriment, yet in other ways are important to health. The warmth of food is of great importance.

Plans and specifications for model canteens are supplied. The dining room, kitchen, scullery and larder are discussed in detail, even to setting the "pig tub" on concrete. I am especially pleased with the English phrasing of the suggestion that serving counters equipt with barriers like those at a railway booking office, from which the workers fetch their food, prevent crowding.

Lloyd George's committee finds that factories already using the canteen are reaping benefits. The workman's time is saved. He has a brief change from the workroom. The workroom can be ventilated. The general health of employees is better. Severe sickness is reduced. Absence and broken time are less. Alcoholism decreases. Efficiency rises. Output increases.

New York City



"EAT! FOR THE WORK'S SAKE, EAT!"

Employers nowadays find that it pays to feed their workers well, and the factory girls are learning to prefer bean soup to sodas



A POET OF THE PEOPLE

THE SHAFT

BY WILFRID WILSON GIBSON

Wilfrid Wilson Gibson is foremost among the younger poets in his portrayal of the life of labor. There is a new meaning in his treatment of old themes as there is a new rhythm in his verse. By the sentimentalist poverty and toil have been used to evoke tears; by the reformer they have been made the basis of bitter attacks upon society; while authors more aloof have found them picturesque or humorous. But Gibson sees the workingmen not merely as objects of compassion or victims of injustice, not as quaint or comic characters but as real human beings; as individuals not lumped together as a class or a problem. He has shown the poetry in prosaic lives and that without esthetic falsification or exaggeration. He is a modern realist, describing things as he sees them, but then he can see more than the rest of us. He does not avoid the use of recent and colloquial words, but on the other hand he does not use dialect. The thousands of Americans who have been drawn to him by the reading of his published volumes, "Fires," "Daily Bread," and "Battle Lyrics," will give him a hearty welcome when he comes here on a lecturing tour in January and February. We are pleased to see that he has chosen for his readings "Hoops" and several of the "Battle Lyrics" that The Independent had the honor of publishing.

He must have lost his way, somehow. 'Twould seem
  He'd taken the wrong turning, back a bit,
After his lamp . . . Or was it all a dream
  That he'd nigh reached the cage—his new lamp lit
And swinging in his hand, and whistling, glad
  To think the shift was over—when he'd tript
And stumbled, like the daft, club-footed lad
  His mother called him; and his lamp had slipt
And smashed to smithereens; and left him there
  In pitchy dark, half-stunned, and with barked shins?
He'd cursed his luck, altho he didn't care,
  Not overmuch: you suffered for your sins:
And, anyway, he must be nigh the shaft;
  And he could fumble his way out somehow,
If he were last, and none came by. 'Twas daft
  To do a trick like thon.

And even now
  His mother would be waiting. How she'ld laugh
To hear about it! She was always game
  For fun, she was, and such a one for chaff.
A fellow had no chance. But 'twas the same
  With women always: you could never tell
What they'ld be at, or after saying next:
  They'd such queer, tricky tongues; and it was well
For men to let them talk when they were vext—
  Altho, his mother, she was seldom cross.
But she'ld be wondering now, ay, that she would—
  Hands folded in her apron, at a loss
To know what kept him, even now she stood,
  Biting her lips, he'ld warrant. She aye bit
Her lips till they were white when things went wrong.
  She'd never liked his taking to the pit,
After his father'd . . . Ay, and what a song
  She'ld make . . . and supper cold! It must be late.
The last on the last shift! After today
  The pit was being laid idle! Jack, his mate,
Had left him working, hurrying away
  To back . . . And no night-shift! . . .

If that cursed lamp
  Had not gone out . . . But that was hours ago—
How many hours he couldn't tell. The cramp
  Was in his thighs. And what could a lad know
Who'd crawled for hours upon his hands and knees
  Thru miles on miles of hot, black, dripping night
Of low-roofed, unfamiliar galleries?
  He'ld give a hundred pound to stand upright
And stretch his legs a moment: but, somehow,
  He'd never reached a refuge, tho he'd felt
The walls on either hand. He'd bumped his brow
  Till he was dizzy. And the heat would melt

The marrow in his bones. And yet he'd gone
A dozen miles at least, and hadn't found
Even a crossway. On and on and on
He'd crawled, and crawled; and never caught a sound
Save water dripping, dripping, or the creak
Of settling coal. If he could only hear
His own voice even; but he dared not speak
Above a whisper . . .

There was naught to fear;
And he was not afraid of aught, not he!
He would come on a shaft, before he knew.
He couldn't miss. The longest gallery
Must end somewhere or other; tho 'twas true
He hadn't guessed the drift could be so long.

If he had not come straight . . . If he had turned,
Unknowing, in the dark . . . If he'd gone wrong
Once, then why not a dozen times! It burned
His very heart to tinder, just to think
That he, maybe, was crawling round and round
And round and round, and hadn't caught a blink
Of light at all, or hadn't heard a sound . . .
'Twas queer, gey queer . . .

Or was he going daft,
And only dreaming he was underground
In some black pit of hell, without a shaft—
Just one long gallery that wound and wound,
Where he must crawl for ever with the drip
Of lukewarm water drumming on his back . . .
'Twas nightmare, surely, had him in its grip.
His head was like to split, his spine to crack . . .

If he could only call, his mother'ld come
And shake him; and he'ld find himself in bed . . .
She'ld joke his fright away . . . But he was dumb.
And couldn't shout to save himself . . . His head
Seemed full of water, dripping, dripping, dripping . . .
And he, somehow, inside it—huge and dark
His own skull soared above him . . . He kept slipping.
And clutching at the crumbling walls . . . A spark
Flared suddenly; and to a blood-red blaze
His head was bursting; and the pain would break . . .

'Twas solid coal he'd run against, adaze—
Coal, sure enough. And he was broad awake,
And crawling still thru that unending drift
Of some old working, long disused. He'd known
That there were such. If he could only lift
His head a moment; but the roof of stone
Crushed low upon him. A gey narrow seam
He must be in,—and bad to work: no doubt
That's why 'twas given up. He'ld like to scream,
His cut knees hurt so sorely; but a shout
Might bring the crumbling roof down on his head,
And squash him flat.
If he could only creep
Between the cool white sheets of his own bed,
And turn towards the wall, and sleep, and sleep—
And dream, maybe, of pigeons soaring high,
Turning and tumbling in the morning light,
With wings ashimmer in a cloudless sky.
He'ld give the world to see a bonnie flight
Of his own pigeons rise with flapping wings,
Soaring and sweeping almost out of sight,
Till he was dizzy, watching the mad things
Tossing and tumbling at that dazzling hight.
Ay, and his homers, too—if they'd come in,
He hoped his mother'd fed them. They would be
Fair famished after such a flight, and thin.

But she would feed them, sure enough; for she
Liked pigeons, too—would stand there at the door
With arms akimbo, staring at the blue,
Her black eyes shining as she watched them soar,
Without a word, till they were out of view.
And how she laughed to hear them scold and pout,
Ruffle and fuss—like menfolk, she would say:
Nobody knowing what 'twas all about,
And least of all themselves. That was her way.
To joke and laugh the tantrums out of him.
He'ld tie his neckerchief before the glass;
And she'ld call him her pigeon, Peter Prim,
Preening himself, she'd say, to meet his lass—
Tho he'd no lass, not he! A scarf well tied,
No gaudy colours, just a red or yellow,
Was what he fancied. What harm if he tried
To keep himself respectable! A fellow—
Tho womenfolk might laugh and laugh . . .

And now
He wondered if he'ld hear her laugh again
With hands on hips and sparkling eyes. His brow
Seemed clampt with red-hot iron bands; and pain
Shot red-hot needles thru his legs—his back,
A raw and aching spine that bore the strain
Of all the earth above him: the dead black
Unending clammy night blinding his brain
To a black blankness shot with scarlet streaks
Of searing lightning; and he scarcely knew
If he'd been crawling hours, or days, or weeks . . .
And now the lightning glimmered faintly blue,
And gradually the blackness paled to grey:
And somewhere, far ahead, he caught the gleam
Of light, daylight, the very light of day,
Day, dazzling day!

Thank God, it was no dream.
He felt a cooler air upon his face;
And scrambling madly for some moments more,
Tho centuries it seemed, he reached the place
Where thru the chinks of the old crumbling door
Of a disused upcast-shaft, grey ghostly light
Strained feebly, tho it seemed the sun's own blaze
To eyes so long accustomed to the night
And peering blindly thru that pitchy maze.

The door dropt from its hinges—and upright
He stood, at last, bewildered and adaze,
In a strange dazzling world of flowering white.
Plumed snowy fronds and delicate downy sprays,
Fantastic as the feathery work of frost,
Drooped round him from the wet walls of the shaft—
A monstrous growth of mould, huge mould. And lost
In wonder he stood gaping; and then laughed
To see that living beauty—quietly

He laughed to see it: and awhile forgot
All danger. He would tell his mother: she
Would scarce know whether to believe or not,—
But laugh to hear how, when he came on it,
It dazzled him. If she could only see
That fluffy white—come on it from the pit,
Snow-white as fantails' feathers, suddenly
As he had, she'ld laugh too: she . . .

Icy cold
Shot shuddering thru him, as he stept beneath
A trickle. He looked up. That monstrous mould
Frightened him; and he stood with chattering teeth,
Seeming to feel it growing over him
Already, shutting out the fleck of sky
That up the slimy shaft gleamed far and dim.
'Twould flourish on his bones when he should lie
Forgotten in the shaft. Its clammy breath
Was choking him already. He would die,
And no one know how he'd come by his death . . .
Dank, cold mould growing slowly. By and by
'Twould cover him; and not a soul to tell . . .

With a wild cry he tried to scramble out,
Clutching the wall . . . Mould covered him . . .
He fell,
As close at hand, there came an answering shout.

THE MILITARY MIND

BY W. T. COLYER

A new viewpoint on the much-discussed problem of military preparedness is given by Mr. Colyer's analysis of "the military mind." He shows with unequivocal clearness the price a republic pays for armed protection.—THE EDITOR.

QUESTIONS of material safety and political expediency are generally recognized by thinking people to constitute only a part of the problem of military preparedness and compulsory service. Nor do considerations of the direct moral results, whether in the form of an aggressive temper or of habits of obedience, by any means exhaust the subject. A somewhat neglected, but important phase is concerned with the place that can be given in a democratic community to the military mind. By the military mind is meant a mind fitted by nature and equipt by training for just that kind of organization and purposeful activity in which the German General Staff has so completely overmatched its opponents. The cultivation of this sort of intelligence is quite independent of the chauvinistic spirit that is usually so closely associated with it in practise. Whatever the moral effects upon government or people, it is clearly incumbent upon any nation maintaining a great military establishment to secure the service of the best brains available for the purpose of minimizing the wastage of life and effort incident to war. In this connection, the distinction, from the military point of view, between loss and waste must be carefully borne in mind. The attacks in close formation which were a feature of the German rush into France, entailed frightful losses, but they were losses deliberately incurred for a specific end; the British attempt to force the Dardanelles involved frightful *wastage*, the greater part of the losses being due not to the adoption of a costly scheme of operations, but to the failure of the commanders to work out anything sufficiently coherent to deserve the name of scheme.

The voluntary system and the comparative smallness of the British army are no excuse for the officers who shirked their work, but it is perfectly legitimate to inquire whether men of the first rank, either in character or in ability, will ever be attracted in any considerable numbers into a profession which they regard as fated to be called upon less and less frequently for active service, and which will consequently fall steadily in public importance and esteem. Generally speaking, military officials will take their work seriously in proportion as they themselves are taken seriously by the public. In other words, a nation that is to maintain a thoroly efficient and up-to-date military establishment, must be prepared to pay large deference to the military mind. This, surely, is a situation that no democrat can regard without serious misgiving.

To realize adequately what is involved in deferring to the military mind, it is necessary to consider what are the outstanding characteristics of that mind. To begin with, it is a scientific mind of the steeliest type that even scientific specialism can show. Emotion is all very well for spectacular purposes, but wo betide the commander who permits any human feeling to mar his conduct of a campaign! What was true for Oliver Cromwell, Marlborough, Wellington and Napoleon, becomes more and more vitally important as the perfection of instruments of war increases the horrors incident to all serious warfare. The able and successful soldier is one who finds it possible, for official purposes, to concentrate his intellect, in a quite impersonal way, upon problems which involve, for thousands of his fellows, every kind of suffering.

Nor is the military mind simply scientifically un-human. It is materialistic in the worst sense of the word. It does not merely refer ideals to material causes—it has no use for ideals. The soldier is materialistic not only in method, but in outlook and objective. The men who fulfil his requirements are thought of in masses, which may be "pushed forward" here, or "held in reserve" there; "gains" in guns or miles are set over against "losses" in men; the world at large is considered as the habitation of such living masses as can be "hurled" at each other under military direction, and its surface is studied for the purpose of ascertaining its adaptability for such hurling and counter-hurling. The best human material for cultivation along these lines is undoubtedly that which under the influence of a different environment supplies the world with "practical, hard-headed men of business"—strictly limited intelligences, but tremendously powerful within their limits, supported by iron determination and ruthless absorption in a single purpose. Only in the most democratic environment attainable can such men be turned to good social account; in modern military surroundings their defects of character are increased and their virtues are developed into vices.

MUCH sentimental nonsense has been talked, both in Britain and America, about the Swiss model. In point of fact, that model is incapable of adaptation to the circumstances of any Great Power, with wide territories under its control and with large over-sea commitments. The tiny professional nucleus of the Swiss army would probably be as hostile to liberty as are the military castes in Germany, Russia, France, and Britain, but for the territorial smallness and the socialistic policies that have enabled Switzerland practically to solve the problem of poverty, and to make social and political democracy more of a reality than any great countries have as yet succeeded in making it.

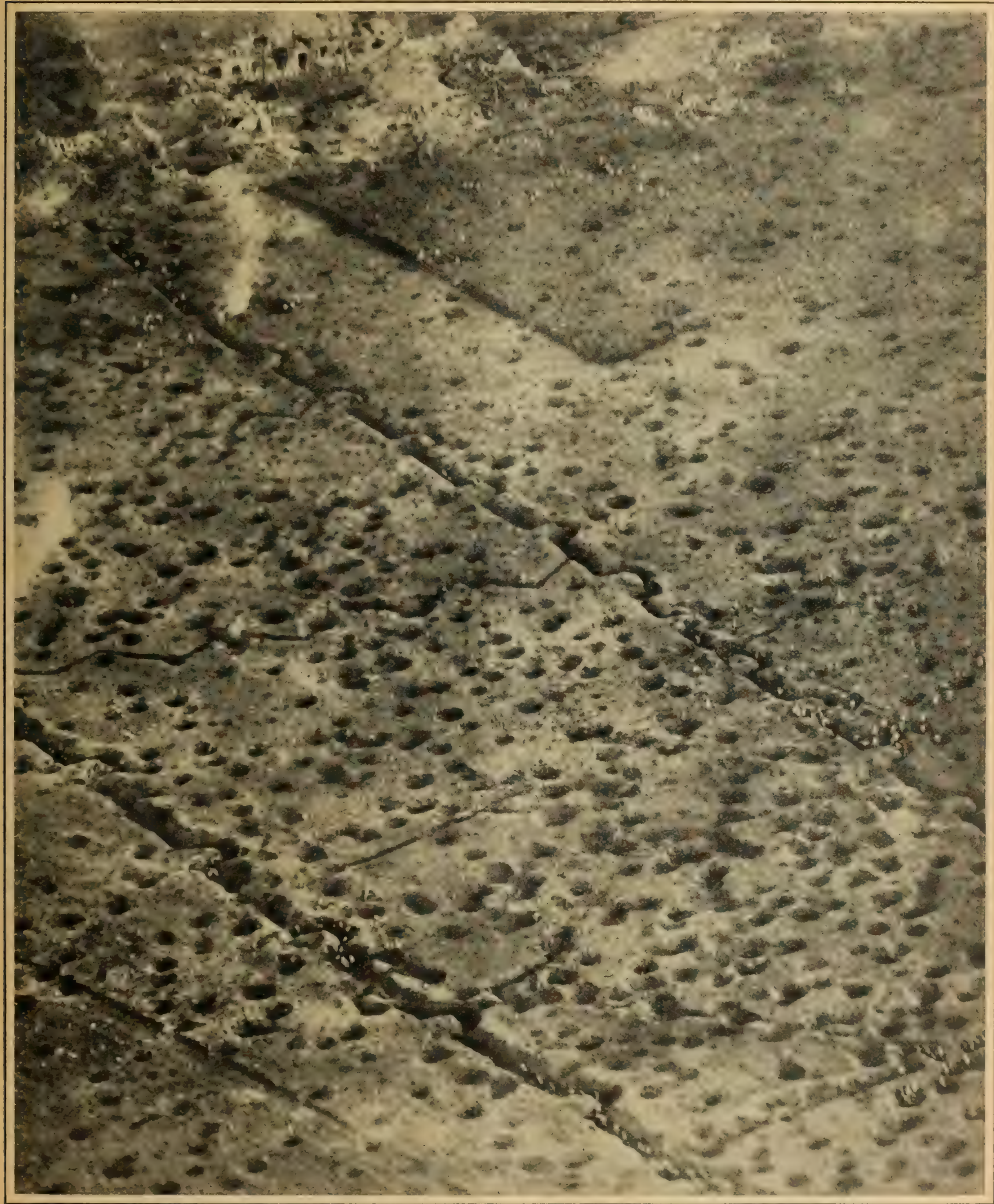
If in the Swiss army there existed any considerable number of men who were seething with discontent under a sense of social, industrial and political injustice, the Swiss army would be forced to change its character at once. There is no room for agitators in military establishments, in which order and immediate efficiency are the supreme excellencies. Even in France, which is not infrequently cited with Switzerland as affording an example of democracy and military conscription existing side by side, when the Government wants to break a strike, it has only to call strikers to the colors and use them as reservists to destroy their own organization as wage-earners. The railway strike that was so broken only a few years since, showed that the terror of the military machine secures obedience.

OUR question is now ripe for answer—What place can be given in a democratic community to the military mind? The answer is—Only a place of jealously guarded subordination. So repugnant to republican institutions is the "theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die" principle of soldiering, that great military republics, whether Rome, Venice or revolutionary France, have rapidly and inevitably developed into military oligarchies or autocracies. In this respect the limited monarchies have some advantage over republics, inasmuch as their only partially democratized institutions may for a long time enable the more moderate militarist to get enough of what he wants to keep him quiet. But in a republic he must either gain all or nothing, for if the principles of democracy are not extirpated, they will be more vigorous and less easy to withstand than in a society which is still encumbered with old feudal and monarchical traditions. Hence, if a republic is to be militarized at all, the job has to be done quickly and thoroly. The military mind will never be satisfied with such extremely limited power as is consistent with free institutions. To secure first-class military "protection" a republic must be prepared to sacrifice all the qualities which most make it worth protecting.

The military mind is the direct antithesis of the democratic mind, but the conflict between the two in the countries of western Europe is complicated by the fears, entertained by the respective democracies, of permanent domination by a foreign conqueror. American democracy, immune, by reason of her size and geographical situation, from this fear, is in the happy position of being able, if she chooses, to fight upon a clear issue; and it is almost certainly in America that the question will be settled, whether it shall be the twentieth or some subsequent century that will witness the final vindication of the democratic, and the final disappearance of the military mind.

Boston, Massachusetts

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



© Underwood & Underwood

Shell holes and bayonet charge—the battle of Soyécourt, photographed by an air scout. After days of artillery fire the French soldiers are leaving their trenches in the foreground to attack. In the distance is the burning village



Park—even national park—seems hardly an adequate label for the Halemaumau volcano in Hawaii, which threatens to be active in spite of government control. The photograph above shows the surface of the crater. To look down into the boiling lava is like watching a kaleidoscope of flame

Photographs Copyright Newman Travel Talks and Brown & Dawson

Photographed at night by the glow from its own fires. This is the largest crater—nearly 13,000 feet in diameter.



Taken by storm—is it a bad omen for Fort Henry, the newest United States fortress, which is to be built on this hill overlooking Chesapeake Bay?



The latest addition to our fast-growing navy is this torpedo boat destroyer, launched at Mare Island, California. It carries four rapid fire guns



Photographs Copyright by International Film

There is one kind of food that has not gone up: scollops, a shell fish oftenest found in the nets of Cape Cod fishermen

America's Great Railroad
The Union Pacific
And the Man Whose Foresight, Energy and Genius Made It the Almost Perfect Road

IT is a band of steel, that unites the two oceans, the West and the East, in a great Pacific Union. Sixty years ago, President Buchanan said: "Without such a road we cannot protect California and our Pacific Coast possessions against invasion." Abraham Lincoln was deeply interested in the construction of this great railroad, advocating it, not only as a military necessity, but because he believed that the building of this national highway, this iron band of commercial union, would keep East and West united in interest and close communication.



Hence the name "Union Pacific," typical of the permanent, Pacific Union between the East and the West of this country. The UNION PACIFIC was the name appropriately chosen for the great railroad.

The history of this great railroad is the history of this nation. It follows the natural path from the East to the West. It is within the nation like one of the great arteries within the body.

And like a great artery, it spreads out as it travels, finally, like a great fan, covering the Pacific Coast all the way from Seattle to Los Angeles.

* * * *

Daniel Webster said that nothing beyond the Mississippi could ever have much value. That great genius of *words* would have been surprised could he have been told that a great genius of *deeds* would spend hundreds of millions in a few short years *improving* a national belt of steel, the Union Pacific, carrying on its chief work in that region of which Webster thought so little.

Senator Green, of Missouri, addressing the Senate on April 17, 1858, had said:

UNION

(*Continued*)

"I believe the Pacific Railroad will increase the productive power and wealth of the country millions and tens of millions, although I believe every dollar invested in making such a road will be lost to the stockholders, whether built by the Federal Government or by private enterprise."

It appeared that this prophecy of financial disaster might become permanent reality. The railroad was indeed in bad financial condition when its destinies were first directed by E. H. Harriman and his associates.

He knew that a great engine of transportation, faithfully serving the people and putting service first, could not possibly fail financially or otherwise. For the people reward those who serve them.

Mr. Harriman had faith in the West and in Western people. He appreciated the great natural resources and the spirit of Western endeavor and inspired others by his faith.



UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM - THROUGH SERVICE ROUTES

He set about his task in a manner typical of his character, saying that the first thing was *to put money into the Union Pacific.*

Since the reorganization of the Union Pacific, in 1897, less than 19 years ago, $269,700,000 have been actually invested in extensions, branches and revision, including double-tracking, shortening the road, ballasting the line with scientific accuracy, and other improvements. In addition to this vast sum there went into the railroad and its development all the energy, ambition, mental power and high aspiration of a great railroad builder.

* * * * *

The great railroad, as great as the mountains and plains across which its locomotives travel every hour of the day and night, is that Union Pacific.

Thomas Jefferson gave to this nation the territory that it serves, and to which it gratefully acknowledges its obligations, its existence.

James Buchanan was its advocate.

Abraham Lincoln desired it and spoke for it, saying that it would hold the East and the West in pacific union.

Grant and Sheridan policed the building of it—protecting the workers from savages.

Great men planned it in the past; thousands of faithful workers at every station and on every mile of track serve this railroad in the present.

* * * * *

The Union Pacific is one of the great industrial triumphs of republican government, the result of individual initiative, combined with wise government interest and co-operation. Those to whom its management is entrusted find their greatest satisfaction in the fact that this powerful railroad is a servant of the public, contributing to the nation's health, facilitating circulation of wealth and population, rendering service to the farmer and to the manufacturer—
SERVANT OF ALL THE PEOPLE.

This is the first of a series of advertisements which will tell the Story of the Union Pacific and the part it plays in the development of the Nation

(692)

PACIFIC

WHY I LIKE TO BE POOR

BY A WOMAN WHO FEARS SUCCESS

I AM considered a very ambitious person—too ambitious, my friends would tell you. If I had been less ambitious, they say, I should have succeeded long ago. Ten years ago.

That is what I have always thought, too, until lately, when it occurred to me that I am far too intelligent a person to be poor unless I wanted to be. The idea came to me as a relief, after years of trying to deceive myself into a disappointed state of mind, and to work myself up into a fever of effort.

I was sitting at the sewing machine making the baby a dress. In the back of my head there was the uncomfortable thought that I ought not be doing this sort of work, but should be at my desk making money, while some worthy woman was sewing for me at a dollar a day and two meals. That led to the usual train of self-accusation—that I ought to concentrate on some one piece of work, finish it, and get a big sum of money and the recognition which I always feel is just around the corner, waiting for me.

"Why can't I do it?" I asked myself, while I threaded the bobbin. "Why do I waste my time doing housework and working in the garden and making over clothes—when I might be writing masterpieces, or at least something which would sell?"

There was only one answer. Yet it had never come to me before in all the years I have "wasted"—

"I want to do what I am doing."

And the corollary to that is that I do *not* want to write these salable things, nor even the things which I should know were good, even if they did not sell. I have kept from writing for fear that I might succeed, and then——

That is the secret: If I succeeded, I should have to give up my life as I know it, and live some other way.

I was born with a strong taste for housework and sewing and the middle course of life. We were always poor; not the sort of poverty where there is deprivation; only the sort where you have to worry all the time about money. I got used to doing everything and going everywhere without being able to afford it. That gave me a sense of triumph, a sense of beating Fate.

But, of course, not knowing that I liked it, I have always thought that I was trying to escape from that insecurity. And I called that attempt at escape—ambition. Not for money. Oh, no! Nor did I use the word "career." I thought I was working hard to get on my own feet, and then help others to do the same.

There is something very satisfying in that kind of an ambition. It allows you to make demands on other people for their sympathy. I remember that once I had almost succeeded in selling a piece of work, when I was suddenly so overcome by the sense of what it would mean to my mother not to worry about money any more, that I broke down and cried. And the editor thought, I suppose, that it was to work on his feelings; and he changed his mind.

I see now that that was just what I wanted. Something in me knew that it would turn out that way if I would behave sentimentally. So I did. For in the first place, I did not need to worry about my mother. She must have liked that anxiety, or she would not have kept at it so long—being quite as intelligent and much cleverer than I, and having had two careers under way when she decided to stay poor. But why *she* should have made such a choice I do not know. For she is the temperament to be rich. She does not like sewing and housework as I do, who take after my father's family, all of whom managed to stay poor but one of the brothers. And he made up for his gift of making money by going on the notes of all his friends—whereby he turned out to be the poorest of all.

Fear of success! The world is full of it.

I like to be able to do without much company. If I were rich, I should be under obligations to be social—or my vanity would suffer. And I am very vain. Any one who is deceiving himself always is. Moreover, I hate to visit any one. And if I am poor and have to work, or even if my friends know that I am "ambitious," they do not expect me to. They "understand." I have a perfect system. I see that now.

There are a thousand delights in being poor which it would sound simple-minded to enumerate. But any one in my position knows what they are. There is, besides, the sense of getting at fundamentals that you miss as soon as you come in contact with money.

If you are poor you can criticize the rich. That may sound flippant, but it is said seriously. The rich are what you might be if you failed in your clutch at reality, and succeeded. The rich have gone under—even those who are trying to placate their consciences with a sense of their duty towards humanity. They are the worst of all. The thoughtless rich deserve their money. They are not liars.

I have known a good many rich people, and pretty intimately. That was, I see now, one way I kept myself from succeeding: I was always close enough to the results of success never to have any illusions.

But, now that I know why I am poor, the question is—have I the courage to stay poor? I find that I settled this problem, too, even before I was conscious of its existence. For, a long time ago I went into debt, and so heavily that even if I had a very fair amount of success, I could not pay my debts in ten years. When you realize that that is probably the reason Balzac was always so heavily in debt, you can see for yourself that I am still ambitious. And as for Sir Walter Scott and Mark Twain —I feel a bond with them.

When Balzac had paid his debts, he died. I shall see to it that nothing of that sort confronts me. There will always be things which I feel I must do, altho poor. And I will always find some one who thinks so, too, and will lend me the money. But my courage may give out about borrowing any more money—particularly as I am married, and it counts against your husband to borrow. In that case I can have another child or two, and so keep my nose to the grindstone.

That was a real blow to my friends —I married. That seemed to prove that my ambition was waning. They did not realize what an expedient it was: I had taken care not to marry the man who had money and who wanted me to "keep on with my work," but a poor man who cared more for his work than he did for money!

In this way I doubled my fear of success, and anchored myself more securely to poverty, in whose blessed reality I shall always firmly believe.

THE SPELL OF WORDS

BY FLORENCE L. PATTERSON

My book is closed, the restless flame
  Flickers o'er hearth and burnished brass,
The idle snowflakes settle down
  Beyond the casement's leaded glass;
Yet can I hear the warm winds croon
  A summer song and round me swells
The chime of myriad flower-bells,
  Ringing a Gloria to June.

Sunshine and summer and the lure
  Of sweet-lipped June! Upon the wall
The firelight dances, while without
  In lazy state the snowflakes fall,
And then,—white world and firelight gleam
  Are lost, my book has wrought for me
A charm so deep, reality
  Has not the power to break my dream.

PEBBLES

Examiner—How is Central America divided?
Pupil—By earthquakes.—*Passing Show.*

Applicant—What are my chances for getting a job in this bottling works?
Superintendent — Corking. — *Princeton Tiger.*

"Say, Jones, how are you going to sell your new novel—in book form?"
"No, I'm going to call it 'Grape-nuts' and sell it as a serial."—*Princeton Tiger.*

It should come easily to the government to restrict the number of our courses at meal times. They themselves seldom take any course before it is forced upon them. —*London Opinion.*

Ed (in auto)—This controls the brake. It is put on very quickly in case of an emergency.
Co-Ed—Oh, I see, something like a kimona.—*Orange Peel.*

They sat on the steps at midnight,
But her love was not to his taste.
His reach was 36 inches,
While hers was a "46" waist.
—*Yale Record.*

"What I want is a £45 house on two floors, of about ten rooms, no basement, central heating, secluded, yet not——"
"Ah, madam, you're but a stranger here. Heaven is your home!"—*Winter's Pie, 1916.*

"Do you consider it wrong to bet on a Presidential election?" "I'm not sure about it. But it's a great temptation. It is one form of contest in which no contender is ever suspected of throwing the game."—*Washington Star.*

Lady Visitor—Now, tell me, are you one of the Derby men?
Wounded Hero (scornfully)—Me? No bloomin' fear. Why, I've been chloroformed longer than most of 'em have been uniformed!—*Passing Show.*

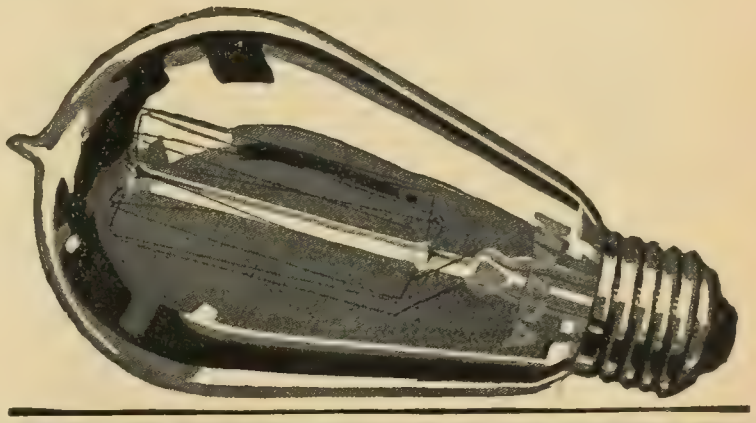
A funny old geezer named Burt
Had a brain which was rather inert;
He started to holler:
"I can't fix my collar"—
When he'd forgotten to put on his shirt.
—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

"The Germans," said a noted surgeon, "are vaunting their war surgery. Two years ago, 80 per cent of their wounded returned to the front. Last year 90 per cent returned. Now 98 per cent returned. Rats!"
The professor made a gesture of repudiation.
"Why, at this rate," he said, "the Germans will be telling us that, every time an enemy bullet hits a German soldier in the head, its only effect is to fill a hollow tooth for him."—*London Opinion.*

"Well," said the Far West mayor to the English tourist, "I dunno how you manage these affairs over there, but out here, when some of our boys got tied up in that thar bankrupt telephone company I was tellin' yer about, they became mighty crusty!"
"Oh!"
"Yus; they didn't like the way the receiver was handlin' the business nohow."
"Indeed!" commented the earnest listener; "then, may I ask what they did?"
"Sartinly; I wus goin' ter tell yer. They just hung up the receiver."—*Puck.*

They were Tommies on four days' leave in Blighty. One day they had set apart for a visit to the local golf links. A small crowd of admirers was gathered at the first tee to watch the game, and the first man teed up and took a prodigious swipe. But the ball remained where it was. He tried again, without result. Yet again, and still nothing happened. Then his pal could stand it no longer, and in a voice that could be heard over three counties he cried, "Fer goodness sake 'it the bloomin' thing. Y'know we've only got four days' leave!"—*Tatler.*

Scientific study coupled with practical manufacturing methods—this is the basis of the MAZDA Service that helps lamp-makers produce better lamps. :: :: ::



MAZDA

"Not the name of a thing, but the mark of a service"

The Meaning of MAZDA

MAZDA is the trademark of a world-wide service to certain lamp manufacturers. Its purpose is to collect and select scientific and practical information concerning progress and developments in the art of incandescent lamp manufacturing and to distribute this information to the companies entitled to receive this Service. MAZDA Service is centered in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York.

The mark MAZDA can appear only on lamps which meet the standards of MAZDA Service. It is thus an assurance of quality. This trademark is the property of the General Electric Company.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

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PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Actual search free. Send sketch or model. 90-page, 1916 Edition Patent Book free.
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7% If you wish an absolutely safe investment paying 3½% every six months, write us for further particulars.
Reliance Homestead Association, New Orleans, La.

The Original Malted Milk
NOURISHING
DELICIOUS
DIGESTIBLE



The powder dissolves in water. Needs no cooking—Keep it on hand.

Rich Milk, Malted grain extract in powder.
For Infants, Invalids and growing children.
Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body.
Invigorates nursing mothers, and the aged.

The Original Food-Drink for all ages.
More nourishing than tea, coffee, etc.
In the home, or at Hotels and Cafes.
Substitutes cost YOU Same Price.

THE NEW BOOKS

PIKE COUNTY BALLADS

In *The Complete Poetical Works of John Hay* we find the pleasure and inspiration which are always the result of an acquaintance with a fine personality. Clarence Leonard Hay, in his introduction, says of his father: "But for the statesman in him, he would have been more a poet; but for the poet in him, he would have been less a statesman." This would seem to be true. But it would be unfair and injudicious to class John Hay with the many ministers, professors, unoccupied ladies and public men who erroneously suppose that they can make good poetry as a pleasant by-product of other intellectual achievements. Their verse is usually lifeless and sterile of beauty, while his is gracious music and sincere speech. The famous Pike County Ballads are robust and ringing poetry of the popular type. George Eliot memorized one of them, "Jim Bludso" for her own pleasure. The translations from Heine are admirable as English verse. The sonnets are not lacking in grace and distinction. It is a pleasure to quote this chivalrous sonnet:

COMPENSATION

Pindar, the Theban, sang to Hieron
  In Doric verse, rich as rough-hammered gold,
  The immortals deal to men, now as of old,
Two ill things for one good. These words, forth blown
From such a trumpet, thru the ages groan
  A note of misery. And yet I hold
  That tho they deal us evils manifold
We owe the High Powers gratitude alone.
For one good may be worth a thousand ills;
And all the sum of wretchedness that fills
  The travailing earth, the sea, the arching blue
Cannot exceed the wealth of joy that lies
In sweet, low words, in smiles and loving eyes—
  Cannot compare with love, if love be true.

The Complete Poetical Works of John Hay, ed. by C. L. Hay. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $5.

A HOSPITAL ROMANCE

One of the best novels about the Great War was written before the war, "The Last Shot," by Frederick Palmer, the American war correspondent, who has since seen much of the actual fighting in France. His recent novel, *The Old Blood*, may therefore be taken as a real bit of life from the front; for the man who could describe so accurately the war that he had not seen, will hardly deal with unrealities after witnessing months of warfare. Yet the admirer of the earlier book will take up *The Old Blood* with a certain sense of disappointment, since it does not describe the movements and combats of great armies or the surging souls of the nations; it is a personal romance from start to finish, tho no doubt intended as a sample of a million similar stories which in their totality make up the war. The earlier chapters describing the peaceful Europe before August, 1914, and the first shock of the German invasion are on conventional lines, and almost nothing is told of the fighting in the trenches. The author's genius steps into the story for the first time when the young American volunteer in the cause of the Allies is sent to the hospital with a shattered jaw. The indefatigable triple alliance of the skilled physician, the wounded hero and his devoted sweetheart to fight off death and the madness of despair, and the triumph of surgery which in this, as in so many real cases, accomplished the seemingly impossible, comprize all the real interest of the book.



Bain

A LOOKER-ON IN THE TRENCHES

Frederick Palmer is one of the few novelists who has really seen the war of which he romances

The Old Blood, by Frederick Palmer. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.40.

RECENT RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

Religion no less than other aspects of the common life has responded to the tense conditions in the world during the last two years. While the output of the religious press has been appreciably diminished by the stress of circumstances and the preoccupation of religious thinkers, the volumes which have made their appearance are uniformly stamped with a passion for reality and the spirit of high courage in the face of uncontrollable calamity and overshadowing mystery. It is as tho Christian thinkers were saying to themselves, We must dig deeper and ground the Christian civilization of the future upon a broader and more solid foundation of historical fact, experimental knowledge and philosophical reality. Every phase of religious thought and investigation is feeling the impulse of this vitalizing demand, as may be seen by a few of the religious volumes of worth and power that lie before us.

That truth and reality are more influential than tags of orthodoxy or heresy is shown by Professor Badè's splendid work, *The Old Testament in the Light of Today*. The writer is thoroly at home not only in the modern views of Old Testament authorship and literary development, but also in the rich fruitage of constructive ideals and historical values which recent criticism has made possible. The basis of his interpretation of the Old Testament is the ethical striving of the people of Israel exhibited in the moral beginnings of Hebrew religion; in the moral character of Jahveh; in the work of Isaiah the great prophet of holiness; and in the social ethics of Deuteronomy, the first legal résumé of prophetic teaching. The book is written in easy, graceful style and lays less emphasis upon destructive criticism than on the historical and religious processes which created the Old Testament literature, and on the moral concepts and values which have vitalized Hebrew religion, and still give it a universal appeal.

A book of great value, by one of our younger teachers of philosophy and religion, is concerned with an introductory survey of the *Problems of Religion*. Professor Drake considers the subject from three different and equally important points of view. He discusses the origins of religion, and gives a short sketch of the character of those systems which have had more or less connection with the Hebrew and Christian faiths. He continues the outline thru the history of Hebrew monotheism, the life of the founder of Christianity, and the historical development of the Christian Church. In the parts devoted to the psychology and philosophy of religion there are good résumés of recent achievements in both fields.

If one wishes to go deeper into spiritual realities and search the labyrinth of life with a trustworthy guide he can do no better than to read Dr. Gordon's *Aspects of the Infinite Mystery*. It is in many respects the best work of its author who has written so much and so well on religious and theological themes. It is a kind of unveiling of the writer's own experience of the divine mysteries. While Dr. Gordon writes that he is unconscious of any great departure from the views exprest in his earlier books, one cannot help feeling as one reads that there is a greater freedom of expression and that the author is coming closer to the eternal realities and giving without reserve an honest recital of what his deeper insight has found of conviction and faith. Overmastering idealism, moral passion, and unshakable faith in the triumph of righteousness are the soul of his work.

It is unusual to have a defense of the church from one outside its ranks, yet such an apologetic is ably given by Horace J. Bridges, leader of the Chicago Ethical Society, in the opening chapters of *The Religion of Experience*. His belief in the permanent and indispensable function of the church, however, leads to some wholesome criticisms of present tendencies and methods of work. He would have the church emphasize its function as an educator and unifier of

the nation; accept whole-heartedly the principle of freedom of thought for clergy and laity; carry out experiments in the use of liturgies and rituals; and give up activities of an institutional or social character that are irrelevant to the church's special function as an interpreter of God and of the meaning of human life.

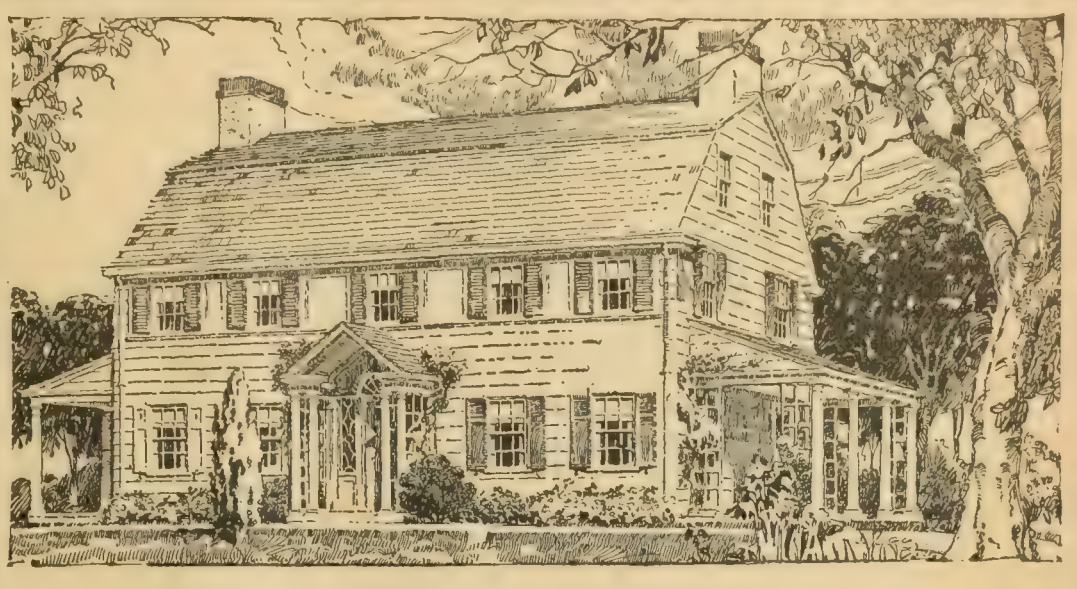
If more ammunition is needed to demolish the Smith-Drews hyphenated Christ-myth theory of Christian origins a full supply is at hand in Thomas J. Thorburn's Bross prize volume just published. Step by step the author examines in detail the theories, assumptions and assertions made by Robertson, Drews, Smith and others who have propounded and still defend the *Mythical Interpretation of the Gospels*. Dr. Thorburn's method is not that of general argument or discussion. He proceeds with a careful comparative study of the Gospel stories and the mythical episodes from which these narratives are supposed to have been derived. A clear statement of the evidence, or lack of evidence, is usually enough to shatter the philological and historical props of this strangely credulous theory. Anyone disturbed by the Drews vagaries should consult this scholarly volume.

In Dr. Carpenter's lectures on *Phases of Early Christianity* we have an illuminating exposition of the inner development of Christian thought as related to the theme of salvation. The period covered is that from the close of the New Testament to the time of Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage. The person and work of the Saviour, the church and sacraments as means of salvation, and the once prevalent doctrine of salvation by Gnosis are considered. The volume is one of the most valuable contributions in the "American Lectures on the History of Religions."

The Old Testament in the Light of Today, by W. F. Badè. $1.75. *Problems of Religion*, by Durant Drake. $2. *Aspects of the Infinite Mystery*, by G. A. Gordon. $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin Company. *The Religion of Experience*, by H. J. Bridges. The Macmillan Company. $1.50. *The Mythical Interpretation of the Gospels*, by T. J. Thorburn. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50. *Phases of Early Christianity*, by J. E. Carpenter. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

A GERMAN VIEW

For the reason that Dr. Eduard Meyer's historical facts are generally well grounded, his *England and the War Against Germany* is worthy of serious attention. In the main the chapters devoted to England's political organization and development are not devoid of accurate treatment. But it is in deduction from his facts that Dr. Meyer wanders into a region of imagination. While the English people unquestionably lack veneration for the German system of state-enforced organization, and may not be sufficiently conscious of the social tyranny pressing down on them, that therefore, they cannot get together in a national emergency is a sorry fallacy for Germany to have relied upon. Toward the United States the attitude is of sorrowful pity—a misguided people hoodwinked by "a degenerate and wholly unscrupulous press," with Dr. Butler thundering from Columbia Heights "attacks of



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bitter calumny." American sympathy for the fate of Belgium would seem to have been engendered "by the feminizing influence of the schools that are almost entirely in the hands of women."

England and the War Against Germany, by Eduard Meyer, Boston, Ritter & Co. $1.50.

AS THE FRENCH SEE WAR

A Volunteer Poilu, by Henry Sheahan, of the American Ambulance Service, is a remarkable revelation of the French attitude toward the war, as disclosed by a *chasseurs-à-pied* officer, an intellectual disciple of Psichari. He holds "to the Germans war is an end in itself, and in itself and in all its effects perfect and good; to the French mind this conception of war is barbaric, for war is not good in itself and may be fatal to both victor and vanquished." However, war is not a savage *ruée*, "but the discipline of history for which every nation must be prepared, a terrible discipline neither to be sought nor rejected when proffered." It was Psichari's voice, he believes, that saved France at the supreme crisis, by preserving in her army that morale of duty and discipline, those ideals of honor and sacrifice for the common good, submerged or abandoned in an industrialized world.

A Volunteer Poilu, by Henry Sheahan. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1.25.

WAR AND THE WORLD

In his study of nationalism and war in their relation to civilization and of the fundamentals and the progress of the opposition to war, Edward Kreibiel presents in *Nationalism, War and Society* not a treatise, but a finely arranged syllabus giving the gist of the many-headed subject in brief paragraphs, with quotations of authorities from the extreme pacificist to Bernhardi. Ample bibliographies direct the reader to works on the Red Cross, finance, arbitration, confederation of nations, or whatever phase of the topic he may be seeking. Norman Angell furnishes a vigorous introduction.

Nationalism, War, and Society, by Edward Kreibiel. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S PLAN

General Joffre and His Battles, by Raymond Recouly, reminds us that, tho the leadership of the French army has now passed to General Nivelle, nothing can rob General Joffre of the honor of the battle of the Marne. Captain Recouly, of the French General Staff, points out most significantly that it was the "Mass of Maneuver" armies of Generals Maunoury and Foch which balked the German offensive, and snatched a decisive victory. According to the author this strategy was not born of eleventh hour desperation, but had been carefully planned by General Joffre for precisely such an emergency. Captain Recouly estimates the total German strength hurled upon France at about fifty army corps, or 2,500,000 men; which was vastly superior to the combined armies of France.

It was the French inferiority which compelled the retreat to the Marne. General Joffre is credited thruout with displaying the most admirable skill, and, what was of equal importance, a positive faith that the Germans would meet with defeat at the position he selected for the supremely critical battle. He holds the Germans' greatest mistake was in their failure to grasp the resilience of French character, that when by rule the French ought to have been annihilated, they turned upon the enemy with irresistible fury. There are extremely interesting first hand sketches of Generals Joffre, De Castelnau, Foch and Pétain. The personal journal of Captain Recouly adds to what is conspicuously one of the most valuable war records.

General Joffre and His Battles, by Raymond Recouly. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A CYCLOPEDIA

The *American Standard Encyclopedia* in handy volumes awakens hopes that it does not fulfil. It is apparently printed from old plates, unpaged and pieced out with new matter—the new matter not equal to that by the old editors, many now dead, whose names are on the title page.

The census and the daily papers have brought some data up to date but many articles seem unrevised since 1900, while additions are superficial and in length the papers are not proportioned to importance. Valeric acid, for instance, has two pages, as have labor unions! The European war is handled very uncritically, a mere diary of more or less important events carelessly compiled from newspapers. For instance, it is stated that the Italians occupied Goritz (elsewhere spelled Garitz) on October 21, 1915, whereas they really did not take it till August 9, 1916.

The American Standard Encyclopedia, University Society. $34.50.

EXPLORATIONS AND THE BIBLE

Professor Barton, of Bryn Mawr, has performed a notable service for those interested in biblical studies by publishing a complete résumé of the relation between *Archaeology and the Bible*. The first part of the volume he devotes to a survey of the discoveries in the Oriental world which bear specifically upon the biblical narratives. He discusses the ways in which the archaeological materials were preserved in Egypt, Babylonia and elsewhere, and reviews the modern explorations which have brought these to the attention of the student and investigator. In the second part the author has given the translations of the ancient documents which confirm or illuminate biblical incidents, stories, customs and history. Each translation is accompanied with full explanations in which he gives the opinions of both the radical and conservative schools as to the bearing of the document upon biblical literature and truth. More than one hundred plates illustrating the entire subject and giving pictures of the most important archaeological objects and documents are appended on specially prepared paper.

Archaeology and the Bible, by G. A. Barton. Philadelphia: American Sunday School Union. $2.

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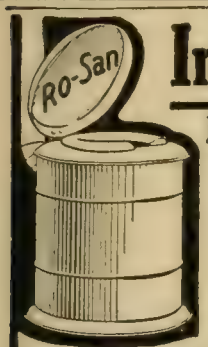
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25th Year



MOTOR PROGRESS

By John Chapman Hilder

SHOW time is arriving, and everybody connected with the motor industry is in a fine frenzy which will probably last for some months after the shows. In this miraculous motor business each season is greater than the last. Every year come new inventions, new refinements, new fashions, new foibles. Last year's experiments have become this year's certainties and last year's certainties are served up with new sauces.

First we have engine changes. Ever since twelve cylinders were adopted, people have been wondering whether that marked the end of cylinder multiplication or whether the future would bring forth motors equipped with two or four more. So far we have had no intimation that any fourteens or double eights are to be loosed on an expectant public. But some manufacturer may be keeping a few of these up his sleeve.

Not a few makers are adhering to a four cylinder policy—after all these years—and pointing to European motor practise as a criterion. Some of these four cylinder advocates have installed sixteen valves, instead of the usual eight. They claim that this gives the smoothness of a multi-cylinder engine, with the simplicity of a four.

A large army of stalwarts concentrate on sixes. They include some of the oldest and some of the youngest in the industry. Others make both fours and sixes. Others make fours and eights. Others make sixes and twelves. These upholders of two models have an advantage over those who turn out but one, in that they catch the prospective purchaser either direct or on the rebound. If he refuses one they land him with the other.

Eights have enjoyed considerable popularity and many of them are to be continued for 1917.

As to choosing any one type, advice on that score is just about as easy to give—and as reliable—as advice on choosing a wife. It is feasible, however, to generalize thus:

You should judge a car on four main counts:

1. Soundness of design regardless of type.
2. Quality of materials thruout.
3. Workmanship.
4. Relation of price to output of factory.

The significance of the first three points is simply this—a good four is better than a poor eight, and vice versa; a good twelve is better than a poor six and vice versa; a good six is



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Philadelphia, January 7 to 10, under auspices of Philadelphia Automobile Trade Association.
Montreal, Canada. January 20 to 27, under auspices of Montreal Automobile Trade Association.
Detroit, January 20 to 27, under auspices of Detroit Automobile Dealers' Association.
Chicago, January 27 to February 3, in the Coliseum, under auspices of National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.
San Francisco, February 10 to 17, Pacific Automobile Show under sanction of the Motor Car Dealers' Association of San Francisco.

better than a poor four and so on and so forth.

The relation of the price to the output of the factory was dealt with in my article for The Independent of September 18, 1916. It means that given two cars of equal size and similar type, selling for the same price, that which is made and sold in greater number will be the better car. As with all good rules, this one has its exceptions. But it holds true ninety-nine times out of a hundred.

AMONG engine changes probably the most prominent is the wide adoption of aluminum for pistons and also for cylinder castings, including crank cases, transmission boxes and other mechanical parts. It has been proved that aluminum pistons, by reason of their light weight, do much to reduce motor vibration and increase flexibility and acceleration. The development of aluminum alloys has enabled manufacturers to eliminate hundreds of pounds from the weight of their cars without sacrificing strength.

Nearly two dozen cars will be shown, during the next few weeks, in which aluminum has been used. Perhaps even more than this will be in evidence at the shows.

Ignition systems are not much changed, most of them being of the battery type, and only one or two cars featuring magneto as standard equipment. Transmissions remain much the same, practically all cars using the three speed, selective with center control. Four speed transmission is furnished on a few of the higher priced cars—and as a rule it is to be found in foreign machines. Three speeds seem to be enough under most circumstances. But a high fourth is sometimes an advantage when traveling over level country, as it permits greater car speed with relatively lower engine speed and is therefore rather economical in use. The trouble with it is that most people dislike changing gears and content themselves with working the three and neglecting the fourth.

Left hand drive is featured in all but about two American makes, and will probably never be supplanted by the old right hand method in this country—altho I hear sporadic outbursts against it from time to time. Right hand drive enables you to gage your distance from the ditch, but left hand drive gives you a more accurate idea of your proximity to cars traveling in the opposite direction. Foreign machines all have right hand drive, and their makers seem indisposed to change over to the other side.

There is a slight increase in the number of cars equipped with magnetic gear shifting apparatus, by means of which you shift gears with push buttons. This seems to work well, but has yet to be widely adopted.

CARS will differ from last year's in appearance to the extent that the high point of the design is at the front, instead of at the rear. The latest fashion is to have a high radiator, a higher cowl and a body lower than the cowl. In some of the four-passenger roadsters—one of the most popular designs—the body lines taper off, running straight down from the cowl to the tail-light. And the tendency is to keep the rear of touring car tonneaus as low as possible, whereas in previous years common practise ran chiefly the other way.

Manufacturers still show a desire to turn out cars that are devoid of contrast in their design. Everything is rounded off. All lines are curved. Doors are concealed so far as possible. The exterior of cars is egg-like—and, in my opinion, suffers from a monotony of smoothness.

Great stress has been laid of late on boat lines in the design of cars. Designers have evidently been impressed by the expression of speed which is certainly to be found in many of the more recent power cruisers and runabouts. They appear, however, to have lost sight of the fact that most boats are modeled with a combination of sharp angles, straight lines, flat surfaces and mouldings as well as gentle curves, and that they owe their beauty to this combination.

With all due regard for the difficulties of the problem, I would suggest that motor car designers might do well to stop trying to make automobiles look like something they are not. Boat designs belong in the marine field. Aeroplane designs belong in the aerial field. Motor cars are neither boats nor aeroplanes. So why not concentrate on the job of giving the automobile a typical design of its own?

Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give impartial information about any individual product.—Address Motor Editor, The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, N. Y. C.



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Through these associated schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.

THE YES BLANK

Did you send the YES BLANK from page 474 of the December 18th issue? If not, just glance over that wonderful list of contributors and consider once more the big offer of seven twenty-five cent numbers of The Countryside for One Dollar. Here is another YES BLANK for your convenience.

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119 West Fortieth Street, New York

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MARKET PLACE TALKS

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

A WARNING TO SMALL INVESTORS

IT may be an oft-repeated phrase, but it is nevertheless true that prosperous times have brought on the usual flock of dishonest brokers with innumerable schemes to mulct the unsuspecting "investor" of his few hundred dollars. As this article is being written, a newspaper before me tells of a group of Philadelphia people who have swindled widows and orphans out of over $2,500,000 thru the sale of worthless securities. Every day one can read warnings to investors in almost any periodical, and still they buy and buy in the hope that their hundred dollars will become ten thousand in a few years.

Of course, it is not impossible; a man who bought International Mercantile Marine common in 1915 at 62½ cents a share could have sold out in 1916 at $50; this shows a profit on 100 shares bought for $62.50, of $4937. A purchaser of some of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas bonds at around 50 can now sell at 80 or 85. The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal 4s, which sold in 1915 at $10, sold this year as high as $440 with an assessment of $300 paid, or $140 excluding the assessment. The man who bought U. S. Steel at 8⅜ a decade ago could have sold this fall at 129¾. But these are extraordinary cases, and it takes careful study to arrive at a conclusion when to buy even standard issues.

The man who buys copper, zinc and lead issues at $1 per share may see daylight some time, but his chances are very slim if he buys most of the prettily engraved certificates now being peddled around. Pick up even a reputable newspaper and you will find the financial pages littered with all sorts of absolute junk. The reason is found in the prevailing high prices for metals which have resulted in stock selling schemes being inaugurated by every promoter who could find a hole in the ground reputed to contain metal ore of some sort.

It is pretty generally known that copper has sold up from 12 cents a pound in 1914 to over 30 recently and is now around 34. It is obvious that any company that can produce copper for 5 cents, such as Kennecott, can make an enormous profit at such a price. The smaller companies are straining every effort to increase their facilities so as to produce copper even at 15 cents or more, so long as there is a profit.

This sort of business can continue while the price of copper holds, but if people only stop to consider that some day the demand for copper will not be abnormal, they will be careful as to what sort of stocks they place their savings in. If they stick to standard issues, they will not go very wrong; however, they sell too high for the very small investor, so the fakir provides stock at $1 per share, of companies adjoining the Copper Queen, Chino Copper Company, the Phelps Dodge properties, or the well-known Kennecott. Especial stress is placed on the proximity of large producing properties to that owned by the schemers. The announcement is also made that the price is now $1, but "shares are offered subject to an early advance," etc. Investors should keep away from brokers offering such stocks and save their stamps.

Then, with the large profits reported by many reputable and stable motor companies has come competition, not in the form of a new product in the automobile line, but in the stock selling game purely. One company claimed to be able to manufacture a car to sell for about $400, when it is known that it cost $1000 to produce the first car. A large New York newspaper recently had a remarkable exposé of this scheme with the result that the stock is not so widely advertised as it was. However, thru letters received from our readers we learn that the stocks are being offered by mail in the western states.

One concern which has come forth recently in the motor stock field secured considerable publicity thru the announcement that it had purchased a large building in the financial district. A few weeks ago it took a rather novel means of selling stock in a new motor car concern. One morning the clerks as well as officials in many banks and business houses found telegrams on their desks sent from Chicago reading something like this: "We have reserved twenty-five shares of —— Motor Truck Corporation for you and await your advice in the matter." One bank president is reported to have received two telegrams of the same tenor with the initial wrong in one case. It is needless to say that such methods savor of the quack and should not be encouraged.

In all cases, investors who wish to buy stocks or bonds should be guided by the character of the firm offering the securities. It must not be overlooked that many of the largest houses will execute orders to buy even one share of stock or a $100 bond; that many reputable concerns are selling good motor company stocks with an assured future, and they sell them after having made a very thoro investigation of the plants with the assistance of capable engineers and accountants. Also that such firms advertise regularly in The Independent.

From the majority of the letters re-

The Independent offers a Service for Investors in which personal attention is given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot, of course, decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, stating if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.

ceived from our readers during the past nine months, we judge that a portion are small investors who have little technical knowledge of securities and who could be easily misled by glowing statements made by irresponsible fakers. We remind these readers that it has been conservatively estimated that only about 10 per cent of the people who speculate on margin come out with profits, while the other 90 per cent lose out entirely. This is an argument for the investment in good bonds and stocks as against the purchase of speculative issues on margin or thru mushroom brokerage concerns.

With the large sums available for investment after January 1, we believe this warning to be quite opportune. We remind our readers that this department is conducted for their benefit solely, that it is conducted on an absolutely confidential basis, that their names are not divulged in any way, and that the advice we give is as conservative and fair as is possible.

The following dividends are announced:

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable January 1, 1917.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent, payable January 1, 1917.

American Car and Foundry Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent; common, quarterly, 1 per cent; extra, 1 per cent, all payable January 1, 1917.

The Electric Storage Battery Company, common and preferred, 1 per cent, payable January 2, 1917.

American Can Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable January 2, 1917.

Baldwin Locomotive Works, regular, semi-annual, 3½ per cent, payable January 1.

Brooklyn Savings Bank, 4 per cent, payable on and after January 20.

United Fruit Company, quarterly, 2 per cent, payable January 15, 1917.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, common, quarterly, $1.25 per share, payable January 15, 1917.

The New York Central Railroad Company, $1.25 per share, payable February 1, 1917.

D. C. Heath & Co., quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable January 1, 1917.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent; common, quarterly, 2 per cent, both payable January 5, 1917.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company, quarterly, preferred, 1½ per cent and quarterly, common, 1¼ per cent, payable January 15.

35 Years Without a Dollar Loss to An Investor

Each successive year is a milestone in the record of this House. Three and one-half decades ago, this business was founded on this fundamental principle: *Complete safety and thorough protection of the investor.*

How closely we have followed this principle our record indicates —a record of sound securities bought and sold, and thorough service to investors rendered for more than a generation.

5½% January Investments

We are now offering a varied list of sound and attractive first mortgage serial real estate bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, to net 5½%. Each issue is directly secured by a first mortgage on a high grade building and land.

These properties are situated in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, and other large and prosperous cities. We have purchased these bonds after careful investigation and recommend them as safe investments.

Write today for Circular No. A-689

S.W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
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NEW YORK - - CHICAGO
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Exclusively a Specialist Bond House
Thirty-five Years without a Dollar Loss to an Investor.

First Mortgage Public Utility Bond

yielding

5.80%

Property appraised at nearly 200% of amount of these bonds outstanding.

Dividends being paid. Management excellent.

Net earnings over double interest and showing increases at the rate of 31%.

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Issue Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world.

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Since 1865 Investments

FAR back in the Civil War days, more than fifty years ago, the house of Hambleton & Company made its first offering of bonds to investors. Today this house is high in the confidence of experienced investors and banking institutions.

Your bank has probably dealt with us, or if not, can advise you about us.

Our long experience and established reputation in connection with sound investment securities is at your service, whether you are a large investor or one who wishes to start with small amounts.

We have just prepared a booklet, which gives many facts, and shows why banks, insurance companies and wealthy individuals place their monies in bonds, and why it is a good policy for you to invest in the same type of securities.

Write for "Investing $100 to $10,000," to Department "D," 43 Exchange Place, New York, or 10 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.

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PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

Write today for Booklet C. 2, "The Partial Payment Plan," which explains thoroughly our method by which you may purchase Stocks and Bonds in any amount—from one share or bond up, by making a small first payment and the balance in convenient monthly instalments. You may sell your securities at any time to take advantage of rise in market.

Free Booklet, C. 2, "The Partial Payment Plan." Gives full information of this method, which appeals to thrifty men and women in all parts of the country.

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upon improved farms worth 3 to 4 times the mortgage. For years we have been selling these mortgages to Banks, Life Insurance Companies, Estates and conservative individual investors, without a single instance of loss or annoyance. Denominations $300 to $10,000. The security behind these mortgages is not affected by wars, strikes, panics or depreciation. WRITE TODAY for our Illustrated Booklet, references and list of mortgages.

W. H. & WM. L. SHARP
245 West 63rd Street Chicago, Illinois

FOREIGN FRAGMENTS

The first German university in Europe was founded in 1348 by King Karl IV in Prague.

The old Iberians solved their food-problem in a very simple way: they took only one meal a day.

China, according to the most reliable and most recent statistics, has only 330,000,000 inhabitants.

The leader of the Rumanian people of Transylvania, the priest Locali, publicly accuses Count Tisza of being the principal author of the crime of Serajevo.

A certain Félix Mouret recently uncovered near Béziers (France) an old burial ground containing painted Greek vases dating from the sixth to the third centuries B. C.

The present pact between Austria and Hungary expires December 31, 1917. This date explains, to a certain degree, the growing nervosity of the governmental circles in Vienna and Budapest.

Who would have searched the old Balearic Islands for deeds of gallantry! Their inhabitants, two to three centuries B. C., used to ransom one woman from pirates by the surrender of three to four men.

Mr. Cunisset-Carnot, in *Le Temps* (Paris), tells the authentic story of a dog, disconsolate by the death of his master, committing suicide by laying its head on the rails, a few minutes before the express train was due.

There are still people embarrassingly shaking their heads in reading in their Bible of the centuries old pre-Abrahamitic patriarchs. The fact that with some early peoples the year had only three months might help solving the apparent puzzle.

The population of Spain under Augustus (31 B. C.—14 A. D.) was about 6,000,000, increasing to 12,000,000 by the middle of the second century. Her present population is 19,588,688; a scanty increase, indeed, for a period of nearly eighteen centuries.

Spain, etymologically, means Coney Island, or, rather, Coney Peninsula. The word is, indeed, according to good authority, derived from the Punic Shafan-rabbit. This animal has been very numerous in the country, often destroying whole crops. African ferrets were kept to drive the animals out of their holes. We find the rabbit often represented on old Spanish coins.

The betrothal of Princess Masako of Japan to Prince Yi, who would have been Emperor of Korea if Japan had not absorbed the "Land of the Morning Calm," is the first instance of an imperial personage in Japan being allowed to intermarry with one of alien blood. This is a concession of the utmost significance and it undoubtedly foretokens the time when the privilege will be extended to the royal houses of Europe.

Our women readers and students of fashion in general will be interested to learn that the black mantilla was already a favorite costume among the woman folk of the old Iberians, the distant ancestors of the Spaniards of today. The Iberian ladies also wore bright robes with black hanging veils, sometimes iron necklets, and curious headdresses surmounted by curved rods like a crow's head. And—you would scarcely believe it—the Iberian young ladies prided themselves on the tightness of their waistbelts.

The Swiss architects, Rittmeyer and Furrer, of Winterthur, are the inventors of a composition of asbestos and cement which can be used for casements in heating apparatuses, as chimney shelves, socles, in staircase-wells, etc. Its principal qualities are safety against fire, and resistance to humidity, and it offers, over plaster of Paris, the advantage of not brittling away. If used for shingle roofs, it ought to be employed in its natural rusty brown color. The slabs, being of various shades, produce a beautiful play of colors.

DIVIDENDS

INCORPORATED 1827

The Brooklyn Savings Bank

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS
New Entrance 300 Fulton St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

4 Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors January 1, 1917 (payable on and after January 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

OFFICE OF
THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.
15 Broad Street.
New York, December 18, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 18th day of December, 1916, a dividend of $2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of January, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of December, 1916.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 30, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Corner 4th Avenue and 14th Street.
New York, December 4, 1916.

Interest at the rate of **FOUR (4) PER CENTUM** per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after January 22, 1917.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1917, will draw interest from January 1, 1917.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

5½% Bonds of Our Country

Free from income tax. The same bonds the Government accepts as security for Postal Savings Bank Deposits. You get 4 to 5½% instead of Postal Banks 2%. *Write for Booklet J. "Bonds of Our Country." FREE.*

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25 and 26 Exchange Building
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Specialists in
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
and Subsidiaries

Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

ON SURRENDERING POLICIES

Many inquiries on the subject of life insurance come to me from policyholders who for reasons of their own—some of them very good reasons, too—are dissatisfied with the contracts they hold, or with the companies issuing them. Sometimes this discontent crystallizes in an inclination to surrender the policy for its cash value for the purpose of securing insurance in another company. Occasionally I detect in a communication evidences of a hope that I will encourage the surrender. I rarely ever do.

There are exceptional cases when, in my judgment, such action would be profitable. These must be treated, each on its individual merits. Actual present conditions must control. But as a general rule, in the vast majority of cases, the effect would be injurious to the interests of holders of old line legal reserve insurance. In his annual premium a man pays much more than the present actual cost; each year his equity in the company's accumulated fund grows; each year he is older and, usually, more impaired physically. This process commenced, even in a company of commonplace ability, should not be interrupted, for there is no such thing as beginning over again in life insurance.

Money is not the only, nor the most valuable, thing invested in a life insurance policy. Time has gone into it. Money can be lost, but it can also be regained. But time is not of that order. So much of it as we put into a contract of life insurance should be conserved, if we are to have the fullest service. The system was so designed; it is, to use a colloquialism, a "continuous performance," one that suffers injury when interrupted.

Under these conditions, the necessity for being properly insured—of getting started right, securing that plan best adapted to one's peculiar circumstances, and of having it in a company of the right kind—is obvious. Most of the life insurance troubles brought to my attention are due to errors of the sort indicated. Aside from promptly abandoning reserveless assessment insurance, one should carefully consider the surrender of existing contracts.

H. F. W., Elwood, Ind.—Insurance Commissioner J. O'Neil of Pennsylvania recently announced that the Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh was heavily impaired, forbade the company to transact any new business and has applied to the courts for a receiver. As to the security, if any, behind your reinsured Commercial policy, would advise you to make inquiry of Commissioner O'Neil at Harrisburg, Pa., who is in full possession of all the facts.

Help us remove this sign!



The Off-the-Street Club, where children living in the congested districts of Chicago can congregate, is overcrowded. The three-story building with its play rooms, its reading rooms and warm firesides are closed to newcomers. More room is needed. Will you help?

Those Outside

have no yard to play in, seldom a home for comfort. The dirty, noisy, crowded street is their yard and almost their home. Many a fine mind and many a sturdy character has been ruined in these surroundings.

Those Inside

are given a place to play during the day and evening, finding mentally, morally and physically, healthy companions. The children are not objects of a charity, but subjects for the making of opportunities. The Off the Street Club has thus developed a fine woman out of many a girl whose future was doubtful, and has built the manhood of hundreds and hundreds of boys.

It is heart-rending to exclude newcomers. But it is better to do this than further to overcrowd those within.

25c pays the expenses every day and evening for one child for 22 days

$1.00 takes care of 3 children for a month

$2.00 takes care of 6 children for a month

$5.00 takes care of 15 children for a month

$10.00 takes care of 30 children for a month

$25.00 takes care of 75 children for a month

$100.00 takes care of 300 children for a month

Send any subscription you wish (mailing check or money order payable direct to Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago) or send first for booklet.

The Off the Street Club in Chicago is rendering such a **unique** service that everybody interested in social problems should investigate. The plan will appeal especially to self-made men and to women of strength—for this is not an ordinary "charity"—it is a movement for the making of opportunities.

The Off the Street Club is incorporated in Illinois, without profit. Open to all. No creed, no race distinctions. Practically no overhead. (The superintendent gets no salary.)

The men back of this organization are the publishing and advertising interests of the country. Practically every magazine and newspaper in the United States has a representative who contributes either in time or cash—generally both—to the Off the Street Club.

Stories of the Off-the-Street Club

By Edwin Balmer, the Noted Magazine Writer

We wish to send you free a little booklet called "Stories of the Off-the-Street Club." These stories, with many side lights and interesting tales from the congested districts of a metropolis have been written by Edwin Balmer. The tales are full of the deepest human interest. And they will open your eyes to the problems of the child whose home is the street. This booklet will be sent without obligation.



The boys of the Off-the-Street Club, having themselves been helped, are taught to help others. That, and that alone, makes for character. Here is a group of boy scouts from this club, taking Xmas bundles to poor families in the neighborhood.

Off-the-Street Club
C. H. Porter, Treas.
c/o Corn Exchange Nat'l Bank — Chicago, Ill.

Please send me booklet of the Off-the-Street Club. No obligations.

Name.....

Address.....

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are used nowadays by every modern up-to-date business man; they bring you in constant touch with all public and private wants, and supply you with news bearing upon any line of business. We read for our subscribers all the important papers published in the United States and abroad. If you have never used press clippings, drop us a postal and we will show how they can be of advantage to you. Write for booklet and terms.

ROMEIKE, INC.
106-110 Seventh Ave., New York City

DIVIDENDS

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston

Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this corporation, payable January 1, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record December 23, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

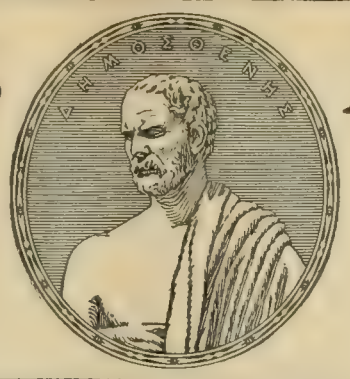
ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York

December 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3%, free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26, 1916.

F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

BOTH SIDES A DEBATE



GOOD WILL VERSUS WAR

RESOLVED, That the principle of non-resistance should govern the foreign policy of the United States.

NON-RESISTANCE, as it is used here, means not only refusal to engage in war, but the substitution, by a nation, of the positive, moral force of good will for war in settling international difficulties. Advocates of non-resistance object, not to force, but only to the misuse of force.

This debate was prepared by Mary Prescott Parsons.

ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. Non-resistance is practical.

A. It is more expedient than war. 1. War fails to ensure safety. (a) It may end in defeat. (b) Victorious war does not protect lives of citizens. (c) It fails to protect territory. (d) It fails to ensure future safety.

2. Any possible outcome of non-resistance would be safer than war. (a) Non-resistance would probably prevent invasion. 1. No nation could distrust our word. 2. No nation could fear aggression on our part. 3. No nation could justify invasion of our territory. 4. History shows that non-resistance prevents attack. (a) In Ireland, during the rebellion of 1798, not one unarmed Quaker was harmed. (b) In Pennsylvania, during Indian wars, the savages left the Quakers undisturbed for more than seventy years. (c) Disarmament on the Canadian border has resulted in a hundred years of peace and security. (d) Hostile invasion would not endanger our safety. 1. Invaders, met in a spirit of goodwill, would be unlikely to commit atrocities. 2. Even should they persist in hostility, non-resistance would doom their plans to failure. (a) They could not take control of the government and industries. 1. Enough persons could not be imported to do all necessary work. 2. Invaders could not compel our citizens to obey them. (a) Imprisonment would accomplish nothing. (b) Killing of unarmed citizens, the only alternative, would fail. (c) An attempt to collect an indemnity and depart would result in the same alternative of killing unarmed persons. 3. Even if some citizens were killed for practising non-resistance, fewer lives would be lost than in war.

3. Non-resistance is wiser economically than war. (a) Even victorious wars do not pay financially. (b) The waste now due to war and to preparation for war would be eliminated. (c) No nation could profit by collecting an indemnity from us.

4. Non-resistance would improve social conditions. (a) It would remove the bitterness between classes which is now caused by war and by preparation for war. (b) Money and time saved by disarmament could be devoted to social needs. (c) The spirit of non-resistance would be a great power in righting social wrongs.

B. It is workable. 1. War is not inevitable.

2. Non-resistance does not necessitate abolishing police and courts. (a) Force used by police and courts is safely lodged in the hands of neutral authority. (b) Force, in war, is in the hands of the parties to the quarrel. (c) Force of the law is never used in ruthless destruction.

3. The ideal of non-resistance can be made practical thru education.

II. Non-resistance is right in principle.

A. It is Christian. 1. It was taught by Christ. 2. It is in harmony with the spirit of Christianity.

B. War is morally wrong. 1. It is irreconcilable with Christianity. 2. It causes unnecessary suffering. 3. It takes life. 4. No kind of war can be justified. (a) War of aggression is wrong. (b) War against oppressors is wrong. 1. It is impossible to distinguish between real and imagined oppression. (c) The theory that war is right in defense of the weak or in self defense is unfounded. 1. No end justifies wrong means. 2. Moral force is a stronger defense than physical force. 5. The argument that war is needed to develop character is untrue. (a) Fine qualities offset by brutality. (b) Non-resistance develops character. 1. It teaches self control. 2. It takes more courage than war. 3. Peace offers chances for heroism. 4. The ideal of non-resistant character is Christ.

C. Non-resistance promotes civilization. 1. It teaches humanity and brotherhood. 2. It establishes justice. 3. It leaves human energy free for constructive work. 4. It offers the best means of promoting universal peace. (a) The most reasonable alternative, an international court founded on force, is impractical. 1. It will be long before enough nations will agree to try it. 2. There is danger that the force would be misused. 3. No real security can come thru a program based on fear. (b) Non-resistance can be put into practise by one nation.

D. It is patriotic. 1. It promotes the truest liberty for all men. 2. The worst consequences could not destroy our nation.

ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. Non-resistance is impractical.

A. It is unworkable. 1. It can not be tried without the agreement of every citizen. (a) In case of invasion, if one person should fight back, others would do the same. (b) This would furnish a pretext for aggression. 2. Such an agreement can never be carried out. (a) Armaments are needed against semi-civilized peoples. (b) Instincts of self-preservation and of revenge would prove too strong even among believers in non-resistance. 3. War is inevitable in the present state of society. (a) War is necessary for the development of man. (b) War is bound up with the modern capitalistic system. (c) Modern states are founded on force. (d) It is inconsistent to maintain that force is unnecessary in international relations while it is necessary in internal affairs.

B. Even could non-resistance be practised, it would be inexpedient. 1. Defense with an army and navy is sure to protect us. 2. Non-resistance would fail to protect us. 3. Non-resistance would lead to economic ruin. (a) Our gold supply and our securities would be confiscated. (b) Invaders would take over our industries. 4. We should lose our liberty forever. (a) Representative government would be taken from us. (b) A foreign language would be taught in the schools. (c) Citizens would be reduced to slavery. (d) We should be forced to fight for the invaders. (e) We could never regain our liberty. 1. To revolt would be abandoning our principle of non-resistance. 2. Revolt would be hopeless against a military nation.

II. Non-resistance is wrong in principle.

A. The claim that it is enjoined by Christianity is unfounded.

B. Non-resistance would be morally wrong. 1. It would encourage aggression. 2. It would weaken character. No "moral equivalent" has ever been found for military training or for war. 3. It would cause national degeneration. 4. It would force us to approve evils worse than war. 5. It would make us break solemn pledges. (a) To ensure "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" to our citizens. (b) To uphold the Monroe Doctrine. (c) To protect the Philippine Islands.

C. War is often justifiable. 1. It upholds moral principles more vital than war. 2. As society is now constituted, it is the only way to maintain those principles.

D. Non-resistance would check the advance of civilization. 1. History shows that the highest civilization has been attained by nations which have been willing to defend it. 2. The example of China proves that a non-resistant nation becomes backward in civilization.

E. Non-resistance is unpatriotic. 1. It would expose our country to unnecessary danger. 2. It would sacrifice all that is best in our national life. 3. It would make us fail in our duty to humanity.

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MNC	28,000	Baltimore & Ohio First	4	July	1948	Mkt	**4.42**
	19,000	Chic. Riv. & Ind. R. R. 1st Mtge	5	Oct.	1925	101	**4.85**
	100,000	Seaboard Air Line 1st & Cons	6	Sept.	1945	99½	**6.00**

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60,000	Cedar Rapids Mfg. & Power Co. 1st Mtge.	5	Jan.	1953	93	**5.40**
11,000	Federal Furnace 1st & Ref	6	June	1931-34	103	**5.75**
50,000	Punta A. Sug. Co. Col. Tr. Conv	6	July	1931	Mkt	**6.00**
10,000	New River 1st & Col. Tr	5	July	1934	Mkt	**6.75**

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	1,000	Union Light, Heat & Power 1st	4	May	1918	Mkt	**4.90**
	5,000	Italian Government	6	Oct. 15,	1917	Mkt	**6.00**
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BOOKS AND WRITERS

Among the valuables brought us by the "Deutschland" was a single copy of Count von Reventlow's *Vampire of the Continent;* 300 of these books were sent here from Germany in various ways; 299 never reached these shores. Who says the British are careless!

A special list of books for prison libraries has been published by the New York State Library. It is proposed also that this state have a prison library supervisor, who shall visit all the prisons and reformatories and see what can be done to direct the reading of the prisoners.

Margaret Deland has been the treasurer of the American Authors' Fund for the Allied Wounded; $1 each was asked of writers, and the money, $4500, has been divided between the Serbians, Italians, English and French, the last going appropriately to the work under Edith Wharton.

Beautiful Joe, Marshall Saunders' touching dog story, that has been translated into Swedish, German, Bulgarian, Chinese, and is triumphantly shabby in the libraries, won the prize of the Humane Educational Society some twenty-five years ago, and then journeyed six months from publisher to publisher before it could find any one who would risk publishing it.

Speaking of homes and housework and parents and schools and so on, Roland G. Usher, who is doing some of our best work in political science, learned his French and German at home with his mother, and found no difficulty in using them when he went abroad. His father taught him Latin, and made him one of the none too numerous Americans who really read Latin readily.

Joshua Slocum, the strange, fearless old man who wrote *Sailing Alone Round the World,* set out years ago on another solitary voyage of which the story will probably never be written. He was heard of at British Honduras. There was a rumor of him in the Amazon. That was eight years ago and now the law accounts him dead, and orders the accumulated dividends of these years paid to his heirs.

Women used to be trained to be jacks of all trades, but given a chance they seem to have an amazing tendency to specialization. Two bookshops have recently been opened by women, not mere bookshops, however. One is a women's bookshop where one can get books by Ellen Key and Marion Harland and all the degrees between. Another is a children's bookshop, with a story-telling hour and a fireplace.

Jean Kenyon Mackenzie who, by the publication of *Black Sheep* last year found herself suddenly changed from an unknown worker in an unknown African mission to a person of importance in the literary world, has gone back to Cameroons to serve in an emergency. She is the only French speaking missionary fitted for the post, and the mission, once under German Government, is now by the fortune of war under French, and has to learn a new tongue.

Don Marquis, author of *The Cruise of the "Jasper B,"* and beloved of New Yorkers, as colyumnist of the *New York Sun,* has made a literary confession. He has tried four times to read "Tom Jones," and managed five pages! He has read one act of the "Vicar of Wakefield" after six attempts! An effort a year for twenty years has got him no "forrader" with the "Divine Comedy." He has read one poem of Walt Whitman, written an essay on Don Quixote, and knows there is a life of Dr. Johnson by one Boswell. Why you are a friend and a brother, Mr. Marquis!

REMARKABLE REMARKS

RUDYARD KIPLING—Damn neutrals anyhow.

G. K. CHESTERTON—Democracy is on the march.

SARAH BERNHARDT—Charm is the greatest asset in life.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN—It is a certainty that the Allies will win.

OLIVER OSBORNE—No man can flirt with a woman unless she starts it.

PRESIDENT LI YUAN-HUNG—I am a man without talent or ability.

H. G. WELLS—A habit is much more trustworthy than an instinct.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER—The apostle Paul was a fine business man.

WOODROW WILSON—I suppose that in government I am a pragmatist.

CARDINAL MERCIER—Be calm and courageous and utter not a murmur.

SECRETARY DANIELS—Complacent retrospection is the father of dry rot.

DR. PARKHURST—The perfect woman nobly planned, is always religious.

GOVERNOR STOKES—Sectarianism is again raising its head in America.

DR. FRANK CRANE—All Americans lecture as soon as they become prominent.

OTTO H. KAHN—Neither Wall Street men nor Socialists have claws or hoofs.

"BUGS BEAR"—By disguising himself as a bear a Maine guide lived to be sixty-five years old.

REV. CHARLES A. EATON—Some day we may wake up and see the buildings of Manhattan crumbling.

NIXOLA GREELEY SMITH—There are practically no women between thirty and fifty in New York.

ALFRED NOYES—All great art is based on the first four words of the great Book, "In the beginning God."

THOMAS A. EDISON—I have never had the time to be tempted to do anything against the moral law.

THOMAS G. BOWLES—The British Government is no more able to make peace than it is to make war.

REV. W. E. BENTLEY—The Lord took away John Calvin and gave us William Shakespeare, a glorious exchange.

PROF. WILLIAM I. HULL—I would rather be alive in the decade to come than in any past period of the world's history.

FOOD COMMISSIONER DILLON—All the exchanges in food products are a menace to the consumer and producer of foods.

MICHAEL MONAHAN—Vote she never so often, woman must either be a producer of children or a plaything or a parasite.

CORRA HARRIS—Like all Gaul, every church is divided into three parts—the Christians, the hardened saints and the choir.

J. A. HOBSON—I confidently expect to see a rich crop of religious varieties springing out of the blood-soaked mind of the nations.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—I regard "women's rights" women, and the leaders of the new school of female progress as the worst enemies of the female sex.

JAMES BRAID—Many a man might make himself a very great golfer if he made up his mind that nothing on earth should prevent him from becoming one.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE—I love God who is in fire and in water, who pervades the whole world, who is in the annual crops as well as in the perennial trees.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—We will be grateful to Him that we have thus far the honor of being His instruments in the divine judgment that has come upon our enemies.

MILTON GOODMAN—Some day we shall bind these white papers, gray papers, blue, orange and yellow papers together with the scrap of paper and give them all the common title of the black papers.

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The Man and the Motor Car

Judge the Cadillac by this Criterion

THE qualities you admire in a man——are they not also the things you most admire in a motor car?

When we speak with deep affection of a friend, we say of him that he is "always the same."

And what is there that pleases us more than this constancy in a motor car, year after year?

A friend who is always the same, and a car that is always the same—they are both valued because they never disappoint our needs, no matter how much, nor how often we call upon them.

Character in a man, and character in a motor car—both are the product of principles deeply embedded.

Character in the man, expresses itself in conduct unswervingly true—under every circumstance and condition.

Character in the car, expresses itself in performance—equal to every emergency and satisfying in every conceivable situation.

We admire a man of quick decision—a man who never fumes and frets, but goes straight to the root of a decision.

We admire a car which is instantaneous in action—which does not halt nor hesitate, but does what it has to do, decisively, and without a moment's delay.

We admire power, and especially control of power, in a man—and we admire it above all else, in a motor car.

We admire the man whom we know to be possessed of reserve power—and we admire a motor car which always has power to spare, for heroic occasions.

We admire the strong man who makes no show of his strength—and we admire the car which gives no sound or sign of strain, or stress, or labor.

We admire a man who is quietly effective—and how we admire a car that is quietly effective!

We admire a man who wears the outer marks of good breeding—and we admire a car whose appearance bespeaks its quality.

The analogy could go on indefinitely.

It is interesting for one reason.

It indicates how much of themselves, men can build into motor cars.

A motor car rarely rises above the motives of its manufacturer.

The integrity of a car is measured by the integrity of those who build it.

If it is the product of high ideals and rare ability, it will express them both in performance and in length of life.

As you would inquire into the record and the ancestry of a man seeking your friendship—so it is well to inquire into the antecedents of a motor car seeking your favor.

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The Independent
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HARPER'S WEEKLY
A Journal of Civilization

DISAPPOINTING

THE German reply to President Wilson's peace note fails to meet his suggestion that the terms of peace which Germany would consider be made public. It also asserts that the work of preventing future wars can be begun only when the present war is ended.

If Germany really means what this reply says, it is not only disappointing. It is short-sighted.

It must be clear to the German leaders that the Allies do not intend to enter a conference at this stage of events without a previous statement from Germany of what its peace proposals are. It must be quite as clear that the Allies intend to have included in the ultimate terms of peace some kind of guarantee against future wars.

In insisting, as they unquestionably will insist, upon these points as conditions precedent to a peace conference, the Allies are well within their rights and within the bounds of reason. It is Germany that has asked for a discussion of peace. Germany should be the first to set forth the proposals which it will bring forward for discussion. The Allies are perfectly justified in reserving their final reply to the invitation to enter a conference until Germany has communicated its tentative terms. They ought equally to insist that any joint consideration of the terms of peace must cover not only the present cessation of conflict but the problem of future security from war.

It is quite possible, of course, that Germany will make a more satisfactory and complete exposition of its position when the Allied reply to its proposal for a conference has been received. It is greatly to be hoped.

Germany has blazed the way. Germany must not now be the one to show reluctance in treading the path thus pointed out. There are many, in neutral as in Allied countries, who suspect German sincerity. Only frankness and openness—and sincerity—will allay that suspicion.

The proposals which we suggested last week, if Germany would but make them, would be a real evidence of that sincerity without which the last state of the German nation will be worse than the first. We reiterate them here: Let Germany

1. Offer to leave all questions of territory and indemnities, either to a tribunal of belligerents, or to a tribunal of belligerents and neutrals, or to a tribunal of neutrals.

2. Declare her willingness to enter upon an agreement with other nations for the limitation of armaments.

3. Announce her readiness to join a League to Enforce Peace.

Nothing less will meet the needs of the situation.

THE BERTRAND RUSSELL CASE

ONE of the most grievous features of the war is to see the liberal nations of Europe gradually succumbing to internal tyranny while fighting against external tyranny. We all realize that in time of war freedom of speech and individual liberty must, to some extent, be sacrificed in order to secure the necessary unity of national action, nevertheless, we must deplore a condition where such a man as the Hon. Bertrand Russell comes to be regarded as a public menace to be suppressed by force. Bertrand Russell is recognized the world over as one of the most profound and original thinkers of our times. His volumes on the philosophy of mathematics and logic are indeed beyond the appreciation of the ordinary reader, but his essays have made him known to the public as a valiant champion of democracy and the rule of reason in ethics and politics. Cambridge took pride in him and more than one American university has tried to get him. He had an engagement to lecture at Harvard this year and it has been rumored that he was likely to succeed to the chair left vacant last September by the death of Professor Royce.

But the British Ambassador at Washington notified the president of Harvard last June that he would not be allowed to come to America. Scotland Yard has notified him that he will not be allowed to visit Scotland, Liverpool or the English coast towns. He has been dismissed from the faculty of Trinity College and forbidden to continue his lectures on mathematical logic in Cambridge. He has been arrested and fined $500 because he exposed the brutal and illegal treatment of those who, from conscientious reasons, refused to serve in the army.

The British War Office refused to permit him to give his proposed course of lectures on the "Philosophical Principles of Politics" in the areas under their control



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

CHORUS OF KINGS, CZARS, STATESMEN, EDITORS, MUNITION MAKERS AND FINANCIERS:
"ON WITH THE WAR! IT'S NONE OF WILSON'S AFFAIR"

unless he would promise "not to continue a propaganda which if successful would in their opinion militate to some extent against the effective prosecution of the war." Mr. Russell submitted a syllabus of his proposed lectures and promised that there would "be nothing about the diplomacy preceding the war, about conscientious objections, about the kind of peace to be desired, or even about the general ethics of war," but more than this he would not agree to. As he says:

It is just as imperative a duty to me to fight tyranny at home as it is to others to fight against Germans abroad. I will not, on any consideration, surrender one particle of spiritual liberty. Physical liberty can be taken from a man, but spiritual liberty is his birthright, of which all the armies and governments of the world are powerless to deprive him without his coöperation.

He also raises the practical objection that he cannot tell in advance what the military authorities will regard as dangerous to the safety of the realm:

May I say that I consider homicide usually regrettable? If so, since the majority of homicides occur in war, I have uttered a pacifist sentiment. May I say that I have respect for the ethical teaching of Christ? If I do, the War Office may tell me that I am praising conscientious objectors. May I say that I do not hold Latimer and Ridley guilty of grave moral turpitude because they broke the law? Or would such a statement be prejudicial to discipline in His Majesty's forces?

Lloyd George, who not many years ago narrowly escaped being killed by a mob because he ventured to speak in favor of stopping the Boer war, defended in his capacity of Minister of War the action taken against Bertrand Russell. In reply to a question in the House of Commons he said:

I do not care in the least what the lectures are called, but they undoubtedly interfere with the prosecution of the war, they lead to weakness and inefficiency, and if this is tolerated it will hamper us in the prosecution of the war.

Such language would lead one to think Bertrand Russell were a dangerous fanatic, but he is far from it. His views are accessible to any one in America as they have been published here in the volume entitled "Justice in War Time." The sentiments there exprest are such as would have been generally regarded as innocuous or even commendable before the war. He is not an extreme pacifist; he does not think all wars are wrong. He holds, however, that the armies and navies of the world should be under the control of some central authority. In short, the crime for which he is being punished is believing in a League to Enforce Peace.

He is not a pro-German. He exprest his dread and detestation of the Kaiser twenty years ago when some of those who now condemn him were showering the Kaiser with sycophantic flattery. He says now:

I consider that either a serious weakening of England, France, and Italy, or a serious strengthening of Germany, would be a great misfortune for the civilization of the world. I wish ardently to see the Germans expelled from France and Belgium and led to feel that the war has been a misfortune for them as well as for the Allies.

Mr. Russell married in 1894 an American girl, a Quaker and a graduate of Bryn Mawr. She has visited the United States, but he cannot come with her. In the opinion of the British Government his presence in America would tend to excite prejudice against Great Britain. Would it not be well for the Government to consider if his absence from America is not more likely to excite prejudice than his presence?

A young lady who has recently reached this country smuggled over a letter from Bertrand Russell to President Wilson, from which we quote a few paragraphs:

The Allied Governments have not had the courage to acknowledge publicly what they cannot deny in private, that the hope of a sweeping victory is one which can now scarcely be entertained. For want of this courage they are prepared to involve Europe in the horrors of a continuance of the war, possibly for another two or three years. This situation is intolerable to every humane man. You, Sir, can put an end to it. . . .

The harm which has already been done in this war is immeasurable. Not only have millions of valuable lives been lost, not only have an even greater number of men been maimed or shattered in health, but the whole standard of civilization has been lowered. Fear has invaded men's inmost being, and with fear has come the ferocity that always attends it. Hatred has become the rule of life, and injury to others is more desired than benefit to ourselves. The hopes of peaceful progress in which our earlier years were passed are dead, and can never be revived. Terror and savagery have become the very air we breathe. The liberties which our ancestors won by centuries of struggle were sacrificed in a day, and all the nations are regimented to the one ghastly end of mutual destruction. . . .

The United States Government has the power not only to compel the European governments to make peace but also to reassure the populations by making itself the guarantor of the peace. Such action, even if it were resented by the governments, would be hailed with joy by the populations. . . .

Like the rest of my countrymen, I have desired ardently the victory of the Allies; like them, I have suffered when victory has been delayed. But I remember always that Europe has common tasks to fulfill; that a war among European nations is in essence a civil war; that the ill which we think of our enemies they equally think of us; and that it is difficult in time of war for a belligerent to see facts truly.

Above all, I see that none of the issues in the war are as important as peace; that harm done by a peace which does not concede all that we desire is as nothing in comparison to the harm done by the continuance of the fighting. While all who have power in Europe speak for what they falsely believe to be the interests of their separate nations, I am compelled by a profound conviction to speak for all the nations in the name of Europe. In the name of Europe I appeal to you to bring us peace.

The same mysterious messenger brought to us an article by Bertrand Russell which will soon appear in The Independent.

THEIR MUTUAL FRIEND

IN case Germany says she will not lay her cards on the table unless the Allies do the same, why should not President Wilson gently whisper in each belligerent's ear that he is ready to act as their mutual confidant? If they will disclose their peace terms to him he can then compare them and advise each party whether the terms should be exchanged, or whether they are so far apart that there would be no use in opening negotiations until more concessions are made.

THE PARCELING OUT OF "PORK"

SENATORS and Congressmen have always wanted "pork." They want "pork" because it makes them popular at home and helps toward their reëlection. They want "pork," in short, because their constituents want it.

The Congressman, after all, is merely human. He goes to Washington imbued with the conviction that as representative of the people in his district it is his serious duty to do what those people want. It is the most natural thing in the world that he should forthwith proceed to "get something for his district." For accomplishment in that direction is in considerable degree the popular measure of his success as representative.

Most of us think parochially and concretely. The

building of a new and splendid post office or court house in our own community of Smithville; the dredging for the reception of vast mythical commerce of the familiar Mud Creek or Hiram's Harbor; those are achievements of present reality compared with which the revision of the tariff or the building of the Panama Canal is as remote as the canals of Mars.

If Congressman Willowreed has been adroit and influential enough to get into the Public Buildings bill or the Rivers and Harbors bill an appropriation for Our District, our hearts swell with pride and overflow with gratitude to Our Representative. Is it any wonder that Congressman W. works his head off to get that appropriation for us, and agrees to vote for appropriations for the districts of a hundred of his party associates in return?

So the "pork barrels" swell and swell, and fill with juicy morsels for the sovereign districts of distinguished (in the district) statesmen. All because the people want it.

The closing weeks of the most expensive Congress the country has ever seen finds the party in power proposing to appropriate $120,000,000 for "pork." The Democrats have long been on the "porkless" side of the legislative halls, and their control of the next Congress promises to be precarious. It is their first chance at the "pork barrel" for a long time; it may be their last. Who can blame them?

No one who believes in "pork." No one who does not hold the revolutionary belief that the first duty of legislators is to the general welfare rather than to the selfish sectionalism of their constituents.

So long as the majority of the American people want "pork" we shall go on having it handed out. Unless some time we should happen to have in the posts of leadership men of vision and bravery who would refuse to be parties to these shameless raids upon the public treasury.

A President could stop it, if he would. The party leaders in either House could stop it, if they would. The people could stop it, if they would.

Will they?

AN UNDEMOCRATIC PRACTISE

MR. GEORGE WICKERSHAM, in a letter severely criticizing President Wilson's peace note, has drawn attention to a shortcoming in our plan and practise of national government which should receive serious consideration on its merits and quite irrespective of the occasion which prompted Mr. Wickersham to write about it.

As Mr. Wickersham points out, we, in the United States, not only are ignorant before the event of what is about to happen in the conduct of our foreign affairs, but we helplessly remain ignorant forever afterward of what actually has been done. The European governments, including those that we regard as most undemocratic in constitution and procedure, have had the grace and the wisdom to let the light of publicity beat upon their decisions after the event. They publish their various White, Blue, Orange and other chromatic documents for the entire world to inspect. It will come as a shock of most unpleasant discovery to a majority of Americans when they read Mr. Wickersham's absolutely true statement that we issue no general publication of diplomatic correspondence bearing upon any given subject, even after it has passed the controversial stage.

We believe that Mr. Wickersham has put his finger upon the focal point of explanation of American amateurishness of mind upon all great questions of world policy. The amateurishness is not to be denied. The people of the United States, intelligent as they are in matters pertaining to personal business and local affairs, are uninformed and nebulous respecting larger interests. A fifteen minutes' conversation with an Englishman or a Frenchman of any given intellectual or social rank, from the proletarian to the financier or the man of affairs, reveals to us a grasp of big public questions which a sample American of the corresponding rank rarely exhibits. Our deficiency has been attributed to many and various causes, including selfishness, materialism, isolation and provincialism. The cause indicated by Mr. Wickersham is more than probably the true one. The people are no part of the American Government in matters of foreign policy. This is a startling proposition for a republic of a hundred million souls, which has not been overmodest in proclaiming the superiority of its self-governing in policies, to face and explain, but who can deny its truth?

The fact is mischievous. Our relations with the nations of the world are becoming day by day closer, more complicated, more delicate. To go on permitting any one man, or any small circle of men, to adjust or disturb these relations in practical irresponsibility, instead of so amending our governmental plan and methods that public opinion shall control, will be incomprehensible folly and, one of these days, disastrous.

DANISH ISLANDS VOTED OURS

THE people of Denmark, men and women, have voted by 283,000 to 157,000 to accept the offer of $25,000,000 by the United States for the Danish West Indies. The opposition came from the Conservative and the pro-German part of the population, while the Liberals, Radicals and Socialists favored it on the ground that the islands were only an expense to Denmark and that it was wrong to hold the islanders against their will.

This settles the question since it only remains for Congress to appropriate the money and the islanders to vote for annexation. That they are anxious for it cannot be doubted, for they have exprest the desire to come under the American flag, both formally thru the local councils and informally in mass meetings. The school children are already singing an annexation song.

But it should be remembered that there are powerful interests in the islands which are doing everything in their power to prejudice the people against the United States. The Hamburg-American Line hoped to make St. Thomas a German commercial port. There are many Danish officials and plantation owners and holders of government monopolies who will be disadvantaged. All of the islanders are naturally anxious to know what are the intentions of the United States and what will be done to relieve the distress into which they have been plunged by the war.

But there is no one to speak for the United States. Only her enemies are heard. Stories of Southern lynchings and of Northern race prejudice are assiduously

circulated. The newspapers publish wild fabrications of "American atrocities" in Santo Domingo. It is asserted that the three Danish islands are to be made a mere appendage of Porto Rico, with which they have nothing in common, not even language. It is feared that they will be put under carpet-bag government and made the victims of a spoils system with "deserving Democrats" as rulers. It is rumored that the free port privileges which they have enjoyed since 1764 are to be taken away.

We know how much this misrepresents the intentions of the United States, but how is an ignorant and untraveled negro to know it? However absurd and malicious the rumor, there is no one on the spot to deny it in the name of the United States. Fifty years ago when the islanders voted on annexation, the American Government sent a commission, composed of an admiral and a clergyman, to talk to them, explain to them the policy of the United States and answer their questions. As a result the people voted by 1044 to 22 in favor of annexation. They doubtless will vote for it now in spite of the agitation against it, but if we want them to come into the Union with enthusiasm and confidence we should do something now to show them that they are welcome and will be well treated.

THE EUROPEAN CIVIL WAR

THE English papers which we have read delight in explaining the Great War to their American readers in the terms of the only big war, as measured by numbers and losses, which this fortunate country has ever experienced. The *Spectator* is always writing editorials assuring us that the severity of the British blockade of Germany is nothing to the blockade which the fleets of the North established against the neutral commerce that sought the Confederate ports. Mr. Chesterton warns us against mediation by citing the resentment which we showed at the projected intervention of France and England in the Civil War. And now Lloyd George declares in Parliament that the determination of the Allies to make no peace except on the basis of absolute victory finds its parallel in the similar determination of President Lincoln. He does not choose to mention, however, that Lincoln stated his terms of peace repeatedly and explicitly and was always ready to end the war the instant they were agreed to by the South. Lincoln even met the Confederate leaders in person at a formal conference in Hampton Roads several months before the end of the war, altho it was pointed out to him that to meet rebel leaders was, in a manner, to recognize their government.

No doubt the many striking external resemblances between the two wars is the chief cause of the many comparisons drawn between them. Both were really civil wars, for Germany's support of Austria in the refusal of the latter to submit the Serbian quarrel either to The Hague Court or to some informal conference of diplomats was really an act of secession from the vague confederation known as the Concert of Europe. The Central Powers stood for national and imperial sovereignty against the internationalism which had permeated to a greater or less degree the other countries of Europe, just as the Confederacy stood for the sovereignty of the State against the growing nationalism of the North and West. Some of the Balkan states have taken sides with the Allies and some with the Central Powers, just as Virginia and Tennessee threw in their lot with the Confederacy and Kentucky and Maryland stood by the Union.

Like the Entente Allies the Union had an overwhelming superiority of men and an even greater advantage in ultimate resources. The Union achieved an early naval superiority and blockaded the Southern ports, as the Allies have done with Germany. But Confederate privateers, like the German submarines, ran the blockade and inflicted enormous injuries upon the commerce of the North. The complications and real or alleged violations of international law arising from the enforcement of the blockade and the actions of the blockade runners were then, as now, a source of strained relations between the belligerents and neutral powers. Like the Allies, again, the North was unready for war and "muddled thru" months of disastrous blundering before finding the men who could cope with the political and military difficulties of the times.

Our Southern states, thank God, had little resemblance to Turkey or Austria-Hungary. But in some respects their position was not unlike that of modern Germany. The South was an aristocracy, with widely sundered social classes and an essentially feudal code of honor in which the duel held an essential place. The South was united and aggressive in public policy, skilled in warlike exercises, led to battle by excellent officers. These facts gave the South an initial advantage and enabled them to triumph repeatedly over superior forces. The South also had the advantage of position, possest by the Central Powers today, in being able to operate on "interior lines" against an encircling foe. Like the Germans the Confederates, believing that the best defensive was a strong offensive, did not wait to be attacked. Therefore they invaded the Union states wherever possible, just as the Germans have invaded Belgium, France, Russia and Serbia.

But the Union crushed the Confederacy after four years of war by the pressure of the blockade, the attrition of bloody campaigns and the unshakable resolution of the people; just the factors on which the Allies are relying for victory. The North waged war for many months on the voluntary system, but at last submitted, tho not without much opposition from persons who had no sympathy with the Government's policy, to conscription. England, with similar reluctance and similar internal friction, has abandoned her voluntary system as the only way to win the war. It would be wrong, however, to assume that history will in all respects repeat itself. In some ways the military task of the Allies is much more difficult than was that of the Union in the Civil War. The South was not an industrial region; Germany is eminently so. The Northern states disagreed somewhat in policy, but at least they were parts of one government and spoke a common tongue. But the statesman who can keep Japan and Russia and Italy and France and Britain, with their conflicting interests and divergent civilizations, working in harmony thru long years of disappointment and suffering will have achieved little less than a miracle. What the Allies need most of all, if they will repeat the success of the North, is statecraft. Have they yet found their Abraham Lincoln?

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Russia's Response

The Czar, in a general order to the Russian armies issued December 25, makes the following reference to Germany's move for peace:

Germany is feeling that her complete defeat is near, and near also is the hour of retribution for all her wrongdoings and violations of the moral law. As in the time of her strength she declared war, so now feeling her weakness she offers to enter upon peace negotiations, desiring to complete such negotiations before her military strength is exhausted. At the same time she is creating a false impression about the strength of her army by utilizing her temporary success over the Rumanians, who lack experience in the conduct of modern warfare.

To conclude peace at this moment would mean failure to utilize the fruits of the untold trials of the heroic Russian troops and fleet. These trials and the still more sacred memory of those noble sons of Russia who have fallen on the battle field do not permit any thought of peace until final victory over her enemies.

This time has not yet arrived. The enemy has not been driven out of the provinces he has occupied. Russia's attainment of the tasks created by the war—regarding Constantinople and the Dardanelles, as well as the creation of a free Poland from all three of her now incomplete tribal districts—has not yet been guaranteed.

Who dares to think that he who brought about war shall have it in his power to conclude the war at any time he likes?

This pronunciamento from the ruler of all the Russias has several interesting points. It will be observed that the Czar took advantage of the occasion to make it plain that Russia regards the possession of the Dardanelles as one of the essential objects of the war. Premier Trepov, in a recent speech to the Duma, makes public the fact that Great Britain, France and Italy had promised the Dardanelles to Russia. The Czar, like the other Allies, interprets the German desire for peace as a confession of defeat. He lays the blame for the Rumanian disaster upon the Rumanians themselves, altho opinion in neutral and even in other Allied countries has commonly ascribed part of the responsibility to Russia's failure to give Rumania the expected support. Also it will be noticed that the Czar speaks of "a free Poland," which, if correctly translated, is a considerable advance upon the vague promise of something less than autonomy made before Germany had promised independence to Russian Poland.

British Reception of Wilson Note

It was of course to be expected that the first suggestion of peace from a neutral source would be openly scouted by the belligerents generally, but the bitter indignation manifested by press and public men of all parties in Great Britain at the polite and cautiously worded note of President Wilson is disappointing, and in some respects inexplicable. The resentment is chiefly based upon the idea that the President held the opinion that both sides had the same aim, altho the note expressly precludes this misinterpretation when it says that

the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world.

The equally explicit disclaimer of any association with the German peace proposals of the week before is also ignored, and even the organs most friendly to the United States regard the note as evidence that President Wilson has been won over by the German propaganda. It does not appear to be realized in England that the note was not addrest to England alone, but to all the belligerents, large and small, and so had to be couched in terms courteous to all. The *Pall Mall Gazette* demands its withdrawal:

His determination to cling to the abstract and to handle the world's problems as tho he had neither eyes nor ears eliminates him completely from any capacity of usefulness even if such a rôle had awaited him, unless his blunders are promptly revoked. It will bear evil and irrevocable fruit. He should withdraw the note and let its deplorable effect be assuaged by the forces of time and silence.

The London *Times* says:

Special weight is laid upon the contention that the United States might have to fight with a possible recrudescence of submarine atrocities. That America should shrink from such a necessity is natural, but the argument is dangerous on the lips of a statesman who has claimed that his fellow citizens are trustees of the moral judgments of the world. What it comes to is that in order to save America from being impelled by conscience and honor to fight the perpetrators of the atrocities the Allies ought to assent to a course which would play into the criminals' hands.

The Dean of Westminster, preaching in the Abbey on Christmas Day, said:

President Wilson has either in a fit of mental aberration sent the wrong note, or he had entirely misapprehended the European situation.

The Rev. C. Campbell Morgan, formerly of the City Temple, but now in the Episcopal Church, said on the same day:

The good intentions of President Wilson are sadly marred by his most tragic mistake that he has declined to express any opinion as to the moral issues.

In the speech from the throne proroguing Parliament till February 7, the King used one sentence that might be construed as a reply to the peace suggestions:

The vigorous prosecution of the war must be our single endeavor until we have vindicated the rights so ruthlessly violated by our enemies and established the security of Europe on a sure foundation.

SCANDINAVIAN NATIONS SPEAK FOR PEACE

Norway, Denmark and Sweden have sent individually, but in identical form, the following note to the United States, endorsing President Wilson's note to the belligerents:

It is with the most lively interest that the Norwegian Government has learned of the proposals which the President of the United States has just made with the purpose of facilitating measures looking toward the establishment of a durable peace, while at the same time seeking to avoid any interference which could cause pain to legitimate feelings.

This government would consider itself failing in its duties toward its own people and toward all humanity if it did not express its deepest sympathy with all efforts which could contribute to put an end to the ever increasing suffering and the moral and material losses. It has every hope that the initiative of President Wilson will arrive at a result worthy of the high purpose which inspired it.



Underwood & Underwood

FRANCE HONORS AN AMERICAN BOY

Norman C. Lee, recently a Phillips-Exeter schoolboy, and now with the American Ambulance Corps at Verdun, has been given the *Medaille Militaire* for conspicuous bravery under shell fire

The Conquest of the Dobrudja

Rumania attracts attention upon the map because of its peculiar shape. One limb stretches toward the north, another toward the west and a third and shorter section connects the angle where these two join, with the Black Sea on the east. It looks as tho Rumania had been made out of three distinct countries fastened together in the middle. And so it was. It consists chiefly of two ancient provinces, Moldavia, the northern, and Wallachia, the western. These rival and often inimical countries were, somewhat unwillingly, joined together by the

greater powers and then, in order that the new principality should have access to the sea, the Dobrudja was added. The Germans have now conquered two of these three provinces, Wallachia and the Dobrudja, and entered the third.

The area of the Dobrudja is 3500 square miles, so it is larger than Delaware and smaller than Connecticut. It is rather high and hilly as a whole, but is fenced in on the west and north by the Danube swamps, and on the east by the Black Sea. On the south side it has no natural protection and it was thru this opening that Mackensen marched with his army of Germans, Bulgars and Turks. The Rumanians evidently depended upon the Russians to stop this invasion from the Bulgarian side, but the Russians were slow in arriving and when they came they offered an ineffectual resistance, and they have been successively dislodged from the three lines of defense which they drew across the Dobrudja from the river to the sea. Their first line was about twenty miles south of the railroad by which Bucharest is connected with the seaport of Constanza. Mackensen broke thru this and so gained the shipping and grain stores of Constanza and the railroad bridge of Chernavoda (or Tchernavoda) over the Danube.

General Sakharoff, the Russian commander, then established himself on another line, again paralleling the railroad, but this time twenty miles north of it. Last week he was driven from this position and fell back to a new line of great natural strength, his left protected by the salt water lakes and the sea, and his right by the Danube marshes. But now this has been abandoned and Mackensen's forces have advanced north clear to the Danube delta. The towns along the Danube, including one fortified point, were evacuated on the approach of Mackensen's forces and the only part of the Dobrudja still held by the Russians is the little angle where the Danube turns from north to east. It is important to hold this, for if the Germans force them out of this corner they will be able to bombard Galatz, just across the river. Braila is already within range of their guns from the Dobrudja side.

These two riverine cities are virtually seaports, altho they are a hundred miles up the Danube. The shipping of Galatz amounts to a million tons a year, altho its population is only about 60,000. In these towns is stored much of the grain which ordinarily is shipped out thru the Dardanelles, and the Germans will make every effort to capture the cities before this rich prize can be removed or destroyed.

The Danube Delta The conquest of the Dobrudja has now brought the Germans, Bulgars and Turks under Mackensen right up to the Russian frontier. Only the Danube bars the way to Bessarabia, and beyond that 125 miles away is the great Russian seaport of Odessa. But however tempting the outlook in this direction, there is no probability that the Germans will undertake an invasion of Russia at this time and from this direction. For one thing they would be at a serious disadvantage, for there is no railroad running thru the Dobrudja from south to north which could serve as a feeder for the army. But the Russians have a railroad running thru Bessarabia down to Reni at the junction of the Pruth and Danube rivers, opposite Galatz. It is likely, however, that the Germans will try to break the Russian line of communication with Galatz by crossing the Danube to take Reni, or at least bombard it from the southern side of the river so as to make it untenable.

About thirty miles east of Reni the Danube splits up into three main channels and many smaller streams which interlace the lowlands of the Delta. To cross this triangle of swamps and streams, thirty miles wide, would be a difficult task for a modern army. If any crossing is attempted it would be at some point between Reni and the Delta, where the Danube flows in a single tho very broad channel.

As it is, without crossing the river, the forces of Mackensen opposite Braila command the left flank of the new Russian line, while the forces of Görke in the Carpathians command the right flank. A frontal attack upon the Russian position is also being made by the army which Mackensen sent north via Bucharest.

In spite of this simultaneous attack on three sides, however, the Russians ought to be able to hold the line they have now established, for it is the best possible position for defensive purposes. It stretches across Rumania at its narrowest part from the mountains on the west to the Danube on the east. Two of the cities back of the line, Galatz on the left and Fokchani in the middle, are provided with permanent fortifications, built under Brailmont's



Underwood & Underwood

A SNOW FORT IN REAL WAR

Each winter in the trenches finds the soldiers better equipt to fight their common enemy. And after all snow can be more of a help than a hindrance in warfare—any American boy knows that

THE SWISS NOTE TO THE BELLIGERENTS

Switzerland, following the example of the United States, has addrest the following note to all of the powers at war:

The President of the United States of America, with whom the Swiss Federal Council, guided by its warm desire that the hostilities may soon come to an end, has for a considerable time been in touch, has the kindness to apprise the Federal Council of the peace note sent to the Governments of the Central and Entente Powers. . . .

The most meritorious personal initiative of President Wilson will find a mighty echo in Switzerland. True to the obligation arising from observing the strictest neutrality, united by the same friendship with the states of both warring groups of powers, situated like an island amidst the seething waves of the terrible world war, with its ideal and material interests most sensibly jeopardized and violated, our country is filled with a deep longing for peace, and ready to assist by its small means to stop the endless sufferings caused by the war and brought before its eyes by daily contact with the interned, the severely wounded and those expelled, and to establish the foundations for a beneficial coöperation of the peoples.

The Swiss Federal Council is therefore glad to seize the opportunity to support the efforts of the President of the United States. It would consider itself happy if it could act in any, no matter how modest, way for the rapprochement of the peoples now engaged in the struggle and for reaching a lasting peace.

GERMAN REPLY TO AMERICAN PROPOSAL

Germany was the first nation to respond to the note despatched by President Wilson to all the belligerents suggesting the statement of terms of peace. On December 26, 1916, the following note was handed to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin:

The Imperial Government has accepted and considered in the friendly spirit which is apparent in the communication of the President the noble initiative of the President looking to the creation of bases for the foundation of a lasting peace. The President discloses the aim which lies next to his heart and leaves the choice of the way open.

A direct exchange of views appears to the Imperial Government as the most suitable way of arriving at the desired result. The Imperial Government has the honor, therefore, in the sense of its declaration of the 12th instant which offered the hand for peace negotiations, to propose speedy assembly on neutral ground, of delegates of the warring states.

It is also the view of the Imperial Government that the great work for the prevention of future wars can first be taken up only after the ending of the present conflict of exhaustion. The Imperial Government is ready, when this point has been reached, to coöperate with the United States at this sublime task.

direction, for the protection of Rumania against Russian invasion. We shall now see whether they will serve as well in the reversed direction with the Russians defending them.

During the past week the Russian line has been pushed back in the middle, but the entrenchments captured by the Germans may not be the main line of defense. This will more probably be along the Sereth River. The Germans claim the capture of 12,000 Russian prisoners here and in the Dobrudja within a few days.

Switchmen Gain Eight-Hour Day

The Switchmen's Union has won by arbitration substantially the terms which the four Brotherhoods of engineers, firemen, brakemen and conductors refused arbitration in order to win. The Adamson eight-hour law did not apply to the railroad switchmen, and therefore the organized switchmen of thirteen railroad companies have attempted to secure for themselves the advantages which the law gave to the Brotherhoods. On Saturday, December 23, the Federal Board of Arbitration filed an award on the demands of the switchmen, which have been under discussion since last August. The switchmen demanded an eight-hour day, an increase in the rate of pay per hour, and time and a half for overtime work. The eight-hour day was granted, but the arbitrators decided that overtime should be paid at the normal hour rate. The prevailing day's work for switchmen has been ten hours, but the new eight-hour day will not mean that the men will be paid as much for eight hours' work as they have been paid for ten. The increase in the rate of pay per hour which was awarded will only amount to nine hours' pay, at existing rates, for the eight-hour day.

The representatives of the union and of the railroads alike dissented from some points of the final award, so that the compromise was largely the work of the two neutral arbitrators appointed by the United States Board of Mediation: Judge Charles B. Howry, of Washington, and Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, of New York University. The supplementary statement of Professor Jenks and Judge Howry gave no little comfort to the railroad managers in their fight against the principle of the Adamson law, since the arbitrators exprest some doubt as to whether the eight-hour day was universally practicable in railroad service. "Altho it has seemed wise to award an eight-hour day as the standard minimum day," said the report, "the overwhelming weight of testimony shows that the conditions of the various kinds of railway work are so different that only trial can determine just how far eight-hour shifts can be worked without prohibitory cost to the roads and undue disturbance of the work of their patrons."



Bain

FOOD FOR GERMANY?

Braila, the depot of Rumanian grain and oil, and an important riverport and railroad center, is the present goal of Field Marshal von Mackensen's drive in the Dobrudja. German guns are shelling it from across the Danube

THE GREAT WAR

December 23—Austrian and Italian destroyers battle in Otranto Strait. British attack in Arras region.

December 24—Switzerland supports American peace proposals. Germans reach Danube in Dobrudja.

December 25—Czar declares possession of Constantinople to be Russia's aim.

December 26—Germany replies to American note by asking for peace conference. British fleet sent to American coast to meet U-boat menace.

December 27—Falkenhayn defeats Russians in Rumania, taking 10,000 prisoners. Sweden despatches peace note to belligerents.

December 28—Germans attack Hill 304, west of Meuse. British airmen destroy bridge on German Bagdad railroad.

December 29—Rumanian port of Braila bombarded by Germans across Danube.

December 30—Norway, Denmark and Sweden send notes to United States endorsing President Wilson's note to belligerents.

The Mexican Deadlock

Whether Villa is yet master of Torreon or not is still open to doubt. Spokesmen of the de facto government deny the reported capture absolutely. But there is no question that Villa has been very active in the neighborhood of the city. Adherents of Villa claim also the capture of San Luis Potosi to the southeast of Torreon and successes in many other parts of Mexico. Estimates place the number of armed followers of Villa at no less than seven thousand, and much uneasiness is felt on the border because of persistent rumors that the next objective of attack may be Juarez, just across the international frontier from El Paso. The rebels hold many miles of railroad south of Chihuahua City and have succeeded in dynamiting a troop train of the Government at Carneros, near Saltillo, and killing a number of soldiers who escaped from the wreck. General Obregon has taken charge of the campaign against Villa in northern Mexico.

Carranza still refuses to accept the protocol agreed upon by the American-Mexican Joint Commission, but he is apparently equally unwilling to take the risk of rejecting the terms of the agreement. It would seem that his policy is to concede as little as possible of the demands of this country in order to retain his prestige as a patriotic leader and champion of Mexican rights against the foreigner, while not breaking off negotiations so abruptly as to leave the United States with no alternative but armed intervention. Carranza sent a long message, which was delivered to the American Commission on December 28 by Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican delegation of the Joint Commission, discussing the terms of the protocol. The text of the Mexican communication has not yet been made public, but it is believed to contain proposals for a revision of the protocol to make it more acceptable to public opinion in Mexico. This policy of "watchful waiting" pursued by the de facto government in Mexico has this disadvantage that an American army remains on Mexican soil and there is the continual danger that some untoward incident may in the existing state of international tension force it to take military action. For example, on Christmas Eve Mexican snipers fired across the border at a detachment of Kentucky infantry until the Americans drove them away by machine guns.

Santo Domingo Protests

Señor Perdomo, Minister to the United States from the Republic of Santo Domingo, has addrest a formal protest to the other members of the diplomatic corps against the military authority exercized by the United States for the pacification of the island. This act will probably result in his removal. In the course of the efforts of the American Government to reëstablish law and order in the turbulent republic it was recently discovered that large quantities of munitions of war had been secreted in Porto Rico to serve as a



Numero, Turin

THE SPENDTHRIFT

Russia's illimitable resources of manhood. She flings soldiers to half a dozen fronts at once

base of supplies for Dominican revolutionists. The confiscation of these supplies and the precautions taken to prevent a renewal of munitions smuggling has acted as a damper upon revolutionary enterprizes. So thoroly have the American marines done their work of pacification that nearly five hundred marines, who had served in Santo Domingo since August, 1915, were allowed to return to the United States on the transport "Hancock" in time to enjoy a home Christmas. There are still a few hundred marines doing police duty in the island, but their work is being gradually taken over by a native constabulary trained under American auspices.

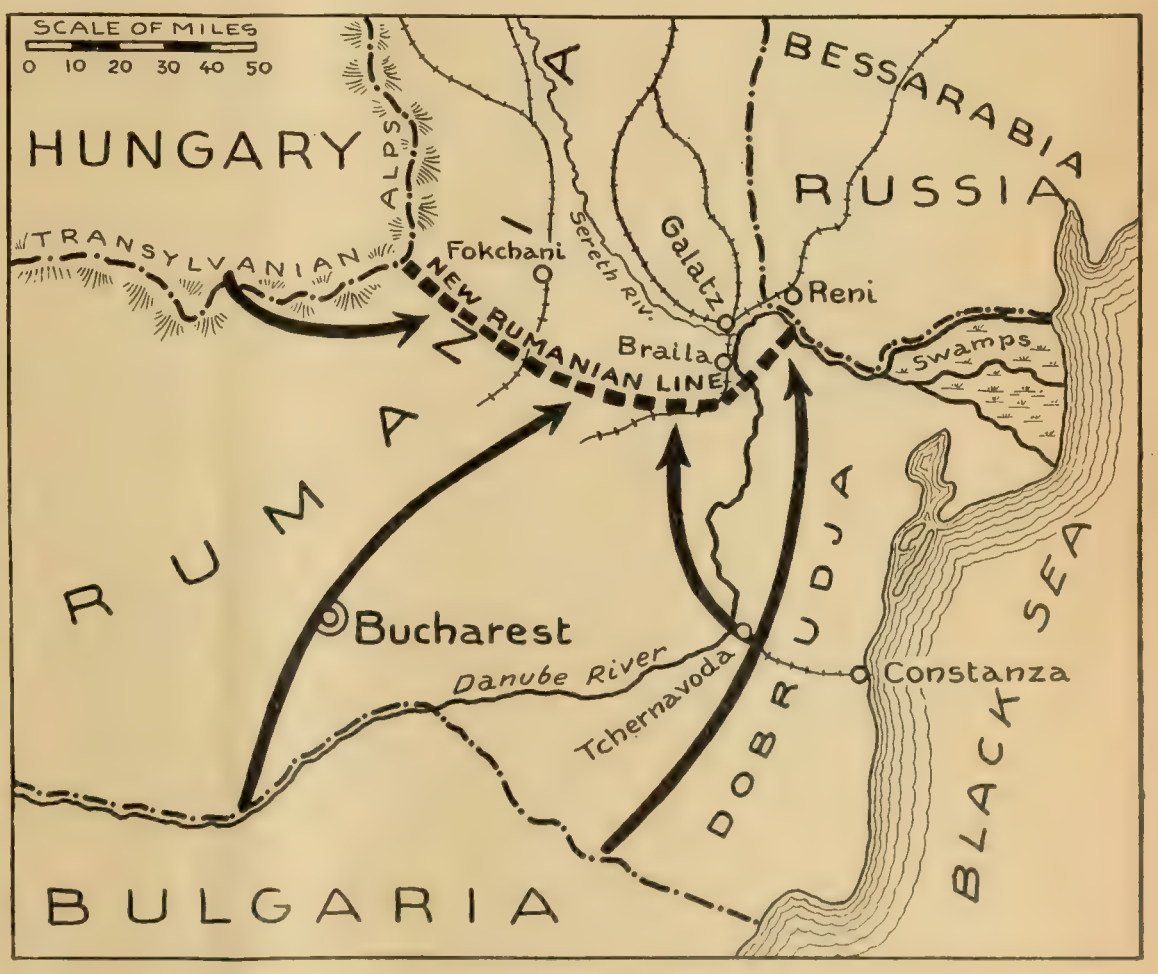
President Picks Shipping Board President Wilson appointed on December 22 the five members of the federal shipping board who will be charged with the administration of the much discussed shipping act, which Congress passed at the urgent insistence of the President. The board is empowered to organize a fifty million dollar corporation to build or buy merchant ships, and to operate them should private enterprize fail to undertake the task.

Two of the five members of the board are Republicans, John Barber White, an exporter and lumberman of Kansas City, Missouri, and Theodore Brent, a railroad man of New Orleans. The three Democrats on the board are: William Denman, of San Francisco, a lawyer prominent for his work on behalf of municipal reform; John A. Donald, of New York, a business man with experience in a steamship firm, and Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore, for thirty years president of the Atlantic Transport Line.

Opening the Pork Barrel The fact that it is uncertain whether Republicans or Democrats will control the House of Representatives in the next Congress has stimulated the Democratic majority of the present "hold over" session to gain the greatest possible partizan advantage during their few remaining weeks of undisputed power. Criticism is directed chiefly against the $38,000,000 appropriation for post offices and the $45,000,000 appropriation for improving the Mississippi below its junction with the Ohio. The Treasury Department has condemned many of the proposed new post office buildings as needless and unprofitable expenditures. Small Southern towns profit most by the new post office appropriations, and it is perhaps no mere coincidence that Representative Frank Clark, of Florida, is the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. In many cases the estimated cost of maintaining the new post office buildings will nearly equal the total annual receipts of the local office. President Wilson has intimated his intention to veto the public buildings measure unless the appropriations are substantially reduced.

The Mississippi reclamation scheme, on the other hand, is unquestionably a worthy and important enterprize. Altho its final cost will, it is thought, be more nearly $200,000,000 than the present appropriation of $45,000,000, yet the money will be returned many times over in the enhanced value of the swamp lands of the lower Mississippi. Where the measure is open to criticism is in the fact that most of the benefit of the river bank improvements will go to a few private land owners and real estate speculators instead of to the people of the whole nation. The owners of the Mississippi lands to be improved by the new project will pay only one-third of what the Government will spend on the reclamation work, and there is no limit to the "unearned increment" which private owners will be allowed to reap. The Government will also appropriate sufficient funds to control the Sacramento River in California.

Insurgents in Congress Recent events promise to revive in another form the fight between regular and insurgent Republicans which split the party strength in Congress during Mr. Taft's administration. Representative Mann is the Republican leader in the House of Representatives and would be the logical candidate of the party for Speaker when the new Congress meets next winter. But a strong minority of the party, including all who were at one time associated with the Progressive party and many who have always been orthodox Republicans, are so dissatisfied with Mr. Mann's leadership that they are resolved to oppose him for the Speakership, even if the quarrel results in the reëlection of the present Democratic incumbent, Mr. Clark. The Republican insurgents at present seem to favor Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin for Speaker. The most active leader of the movement is Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, who opposes Mr. Mann not so much on the ground



THE CONQUEST OF RUMANIA

One of the most brilliant strategical movements of the war is that displayed by the above map. The armies under the general direction of Field Marshal von Mackensen invaded Rumania from three sides. One entered thru the mountain passes on the northern side, one crost the Danube from the southern side, while the third swept up the Dobrudja on the eastern coast. Now all three, as shown by the arrows, are concentrated upon the new line of defenses established by the Russians across Rumania from the mountains to the river and including two fortresses, Galatz and Fokchani. If the Germans should break this line they will be in a position to invade the Russian province of Bessarabia. They have now almost complete possession of the Dobrudja and their guns are within range of the Russian railroad center of Reni and the Rumanian port of Braila

of his reactionary attitude on domestic policies as because of his alleged pro-German sympathies. Mr. Mann favored the McLemore resolution warning Americans not to travel on armed merchantmen of the belligerent powers, criticized President Wilson for his threats to Germany on the submarine question, and endorsed his recent move for peace. Senator Gardner himself is avowedly pro-Ally, a strong advocate of preparedness, and perhaps the ablest opponent of the Democratic administration in either House of Congress. In the Senate also five or six Republicans of progressive tendencies are showing a disposition to act quite independently of the party caucus. In both Houses the insurgents demand that the Republican party announce a program of constructive legislation as an alternative to the policies of the administration instead of contenting themselves with the easy and ignoble role of destructive criticism.

The Nigger in the Coal Scuttle

The Federal Government has been conducting a thoro investigation into the causes of the present high prices of food and fuel, and it is thought that several price manipulators may have to face indictments for illegal practices. Certain coal dealers are particularly worried by the statement of District Attorney George W. Anderson, of Boston, who is directing the national inquiry into high prices as special representative of Attorney General Gregory. "The delay in car movements," he said, "has probably been due to deliberate attempts to cause shortages and enhance prices. In some sections we find that certain coal cars have been kept unloaded from two to five times the normal period. These are suspicious facts. If cars, particularly coal cars, are not hereafter promptly unloaded and put back into service the country may expect that some grand jury will do something unpleasant to somebody."

Uncle Sam's Best Year

If prosperity bears any relation to the volume of the export trade the United States is now riding the crest of a wave of affluence which finds no parallel in any past year. The total exports for the first eleven months of 1916 are valued by the Department of Commerce at $4,961,200,000, representing an increase of nearly eighteen hundred millions over the same period in 1915, and more than twice the highest figure for any equal period before the Great War. The exports in November alone reached the sum of $517,900,000, the greatest volume of exports recorded in any one month. Imports up to the 1st of December amounted to $2,186,800,000, or less than half the value of the exports, altho even the import figures are considerably larger than last year's.

In spite of rising prices, increased wages and fixed freight rates, the railroads of the United States made a total net profit during 1916 of $1,098,000,000, according to the estimates of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This figure is one-third higher than the net profits of railroad operation in 1913, the best year previous to the present. The gross income of the railroads during the year is expected to reach over three billion six hundred million dollars. The unprecedented increase in gross income and net profits is ascribed by students of railroad affairs to the heavy volume of freight traffic sent to the Atlantic Coast ports for export. So abnormal were the conditions thus created that many other parts of the country complained of a serious car shortage due to the congestion of the Eastern lines. The labor unions are making use of the statistics furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission to support their contention that the railroads can well afford to establish an eight-hour day and pay high wages.



Mucha, Moscow

AS RUSSIA SEES US

Uncle Sam: "This is fine sport! For every blow they deal each other in Europe a shower of gold falls into my money bags"

Coöperation in Texas

The State Farmers' Union and Coöperative Association of Texas has undertaken to supply pure-bred live stock to Texas farmers in order to improve the breeds in common use. The report of the executive committee of the Farmers' Union recommends that local associations be organized thruout the state to supply every farmer whose application is favorably passed upon by the association with a stated number of dairy cows, pigs and hens and, in sheep raising districts, a small flock of sheep. The farmer will not pay anything on the cost of the live stock thus supplied him for the first two years, and eventual repayment may be made in small annual instalments. Delayed payments will bear interest at six per cent. To utilize the expected increased production of dairy products some 300 creamery stations will be established in various parts of Texas, and pens and barns will be built to handle live stock pending distribution to the local associations. Fort Worth has been selected as the central distributing point of the system, and the bankers of this and other Texas cities express their approval of the plan and their willingness to support it by lending money on live stock.



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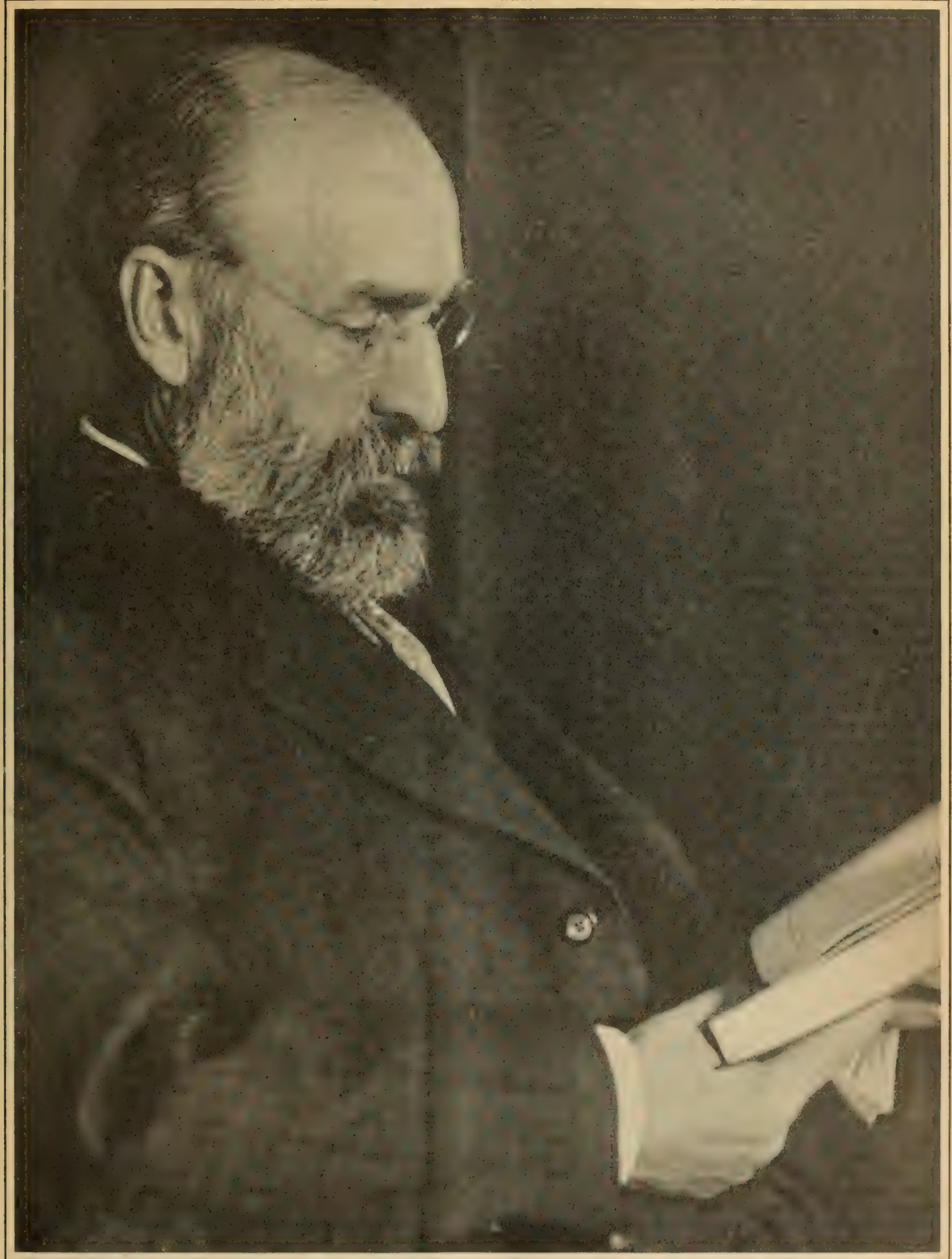
RESCUED FROM MEXICO

Mabel, mascot of Squadron A, might have been doomed to the burdensome existence of a Mexican pack-mule except for the kindly intervention of U. S. troops

Wyoming Brings Water Rights Suit

The Supreme Court is now considering an action brought by the State of Wyoming against Colorado which is of the highest importance as affecting future water rights thruout the semi-arid states of the West. The building of a canal in Colorado connecting the Laramie with the Poudre River diverted a large flow of water from Wyoming and injured the large section of southeastern Wyoming which depends upon the Laramie for irrigation. The original action was brought by Wyoming in 1911, but has not hitherto received the consideration of the Supreme Court.

Nebraska is even more interested than Wyoming in the outcome of the suit, as the volume of water which could be diverted from the Nebraska rivers by states containing the river sources would inflict peculiar damage upon a state so largely agricultural. Attorney-General Reed of Nebraska is following the case on behalf of his state, but he says that Nebraska will not take part in the present suit because to do so would confine Nebraska to the evidence introduced by Wyoming, since its interests are identical with those of Nebraska; but if the Wyoming suit should fail he would institute an independent action on new evidence.



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A LEADER IN SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC GATHERING EVER HELD IN AMERICA WAS THE RECENT CONVENTION IN NEW YORK OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, AT WHICH DR. CHARLES R. VAN HISE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT

THE WORLD IN RECONSTRUCTION

H. G. WELLS — *WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT*
ROBERT E. PEARY — *GEORGE W. PERKINS*
DAVID STARR JORDAN — *ELBERT H. GARY*

AS THE WORLD LIVES ON

BY H. G. WELLS

AUTHOR OF "MR. BRITLING SEES IT THROUGH"

NOTHING will be the same after the war." This is one of the consoling platitudes with which people cover over voids of thought. They utter it with an air of round-eyed profundity. But to ask in reply, "Then how will things be different?" is in many cases to rouse great resentment. It is almost as rude as saying: "Was that thought of yours really a thought?"

Let us in this paper confine ourselves to the social-economic processes that are going on. So far as I am able to distinguish among the things that are being said in these matters, they may be classified out into groups that center upon several typical questions. There is the question of "How to pay for the war?" There is the question of the behavior of labor after the war, "Will there be a labor truce or a violent labor struggle?" There is the question of the reconstruction of European industry after the war in the face of an America in a state of monetary and economic repletion thru non-intervention. My present purpose in this paper is a critical one; it is not to solve problems, but to set out various currents of thought that are flowing thru the general mind. Which current is likely to seize upon and carry human affairs with it, is not for our present speculation.

There seem to be two distinct ways of answering the first of the questions I have noted. They do not necessarily contradict each other. Of course the war is being largely paid for immediately out of the accumulated private wealth of the past. We are buying off the "hold-up" of the private owner upon the material and resources we need, and paying in paper money and war loans. This is not in itself an impoverishment of the community. The wealth of individuals is not the wealth of nations; the two things may easily be contradictory when the rich man's wealth consists of land or natural resources or franchises or privileges the use of which he reluctantly yields for high prices. The conversion of held-up land and material into workable and actively used material in exchange for national debt may be indeed a positive increase in the wealth of the community. And what is happening in all the belligerent countries is the taking over of more and more of the realities of wealth from private hands and, in exchange, the contracting of great masses of debt to private people. The net tendency is toward the disappearance of a reality holding class, the destruction of realities in warfare, and the appearance of a vast *rentier* class in its place.



Paul Thompson
MR. WELLS

At the end of the war, much material will be destroyed for evermore, transit, food production and industry will be everywhere enormously socialized, and the country will be liable to pay every year in interest a sum of money exceeding the entire national expenditure before the war. From the point of view of the state, and disregarding material and moral damages, that annual interest is the annual instalment of the price to be paid for the war.

Now the interesting question arises whether these great belligerent states may go bankrupt, and if so to what extent. States may go bankrupt to the private creditor without repudiating their debts or seeming to pay less to him. They can go bankrupt either by a depreciation of their currency or — without touching the gold standard—thru a rise in prices. In the end both these things work out to the same end; the creditor gets so many loaves or pairs of boots or workman's hours of labor for his pound *less* than he would have got under the previous conditions. One may imagine this process of price (and of course wages) increase going on to a limitless extent. Many people are inclined to look to such an increase in prices as a certain outcome of the war, and just so far as it goes, just so far will the burden of the *rentier* class, their call that is for goods and services, be lightened. This expectation is very generally entertained, and I can see little reason against it. The intensely stupid or dishonest press, however, in the interests of the common enemy, which misrepresents socialism and seeks to misguide labor in Great Britain, ignores these considerations, and positively holds out this prospect of rising prices as an alarming one to the more

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credulous and ignorant of its readers. But now comes the second way of meeting the after-the-war obligations.

This second way is by increasing the wealth of the state and by increasing the national production to such an extent that the payment of the *rentier* class will not be an overwhelming burden. Rising prices bilk the creditor. Increased production will check the rise in prices and get him a real payment. The outlook for the national creditor seems to be that he will be partly bilked and partly paid; how far he will be bilked and how far paid depends almost entirely upon this possible increase in production; and there is consequently a very keen and quite unprecedented desire very widely diffused among intelligent and active people, holding war loan scrip and the like, in all the belligerent countries, to see bold and hopeful schemes for state enrichment pushed forward. The movement toward socialism is receiving an impulse from a new and unexpected quarter, there is now a *rentier* socialism, and it is interesting to note that while the London *Times* is full of schemes of great state enterprises, for the exploitation of Colonial state lands, for the state purchase and wholesaling of food and many natural products, and for the syndication of shipping and the great staple industries into vast trusts into which not only the British but the French and Italian governments may enter as partners, the so-called socialist press of Great Britain is chiefly busy about the draughts in the cell of Mr. Fenner Brockway and the refusal of Printer Scott Duckers to put on his khaki trousers. *The New Statesman* and the Fabian Society, however, display a wider intelligence.

There is a great variety of suggestions for this increase of public wealth and production. Many of them have an extreme reasonableness. The extent to which they will be adopted depends, no doubt, very largely upon the politician and permanent official, and both those classes are apt to panic in the presence of reality. In spite of its own interest in restraining a rise in prices, the old official "salariat" is likely to be obstructive to any such innovations. It is the resistance of spurs and red tabs to military innovations over again. This is the resistance of quills and red tape. On the other hand the organization of Britain for war has "officialized" a number of industrial leaders and created a large body of temporary and adventurous officials. They may want to carry on into peace production the great new factories the war has created. At the end of the war, for example, every belligerent country will be in urgent need of cheap automobiles for farmers, tradesmen, and industrial purposes generally. America is now producing such automobiles at a price of four hundred dollars. But Europe will be heavily in debt to America, her industries will be disorganized, and there will, therefore, be no sort of return payment possible for these hundreds of thousands of automobiles. A country that is neither creditor nor producer cannot be an importer. Consequently, tho those cheap tin cars may be stacked as high as the Washington Monument in America, they will never come to Europe. On the other hand the great shell factories of Europe will be standing idle and ready, their staffs disciplined and available, for conversion to the new task. The imperative commonsense of the position seems to be that the European governments will set themselves straight away to out-Ford Ford, and provide their own people with cheap road transport.

BUT here comes in the question whether this commonsense course is inevitable. Suppose the mental energy left in Europe after the war is insufficient for such a constructive feat as this. There will certainly be the obstruction of official pedantry, the hold-up of this vested interest and that, the greedy desire of "private enterprise" to exploit the occasion upon rather more costly and less productive lines, the general distrust felt by ignorant and unimaginative people of a new way of doing things. The process after all may not get done in the obviously wise way. This will not mean that Europe will buy American cars. It will be quite unable to buy American cars. It will be unable to make anything that America will not be able to make more cheaply for itself. But it will mean that Europe will go on without cheap cars, that is to say it will go on more sluggishly and clumsily and wastefully at a lower economic level. Hampered transport means hampered production of other things, and increasing inability to buy abroad. And so we go down and down.

It does not follow that because a course is the manifestly right and advantageous course for the community that it will be taken. I am reminded of this by a special basket in my study here, into which I pitch letters, circulars, pamphlets and so forth as they come to hand from a gentleman named Gatti, and his friends Mr. Adrian Ross, Mr. Roy Horniman, Mr. Henry Murray and others. His particular project is the construction of a Railway Clearing House for London. It is an absolutely admirable scheme. It would cut down the heavy traffic in the streets of London to about one third; it would enable us to run the goods traffic of England with less than half the number of railway trucks we now employ, it would turn over enormous areas of valuable land from their present use as railway goods yards and sidings; it would save time in the transit of goods and labor in their handling. It is a quite beautifully worked out scheme. For the last eight or ten years this group of devoted fanatics has been pressing this undertaking upon an indifferent country, with increasing vehemence and astonishment at that indifference. The point is that its adoption, tho it would be of enormous general benefit, would be of no particular benefit to any leading man or highly placed official. On the other hand it would upset all sorts of individuals who are in a position to obstruct it quietly—and they do so. Meaning no evil. I dip my hand in the accumulation and extract a leaflet by the all too zealous Mr. Murray. In it he denounces various public officials by name as cheats and scoundrels, and invites a prosecution for libel.

In that fashion nothing will ever get done. There is no prosecution, but for all that I do not agree with Mr. Murray about the men he names. These gentlemen are just comfortable gentlemen, own brothers to these old generals of ours who will not take off their spurs. They are probably quite charming people except that they know nothing of that Fear of God which searches the heart. Why should they bother?

So many of these after-the-war problems bring one back to the question how far the war has put the Fear of God into the hearts of responsible men. There is really no other reason in existence that I can imagine why they should ask themselves the question, "Have I done my best?" and that still more important question, "Am I doing my best now?" And so while I hear plenty of talk about the great reorganizations that are to come after the war, while there is the stir of doubt among the *rentiers* whether, after all, they will get paid, while the unavoidable stresses and sacrifices of the war are making many people question the rightfulness of much that they did as a matter of course, and of much that they took for granted, I perceive there is also something dull and not very articulate in this European world, something resistant and inert, that is like the obstinate rolling over of a heavy sleeper after he has been called upon to get up. "Just a little longer. Just for *my* time."

One thought alone seems to make these more intractable people anxious. I thrust it in as my last stimulant when everything else has failed. "There will be *frightful* trouble with labor after the war," I say.

They try to persuade themselves that military discipline is breaking in labor.

WHAT does British labor think of the outlook after the war? As a distinctive thing British labor does not think. "Class-conscious labor," as the Marxists put it, scarcely exists in Britain. The only convincing case I ever met was a bath-chairman of literary habits at Eastbourne. The only people who are, as a class, class conscious in the British community are the Anglican gentry and their fringe of the genteel. Everybody else is "respectable." The mass of British workers find their thinking in the ordinary halfpenny papers or in *John Bull*. The so-called labor papers are perhaps less representative of British labor than any other section of the press; *The Labor Leader*, for example, is the organ of such people as Bertrand Russell, Vernon Lee, Morel, academic *rentiers* who know about as much of the labor side of industrialism as they do of cock-fighting. All the British peoples are racially willing and good-tempered people quite ready to be led by those they imagine to be abler than themselves. They make the most cheerful and generous soldiers in the whole world, with-

out insisting upon that democratic respect which the Frenchman exacts. They do not criticize and they do not trouble themselves much about the general plan of operations, so long as they have confidence in the quality and goodwill of their leading. But British soldiers will hiss a general when they think he is selfish, unfeeling, or a muff. And the socialist propaganda has imported ideas of public service into private employment. Labor in Britain has been growing increasingly impatient of bad or selfish industrial leadership. Labor trouble in Great Britain turns wholly upon the idea crystallized in the one word "profiteer." Legislation and regulation of hours of labor, high wages, nothing will keep labor quiet in Great Britain, if labor thinks it is being exploited for private gain.

Labor feels very suspicious of private gain. For that suspicion a certain rather common type of employer is mainly to blame. Labor believes that employers as a class cheat workmen as a class, plan to cheat them, of their full share in the common output, and drive hard bargains. It believes that private employers are equally ready to sacrifice the welfare of the nation and the welfare of the workers for mere personal advantage. It has a traditional experience to support these suspicions.

In no department of morals have ideas changed so completely during the last eighty years as in relation to "profits." Eighty years ago everyone believed in the divine right of property to do what it pleased with its advantages, a doctrine more disastrous socially than the divine right of kings. There was no such sense of the immorality of "holding up" as pervades the public conscience today. The worker was expected not only to work but to be grateful for employment. The property owner held his property and handed it out for use and development or not, just as he thought fit. These ideas are not altogether extinct today. Only a few days ago I met a magnificent old lady of seventy-nine or eighty, who discoursed upon the wickedness of her gardener in demanding another shilling a week because of war prices.

She was a valiant and handsome personage. A face that had still a healthy natural pinkness looked out from under blonde curls, and an elegant and carefully tended hand tossed back some fine old lace to gesticulate more freely. She had previously charmed her hearers by sweeping aside certain invasion rumors that were drifting about.

"Germans invade *Us!*" she cried. "Who'd *let* 'em, I'd like to know. Who'd *let* 'em?"

And then she reverted to her grievance about the gardener.

"I told him that after the war he'd be glad enough to get anything. Grateful! They'll all be coming back after the war, all of 'em, glad enough to get anything. Asking for another shilling indeed!"

Every one who heard her looked shocked. But that was the tone of every one of importance in the dark years that followed the Napoleonic wars. That is just one survivor of the old tradition. Another is Blight the solicitor, who goes about bewailing the fact that we writers are "holding out false hopes of higher agricultural wages after the war." But these are both exceptions. They are held to be remarkable people even by their own class. The mass of property owners and influential people in Europe today no more believe in the sacred right of property to hold up development and dictate terms, than do the more intelligent workers. The ideas of collective ends and of the fiduciary nature of property, had been soaking thru the European community for years before the war. The necessity for sudden and even violent coöperations and submersions of individuality in a common purpose, which this war has produced is rapidly crystallizing out these ideas into clear proposals.

WAR is an evil thing, but people who will not learn from reason must have an ugly teacher. This war has brought home to every one the supremacy of the public need over every sort of individual claim.

One of the most remarkable things in the British war press is the amount of space given to the discussion of labor developments after the war. This is in its completeness peculiar to the British situation. Nothing on the same scale is perceptible in the press of the Latin allies. A great movement on the part of capitalists and business organizers is manifest to assure the worker of a change of heart and a will to change method. Labor is suspicious, not foolishly but wisely suspicious. But Labor is considering it.

"National industrial syndication," say the business organizers.

"Gild socialism," say the workers.

There is also a considerable amount of talking and writing about "profit-sharing" and about giving the workers a share in the business direction. Neither of these ideas appeals to the shrewder heads among the workers. So far as direction goes their disposition is to ask the captain to command the ship. So far as profits go, they think the captain has no more right than the cabin boy to speculative gains; he should do his work for his pay whether it is profitable or unprofitable work. There is little balm for labor discontent in these schemes for making the worker also an infinitesimal profiteer.

During my journey in Italy and France I met several men who were keenly interested in business organization. Just before I started my friend N, who has been the chief partner in the building up of a very big and very extensively advertised American business, came to see me on his way back to America. He is as interested in his work as a scientific specialist, and as ready to talk about it to any intelligent and interested hearer. He was particularly keen upon the question of continuity in the business, when it behooves the older generation to let in the younger to responsible management and to efface themselves. He was a man of five and forty. Incidentally he mentioned that he had never taken anything for his private life out of the great business he had built up but a salary, "a good salary," and that now he was going to grant himself a pension. "I shan't interfere any more. I shall come right away and live in Europe for a year so as not to be tempted to interfere. The boys have got to run it some day, and they had better get their experience while they're young and capable of learning by it. I did."

I like N's ideas. "Practically," I said, "you've been a public official. You've treated your business like a public service."

That was his idea.

"Would you mind if it was a public service?"

He reflected, and some disagreeable memory darkened his face. "Under the politicians?" he said.

I took the train of thought N had set going abroad with me next day. I had the good luck to meet men who were interested industrially. Captain Pirelli, my guide in Italy, has a name familiar to every motorist; his name goes wherever cars go, spelt with a big long capital P. Lieutenant de Tessin's name will recall one of the most interesting experiments in profit-sharing to the student of social science. I tried over N's problem on both of them. I found in both their minds just the same attitude as he takes up toward his business. They think any businesses that are worthy of respect, the sorts of businesses that interest them, are public functions. Money-lenders and speculators, merchants and gambling gentlefolk, may think in terms of profit; capable business directors certainly do nothing of the sort.

I met a British officer in France who is also a landowner. I got him to talk about his administrative work upon his property. He was very keen upon new methods. He said he tried to do his duty by his land.

"How much land?" I asked.

"Just over nine thousand acres," he said.

"But you could manage forty or fifty thousand with little more trouble."

"If I had it. In some ways it would be easier."

"What a waste!" I said. "Of course you ought not to *own* those acres, what you ought to be is the agricultural controller of just as big an estate of the public lands as you could manage—with a suitable salary."

He reflected upon that idea. He said he did not get much of a salary out of his land as it was, and made a regretable allusion to Mr. Lloyd George. "When a man tries to do his duty by the land," he said . . .

But here running thru the thoughts of the Englishman and the Italian and the Frenchman and the American alike one finds just the same idea of a kind of officialism in ownership. It is an idea that pervades our thought and public discussion today everywhere, and it is an idea that is scarcely traceable at all in the thought of the early half of the nineteenth century. The idea of service and responsibility in property

has increased and is increasing, the conception of "hold-up," the usurer's conception of his right to be bought out of the way, fades. And the process has been enormously enhanced by the various big scale experiments in temporary socialism that have been forced upon the belligerent powers. Men of the most individualistic quality are being educated up to the possibilities of concerted collective action. My friend and fellow-student Y, inventor and business organizer, who used to make the best steam omnibuses in the world and who is now making all sorts of things for the army, would go pink with suspicious anger at the mere words "inspector" or "socialism" three or four years ago. He does not do so now.

A great proportion of this sort of man, this energetic directive sort of man in England, is thinking socialism today. They may not be saying socialism but they are thinking it. When labor begins to realize what is adrift it will be divided between two things, between appreciative coöperation, for which gild socialism in particular has prepared its mind, and traditional suspicion. I will not offer to guess here which will prevail.

THE impression I have of the present mental process in the European communities is that while the official class and the *rentier* class is thinking very poorly and inadequately, and with a merely obstructive disposition, while the churches are merely wasting their energies in futile self advertisement, while the labor mass is suspicious and disposed to make terms for itself rather than come into any large schemes of reconstruction that will abolish profit as a primary aim in economic life, there is still a very considerable movement toward such a reconstruction. Nothing is so misleading as a careless analogy. In the dead years that followed the Napoleonic wars, which are often quoted as a precedent for expectation now, the spirit of collective service was near its minimum; it was never so strong and never so manifestly spreading and increasing as it is today.

But service to what?

I have my own very strong preconception here, and since my temperament is sanguine they necessarily color my view. I believe that this impulse to collective service can satisfy itself only under the formula that mankind is one state of which God is the undying king, and that the service of men's collective needs is the true worship of God. But eagerly as I would grasp at any evidence that this idea is being developed and taken up by the general consciousness, I am quite unable to persuade myself that anything of the sort is going on. I do perceive a search for large forms into which the prevalent impulse to devotion can be thrown. But the organized religious bodies, with their creeds and badges and their instinct for self preservation at any cost, stand between men and their spiritual growth in just the same way the forestallers stand between men and food.

The second article in the series THE WORLD IN RECONSTRUCTION will be "The Remade Map," by Rear-Admiral Peary.

Their activities at present are an almost intolerable nuisance. One cannot say "God" but some tout is instantly seeking to pluck one into his particular cave of flummery and orthodoxy. What a rational man means by God is just God. The more you define and argue about God the more He remains the same simple thing. Judaism, Christianity, Islam, modern Hindu religious thought, all agree in declaring that there is one God, master and leader of all mankind, in unending conflict with cruelty, disorder, folly and waste. To my mind, it follows immediately that there can be no king, no government of any sort, which is not either a subordinate or a rebel government, a local usurpation, in the kingdom of God. But no organized religious body has ever had the courage and honesty to insist upon this. They all pander to nationalism and to powers and princes. They exist so to pander. Every organized religion in the world exists only to divert and waste the religious impulse in man.

This conviction that the world kingdom of God is the only true method of human service, is so clear and final in my own mind, it seems so inevitably the conviction to which all right thinking men must ultimately come, that I feel almost like a looker-on at a game of blindman's buff as I watch the discussion of synthetic political ideas. The blind man thrusts his seeking hands into the oddest corners, he clutches at chairs and curtains, but at last he must surely find and hold and feel over and guess the name of the plainly visible quarry.

Some of the French and Italian people I talked to said they were fighting for "Civilization." That is one name for the kingdom of God, and I have heard English people use it too. But much of the contemporary thought of England still wanders with its back to the light. Most of it is pawing over jerry-built, secondary things. I have before me a little book, the joint work of Dr. Grey and Mr. Turner, an ex-public schoolmaster, and a manufacturer, called "Eclipse or Empire?" The title "World Might or Downfall?" had already been secured in another quarter. It is a book that has been enormously advertised; it has been almost impossible to escape its column long advertisements, it is billed upon the boardings, and it is on the whole a very able and right spirited book. It calls for more and better education, for more scientific methods, for less class suspicion and more social explicitness and understanding, for a franker and fairer treatment of labor. But why does it call for these things? Does it call for them because they are right? Because in accomplishing this, one serves God?

Not at all. But because otherwise this strange sprawling empire of ours will drop back into a secondary place in the world. These two writers really seem to think that the slack workman, the slacker wealthy man, the negligent official, the conservative schoolmaster, the greedy usurer, the comfortable obstructive, confronted with this alternative, terrified at this idea of something or other called the Empire being "eclipsed," eager for the continuance of this undefined glory over their fellow creatures called "Empire," will perceive the error of their ways and become energetic, devoted, capable. They think an ideal of that sort is going to change the daily lives of men. . . . I sympathize with their purpose, and I deplore their conception of motives. If men will not give themselves for righteousness, they will not give themselves for a geographical score. If they will not work well for the hatred of bad work, they will not work well for the hatred of Germans. This "Empire" idea has been cadging about the British Empire, trying to collect enthusiasm and devotion, since the days of Disraeli. It is, I submit, too big for the mean spirited, and too tawdry and limited for the fine and generous. It leaves out the French and the Italians and the Belgians and all our blood brotherhood of allies. It has no compelling force in it. We British are not naturally Imperialist; we are something greater—or something less. For two years and a half now we have been fighting against Imperialism in its most extravagant form. It is a poor incentive to right living to propose to parody it.

THE blind man must lunge again. For when the right answer is seized it answers not only the question why men should work for their fellow men, but also why nations should cease to arm and plan and contrive against nation. The social problem is only the international problem in retail, the international problem is only the social one in gross.

My bias rules me altogether here. I see men in social, in economic and in international affairs alike, eager to put an end to conflict, inexpressibly weary of conflict and the waste and pain and death it involves. But to end conflict one must abandon aggressive or uncordial pretensions. Labor is sick at the idea of more strikes and struggles after the war, industrialism is sick of competition and anxious for service, everybody is sick of war. But how can they end any of these clashes except by the definition and recognition of a common end which will establish a standard for the trial of every conceivable issue, to which, that is, every other issue can be subordinated; and what common end can there be in all the world except this idea of the world kingdom of God? What is the good of orienting one's devotion to a firm, or to class solidarity, or *La Republique Francaise*, or Poland, or Albania, or such love and loyalty as people profess for King George or King Albert or the Duc d'Orleans, or any such intermedi-

ate object of self abandonment? We need a standard so universal that the plate layer may say to the barrister or the duchess, or the Red Indian to the Limehouse sailor, or the Anzac soldier to the Sinn Feiner or the Chinaman, "What are we two doing for it?" And to fill the place of that "it," no other idea is great enough or commanding enough, but only the world kingdom of God.

However long he may have to hunt, the blind man seeking service and an end to bickerings will come to that at last, because of all the thousand other things he may clutch at, nothing else can satisfy his manifest need.

London, England

ONE MORE ITALIAN OPERA

BY CHARLES L. BUCHANAN

AUTHOR OF "FUTURIST MUSIC"

ON the night of Friday, December 22, at the Metropolitan Opera House, Riccardo Zandonai's new opera, "Francesca da Rimini," was produced for the first time in this country. Obviously the presentation of the latest operatic offering of a composer, who is considered by many excellent authorities the most significant composer of Italy today, is a matter of considerable importance in the world of music. We may assume that it represents the Metropolitan's most important contribution to the present season's operatic activities. Under such circumstances it merits a serious and tolerant consideration.

Unfortunately, the impression will not down that a maximum of effort has been expended upon a minimum of result. As we sat in the dim and sparsely populated auditorium of the Metropolitan and watched the work being rehearsed for the last time, we could not help thinking how futile it all was. It did not seem quite worth while. True, we had approached the work under a misapprehension. Somehow or other, we had gathered the impression that it was a work of a more or less revolutionary nature (revolutionary in a substantial sense), that its young, thirty-three year old composer represented, to a certain extent, Italian opera's equivalent to the emphatic modernisms of Schonberg, Ornstein, and Stravinsky. Not that we would for a moment have Zandonai consciously ape the manner of these gentlemen; we should infinitely prefer that his work were avowedly reactionary than that it were premeditatedly and spuriously progressive. He is to be commended for his abstinence from a facile, mechanical and superficial use of ultra-modern idiom. His work is written along conventionalized Italian patterns, the method a kind of elongation of Puccini, the later Verdi, and Leoncavallo. This in itself is a matter of no moment; the important thing is the unhappy fact that this new score over which much valuable time has been dissipated, and from which much has been expected, seems lacking in the faintest trace of that vitality, that coarse-grained but indubitable eloquence and dramatic instinct that fills to overflowing the music of "Tosca" or "Pagliacci."

The legend about which Zandonai has built his music has attracted the attention of innumerable poets and musicians. Tchaikovsky rose to some of his greatest hights in his symphonic treatment of the subject. From the operatic standpoint it is even yet pregnant with possibilities. Debussy's treatment of a similar theme in "Pelleas and Melisande" achieves what many redoubtable critics think is a preeminent and incontestable exploitation of a certain side of this immortal love story. Maeterlinck's dream play necessitated and found in Debussy a musical recorder of as super-subtle a sensitiveness as itself. Here music and drama twine inextricably about each other like mist about a wood; they seem to be two removes from us, to be reflected back to us from a mirror of clouded silver. What the Debussy-Maeterlinck drama indubitably and dangerously lacks is passionate, irresponsible, cumulative force. The repression stifles us; we cry out in vain for one memorable and moving rush and blare of sound.

ZANDONAI, on the other hand, is frankly and almost exclusively dramatic and dynamic. But if our impression is to be trusted, he gets nowhere. His work, in a word, is padded. One cannot help comparing the laborious, ineffectual movement of the drama with Puccini's clean-cut, concise and pungent knack of going straight to the gist of the matter. For this D'Annunzio is partly to blame. His play is, as we see it, precisely the worst treatment of this story that an operatic composer could have chosen. D'Annunzio's talent—an overelaborate, meretricious one, if you wish—is essentially literary; dramatized, it becomes diffuse, devious and inconsequential. For our part, we should have preferred the point of view of Stephen Phillip's "Paolo and Francesca" to the ornate handling afforded the subject by D'Annunzio. We are offered a mechanical craftsmanship of gilt and tinsel in place of the authentic glamor and gold of youth. Simplicity, mystery and pathos are lacking; nowhere is there a trace of that sense of remoteness, of inevitableness, of sorrow colorful yet reticent that made memorable the libretto of "L'Amore dei Tre Re."

Perhaps this work does not adequately represent the capacities of its composer, a composer, by the way, who is remarkable in that (contrary to the records of Italian operatic composers) he is a composer of symphonic, as well as operatic music. If we may judge him by his "Francesca da Rimini," he is mostly a replica of the music of the last twenty years or so. That his work is conspicuously reminiscent of Wagner means little; everyone that has written since Wagner (we do not even exclude Debussy) reminds us of that incomparable genius. Where this work falls short is in its total lack of any one distinguishing feature. Its first act (to our way of thinking its most successful) contains an indubitable atmosphere. Paola's entrance in the finale of this act is a well constructed piece of climatic writing; the archaic tones of the solo lute and viola pomposa played on stage contributing a cleverly calculated effect of exotic beauty to the general ensemble. But atmosphere is, comparatively speaking, a fairly easy thing to create and to project. It is accomplished, to a large extent, with the adroit aid of materials extraneous to an inherent and specific genius. Zandonai's instrumental writing lacks the grace and dexterity of Puccini—particularly the Puccini of "Butterfly"—and his declamatory writing is negligible. Go back no farther than the composer of "Butterfly," "Tosca," "Bohême," and you have a composer who, despite all his alleged faults and deficiencies, is nevertheless a potent, unmistakable, at times irresistible force. Take the opening theme of the duet in "Butterfly," the passage in 6-8 time played on the strings. You are instantaneously struck by the appropriateness of the musical idea; it appeals to you as just the sort of thing you would have written yourself if you had thought of it first. Take again that theme, reiterated with sinister insistence, that the flute utters during Scarpia's cross-examination of Cavaradossi in the grisly second act of "Tosca." You hear this sort of thing, and you react to it; you have received and registered an impression. Puccini's action as declaimed by his singers, his song as sung by them possesses what our vernacular expressively, if inelegantly, describes as "punch." It is precisely this "punch" that is lacking in "Francesca da Rimini."

And yet we must always bear in mind the fact that genius does not grow on trees. Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini" is a performance obviously well worth seeing, if only for the extraordinary opportunity it offers those excellent artists, Martinelli and Alda. But it is not a work of genius; it is merely one more Italian opera.

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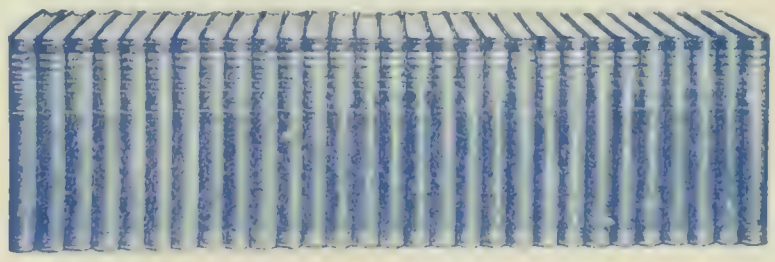
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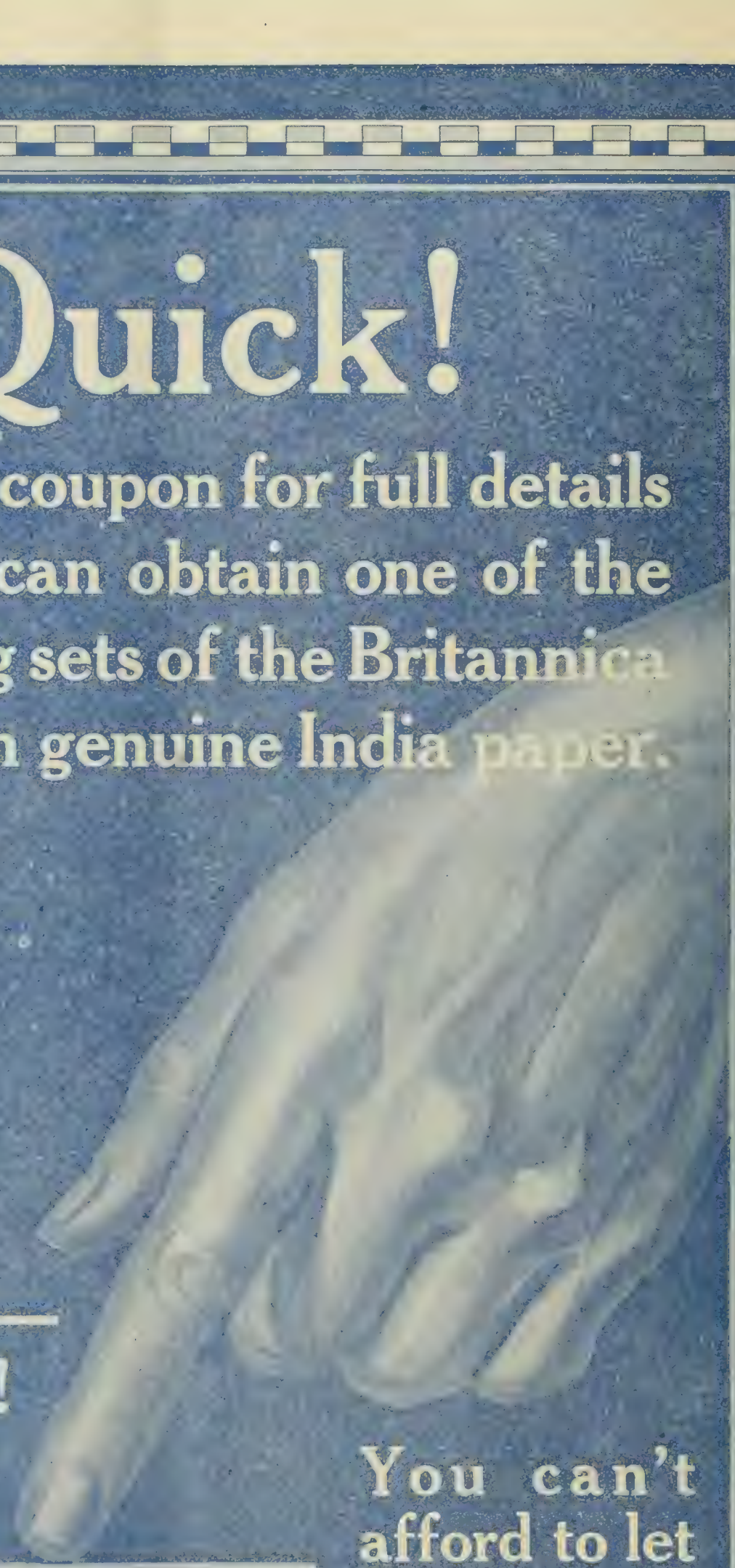
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The Independent-Harper's Weekly

NEWS-PICTORIAL



Press Illustrating

The President-elect of Switzerland, Edmund Schulthess, at present Vice-President of the Swiss Federal Council, which has exprest its hearty support of President Wilson's suggestions for peace

Who's Who in four countries. The only woman mayor in the United States is Mrs. E. E. Starcher, of Umatilla, Oregon, who defeated her husband for that office in the last municipal election

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Press Illustrating

General Obregon, Minister of War under Carranza, finds the present situation in Mexico almost as trying as we do. He is planning to take command of the army of the North against Villa



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The man who pushed Greece off the fence and who may dethrone the king, Ex-Premier Venizelos reviewing his troops



Even the littlest girls are working for soldiers in Europe, Rosika learned to crochet soon after she learned to walk. Her lace goes to the war benefit



Who says that women aren't inventors? The latest war fashion, made in Paris, is an ingenious substitute for rubber boots, devised and manufactured by French women. The boots are made of waterproof cloth



American Press



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A couple of poilus trying out the waterproof boots. And to the right—the youngest war nurse, Sister Joy, aged five and wearing the Red Cross uniform. She learned bandaging from her father, Dr. G. A. MacDonald, a British army surgeon



American Press

A record shift in railroad bridges, accomplished in less than an hour. Six railroads use this bridge to cross the Missouri River at Omaha, and they average thirteen trains an hour. The new structure was built on false piers and transferred to the old foundation and the old bridge shoved aside



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International Film

***Even** a peaceful submarine can make a lot of trouble. Here is the H-3, a United States boat, aground near Eureka, California. The crew escaped asphyxiation by climbing into the conning tower. Above: the commander, Lieut. Bogusch*

THE POEMS OF SAROJINI NAIDU

GUERDON

To field and forest
  The gifts of the spring,
To hawk and to heron
  The pride of their wing;
Her grace to the panther,
  Her tints to the dove—
For me, O my Master,
  The rapture of Love!

To the hand of the diver
  The gems of the tide,
To the eyes of the bridegroom
  The face of the bride;
To the heart of a dreamer
  The dreams of his youth—
For me, O my Master,
  The rapture of Truth!

To priests and to prophets
  The joy of their creeds,
To kings and their cohorts
  The glory of deeds;
And peace to the vanquished
  And hope to the strong—
For me, O my Master,
  The rapture of Song!

—From "The Bird of Time," published by John Lane & Co.

COROMANDEL FISHERS

Rise, brothers, rise, the wakening skies pray to the morning light,
The wind lies asleep in the arms of the dawn like a child that has cried all night.
Come, let us gather our nets from the shore, and set our *catamarans* free,
To capture the leaping wealth of the tide, for we are the sons of the sea.

No longer delay, let us hasten away in the track of the sea gull's call,
The sea is our mother, the cloud is our brother, the waves are our comrades all,
What tho we toss at the fall of the sun where the hand of the sea-god drives?
He who holds the storm by the hair, will hide in his breast our lives.

Sweet is the shade of the coconut glade, and the scent of the mango grove,
And sweet are the sands at the full o' the moon with the sound of the voices we love.
But sweeter, O brothers, the kiss of the spray and the dance of the wild foam's glee:
Row, brothers, row to the blue of the verge, where the low sky mates with the sea.

—From "The Golden Threshold," published by John Lane & Co.

THE ROYAL TOMBS OF GOLCONDA

I muse among the silent fanes
Whose spacious darkness guards your dust:
Around me sleep the hoary plains
That hold your ancient wars in trust.
I pause, my dreaming spirit hears,
Across the wind's unquiet tides,
The glimmering music of your spears,
The laughter of your royal brides.

In vain, O Kings, doth time aspire
To make your names oblivion's sport,
While yonder hill wears like a tiar
The ruined grandeur of your fort.
Tho centuries falter and decline,
Your proven strongholds shall remain
Embodied memories of your line,
Incarnate legends of your reign.

O Queens, in vain old Fate decreed
Your flower-like bodies to the tomb;
Death is in truth the vital seed
Of your imperishable bloom.
Each new-born year the bulbuls sing
Their songs of your renascent loves;
Your beauty wakens with the spring
To kindle these pomegranate groves.

—From "The Golden Threshold," published by John Lane & Co.

IN SALUTATION OF THE ETERNAL PEACE

Men say the world is full of fear and hate,
And all life's ripening harvest-fields await
The restless sickle of relentless fate.

But I, sweet Soul, rejoice that I was born,
When from the climbing terraces of corn
I watch the golden orioles of Thy morn.

What care I for the world's desire and pride,
Who know the silver wings that gleam and glide,
The homing pigeons of Thine eventide?

What care I for the world's loud weariness,
Who dream in twilight granaries Thou dost bless
With delicate sheaves of mellow silences?

Say, shall I heed dull presages of doom,
Or dread the rumored loneliness and gloom,
The mute and mythic terror of the tomb?

For my glad heart is drunk and drenched with Thee,
O inmost wine of ecstasy!
O intimate essence of eternity!

—From "The Bird of Time," published by John Lane & Co.

THE SOUL OF INDIA

BY JOYCE KILMER

AUTHOR OF "SUMMER OF LOVE," "TREES AND OTHER POEMS"

"SHE springs from the very soil of India," wrote Edmund Gosse of Sarojini Naidu. "Her spirit, altho it employs the English language as its vehicle, has no other tie with the West. It addresses itself to the exposition of emotions which are tropical and primitive, and in this respect, as I believe, if the poems of Sarojini Naidu be carefully and delicately studied they will be found as luminous in lighting up the dark places of the East as any contribution of savant or historian. They have the astonishing advantage of approaching the task of interpretation from inside the magic circle, altho armed with the technical skill that has been cultivated with devotion outside of it."

Edmund Gosse wrote this some years ago, before the Occidental discovery of the mind and soul of the East had progressed so far as it has today. But even today, when Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy is explaining the splendors and mysteries of Indian art, and Madame Ratan Devi is chanting to us the ancient folk-songs of Persia, and Rajpat Lai is revealing the passionate Indian desire for nationality, and Rabindranath Tagore's poems are known from New York to San Francisco—even today Sarojini Naidu brings us something of Indian emotion and thought that we can find nowhere else.

Rabindranath Tagore's poems are cosmopolitan. Sir Rabindranath has been influenced by French, English and American writers; the reader of his poems is never sure whether a sentiment or a figure is genuinely Oriental in origin or not. This is not said in disparagement of the author of "Chitra," it is said merely to emphasize the difference between Tagore's poems and those of Sarojini Naidu. Mrs. Naidu makes no attempt to be a world figure, to synthesize the thought of the East and the thought of the West, to spread a universal philosophy. She is content to express in beautiful English verse the thoughts of her purely Oriental mind. And in so doing she draws aside, for a moment, the curtain that hangs before the mysteries of India, and permits England and America to look at strange and lovely things.

Mrs. Naidu dedicates her book, "The Golden Threshold," "To Edmund Gosse, who first showed me the way to the golden threshold." And in his preface to Mrs. Naidu's "The Bird of Time" Mr. Gosse tells just how he directed the course of this poet's genius.

Sarojini Chattopadhyay, the daughter of Dr. Aghorenath Chattopadhyay, who founded the Nizam College at Hyderabad, was born in Hyderabad in 1879. She was the eldest of a large family, all of whom learned English at an early age. She was taught science by her father, and from him and from her mother she inherited a strong tendency towards poetry. She began writing at the age of eleven—at thirteen she



SAROJINI NAIDU

wrote a drama of two thousand lines and a thirteen hundred line narrative poem in the manner of "The Lady of the Lake."

All this early work was thoroly English in theme and in manner. And this is where Mr. Edmund Gosse comes into the story of her development. Sent to England by her parents in the hope of breaking her of her love for Dr. Govindurajulu Naidu, who was not considered an acceptable suitor because he was not a Brahmin, Sarojini, then sixteen years old, met Edmund Gosse and at his request showed him her poems in manuscript.

The verses which Sarojini had entrusted to him, he tells us, were skilful in form, correct in grammar, and blameless in sentiment, but they had the disadvantage of being totally without individuality. They were Western in feeling and in imagery; they were founded on reminiscences of Tennyson and Shelley.

Mr. Gosse told the young poet to consign to the waste basket all the verse that she had written in this falsely English vein. He urged her to consider that from a young Indian of extreme sensibility, who had mastered not merely the language but the prosody of the West, what Europe wished to receive was not a rechauffé of Anglo-Saxon sentiment in an Anglo-Saxon setting, but some revelations of the heart of India. He urged her "to be a genuine Indian poet of the Deccan, not a clever machine-made imitator of the English classics."

This excellent advice Sarojini took to heart, and English literature is therefore the richer, and our understanding of the Oriental mind is therefore the fuller. The young poet went back to India, married Dr. Naidu (breaking thru the bonds of caste to the scandal of all India) and commenced to make poetry out of her own life and the life of her race.

So now in her poems we find the most vivid and colorful presentments of India's rich civilization ever put into English. Her exquisite art gives to the lines of "Palanquin-bearers" the very swaying of the gay litter that carries the light body of the lovely Indian maiden; the wandering singers, the weavers, the corn-grinders, the snake charmers, the young brides with henna-dyed fingers, the harvesters, the gipsies, the widows going to suttee with passionate joy—all these figures pass before the eyes of the reader of "The Bird of Time" and "The Golden Threshold." And with them appear other figures—figures from the tremendous pageant of India's past and India's mythology—the Princess Zeb-un-nissa, the kings and queens whose splendor is splendidly entombed at Golconda, Savitri, Sita, Draupadi, Damayanti and Sakuntala, the five immortal women of Sanskrit legend, Radha the fairest of milkmaids, and Lord Krishna himself, playing on his bamboo flute an idyl of love and spring.

With what consummate art she conceals her art, suiting the rhythm to the thought with unfailing appropriateness! A memorable example of this is her "Coromandel Fishers"—a song which gives us in its lilting music the wash of the waves and the recurrent stroke of the oars, and almost the salt smell of the spray. How triumphantly rise the voices of the grateful men and women in "The Harvest Hymn," how veritably do the rhythms of the poem called "Indian Dancers," suggest the graceful movements of the lithe brown bodies in their glittering garments of purple, and the "tinkle and tread of the slumber-soft feet"!

Like every true poet, Sarojini Naidu makes her songs out of her own life as well as out of the life about her. She has written a charming sequence of poems to her four little children, Jaya Surya, Padmaja, Ranadheera, and Lilamani. Her love lyrics are no mere exercizes in versification, they are the expressions of a great and noble passion.

But the poem which seems to me to be the most complete revelation of this true poet's soul is not a love poem, nor is it a study of the streets or forests of her dear native land. It is a poem called "Guerdon"—an address to the master of songs and singing, craving for all the members of creation the boons appropriate to them, and for the poet herself "the rapture of song." In that phrase we have the perfect definition of Sarojini Naidu's contribution to literature, the secret of her genius. Not for her the laborious effort to force upon the world a philosophy, not for her the task of deliberate description and interpretation, for her only the spontaneous expression of inevitable beauty, for her "the rapture of song"!

New York City

WHAT'S WRONG WITH LEGISLATURES?

BY ELWOOD MEAD

Criticism or rather complaint of our legislative methods is common enough in this country, but for the most part it comes from those who have no better way to suggest unless it be some novel scheme that they have happened to think of and that nobody has tried. The author of the following article, however, has the exceptional, possibly the unique qualification of having many years experience in the governmental affairs under the American and British flags and is able from personal knowledge to point out the weakness of our system and how it may be remedied. Mr. Mead has served in the capacity of irrigation expert in Colorado and Wyoming and at Washington. Later he was called to Victoria, Australia, to take charge of the extensive irrigation and colonization projects there.—THE EDITOR.

THE weakness shown in the American conduct of public affairs arises chiefly from our unthinking optimism which clings to the belief that the action of a multitude of individuals even if moved by a thousand sources of ignorance or short-sighted selfishness will give as good results as carefully thought out, purposeful action. The greatest menace to our future is the pernicious carelessness with which we disregard manifest dangers and continue to drift instead of trying to find out where we are going and why we are going there.

Nowhere are these things more clearly shown than in our methods of making and enforcing laws. In this we have retained without material improvement an organization adopted when parliamentary government was in its infancy. It is wholly unsuited to the complex requirements of the century when the Government is being used more and more as an instrument of direct service. Other countries have recognized this. Great Britain has had reform after reform until its method of preparing and enacting bills is as superior to their procedure of one hundred and fifty years ago and as superior to ours of today as the motor car is to the ox cart as a means of travel.

In business and in industry no nation is quicker than America to discard an old machine or system to adopt a new and better one but when it comes to legislation there is an altogether different record.

The forty-eight states of this country have just elected in all about four thousand members of the state legislatures. They will soon assemble to turn out a new grist of laws and provide for the running expenses for the next year or next two years. If these men had been chosen to operate railroads or factories each one would have been required to show that he was qualified for the task, that he either had practical experience, or knew something of its theory. This greater task of government, which touches the lives and welfare of the people more intimately than banks or railroads has equal need of competent and efficient direction.

It would be interesting to know how many of those elected have any adequate knowledge of their state's needs or definite plans regarding the work ahead of them. I happen to know two of the recently elected members. One is a university graduate who has served in previous legislatures. He has the benefit of some knowledge of the theory of governments and of the working of the legislative machine. His record is good. But this did not insure his election. It required the hardest kind of work on the part of his friends to prevent his being defeated by a candidate without previous experience in legislation and with no apparent equipment for the duties of a legislator.

The other member is a carpenter. This is his first session. He knows nothing of the large problems of the state and has no concern about them. To him politics is a pastime. His chief idea is loyalty to his party and to help it down the other side, exactly as he supports the local baseball team against those from other towns. His feeling of partizanship has no connection with the purposes and policies of legislation. It is doubtful if this member could prepare a bill of any kind if he worked on it the whole length of a session. He has, however, no intention of attempting it, and yet it is certain that when the records are made up his name will appear as the introducer of a considerable number of bills. He is canvassing now for such a grist, telling his supporters, "If there is anything you want done, fix up the bill and I will introduce it." And all over this state and probably all over the country bills are being incubated by the hundreds and will in time be dumped into the legislative hoppers of the several states without any coherent idea of what is to be accomplished and with the final outcome of the session quite largely a matter of blind chance.

At the last legislative session in California 2877 bills were introduced. Of these the governor vetoed 227 and 771, an appalling number, became laws. The Session Laws of Arkansas for 1915 comprize a book of 1046 pages and of Massachusetts 1100 pages. Think of the tremendous adjustment it requires to have such a mass of inchoate and illy digested laws added to the existing accumulation.

The worst feature of these laws is that most of them are of trivial importance, prepared to serve local or individual interests. They do not touch the great social and industrial questions which are becoming so important.

In this state there is need of legislation which will provide a better vocational training, so that we will equip fewer clerks and more expert artizans. We need some definite policy to control the diversion and use of streams for power and irrigation. We need a better system of land colonization, one which will improve the conditions of the farm laborer and lessen the menace of non-resident ownership and tenant farmers. The subject of social health insurance, the modifications of our laws for the regulation of public corporations are all matters of anxious thought in the every-day life of the state. But legislation on any of these questions cannot be undertaken lightly. It should be based on long and careful investigation. Those who prepare bills need to understand conditions here and to know what other countries have done in order that the world's experience may be utilized. Such laws can only be prepared by men of ability and special training, but if such men are members of the legislature, it is accidental.

Our political system does not encourage men to prepare for public service because it gives no hope of a career. The sessions of the state legislature are regarded as a casual and rather disagreeable incident to be gotten rid of as quickly as possible. In some states the time is restricted to sixty days. In all it is too brief to permit of the work being properly done. The pay hardly meets the members' expenses while at the State Capitol. The position of legislator is held in so little honor that ambitious young men are discouraged from taking interest in public affairs. Those who seek nominations usually do so for personal reasons.

When these members meet, their ability to perform the tasks that need to be accomplished will be restricted by their primitive conceptions of their duties and responsibilities. But this is not the most serious obstacle to effective service. The other weakness in our legislation is that there is no centralized authority for directing the business of the session. This is because of our unfortunate committee system, under which the mass of bills are considered in private, with seldom a record of votes, with party lines not closely drawn and with no definite program of legislation to be carried out by the party in power or accountability on the part of the government for failure to have such a program. The members of the legislature cannot acquire the information needed to deal wisely with the bills that come before them. They have no time. They have to work on the unending grist of new bills. The result is that obsolete methods and wasteful practises are perpetuated simply because legislators do not have the opportunity of informing themselves sufficiently to make effective reforms.

In this state the last legislature appointed several separate commissions, most of them to work without compensation, to investigate different industrial and economic questions and to submit bills covering these subjects.

The objection to these devices is that they are neither economical nor effi-

cient. They take too much time for the results attained and they do not overcome certain essential defects in our legislative organization. The commissions in this state have spent months studying conditions. They will bring their information and conclusions to an entirely different body of men than the one which provided for their appointment. Instead of this work being done by unpaid substitutes, all such investigations should be made by the legislators themselves. Then matters could be properly presented to the legislative body by some one having first hand information.

Such an arrangement is not now possible because in most states the members of the lower house are only elected for a single session, whereas they ought to be elected for at least three. This would give time to prepare themselves for their duties, to become informed regarding the people's needs. They cannot do this, however, unless there is an entire change in the compensation. A law maker in this country ought to have more responsibilities and larger duties than are now imposed on him, and the salary ought to correspond. Instead of a meager *per diem* for the few days of the state session, members ought to be paid an annual salary and be required to give their entire time to legislative duties. In the Australian states, which have a smaller population and far less difficult legislative problems, parliament members receive from $1500 to $1800 a year. Members of the Ministry receive from $4000 to $6000 a year. The benefits which the people of Australia have derived from the enlargement of the activities of their government make these salaries one of the best possible investments.

In their organization and operation our state legislatures are archaic, obsolete and unworkable. They not only need to be reformed, but to be reconstructed. Instead of our decentralized, irresponsible committee system we need a centralized, responsible authority, like the cabinet of the British Government or of Canada, which will determine what laws are to be considered and cast aside without mercy the mass of trivial and irrelevant bills that now discredit our legislative records and are such a dangerous nuisance to the business in this country. Some provision must be made for the proper preparation of important bills. In nearly every government except our own the ministry acting as an executive committee of the legislature works continuously between the sessions considering government affairs and perfecting measures to be introduced at the next session. Some of the important industrial measures are often worked on two or three years before being introduced. We need in this country what other efficient governments have—a committee representing the party in power which will determine the bills that are to be considered and an officer having the legal knowledge to put all bills considered into proper legal form and determine in advance their effect on existing laws.

Berkeley, California

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THE NEW BOOKS

GREEK WAYFARERS

It was evidently a labor of adoration for Edwina Stanton Babcock to write the verses in her volume of *Greek Wayfarers*. She wrote them, it appears from almost every line, not because she felt she must write poetry but because she knew she must write about Greece. Miss Babcock is an able and skilful writer of rhythmic, imaginative, colorful verse. What is more she is an ardent and reverent lover of the Greek tradition, the Greek spirit and the Greek land. She has wandered thru Greece; she has immersed herself in its present charm and picturesqueness; she has studied and contemplated and dreamed over the richness of its past. She has woven the two into her songs, but the glowing olden thread is always the dominant note in the pattern.

We are moved to quote two of the poems from Miss Babcock's book. They are fair—perhaps a little more than fair—specimens of its quality:

THE BLACK SAIL

How did it seem, that warm thyme-scented
day
When emerald figs hung swelling in the
dark
Rose-nippled glooms of laurel and of bay,
And pomegranate flowers burned their
spark
Thru cypresses, to wait 'neath temple
frieze,
Scanning the hermless highways of the
seas.

Watching for one white canvas far away,
And when the morning seemed to grow
so late,
Going, amaracus and grapes to lay
With reeds and gums on Nike's stylobate,
Muttering: "'Tis the Day—he cannot
fail!"
Then on a sudden, seeing—the black sail!

We cannot agree with those critics who find fault with such a word as "hermless." As soon as one recalls that a "herm" was the statue of Hermes that marked the highways of old-time Greece, "hermless" becomes a vivid poetic epithet. The other bit of verse is in quite a different tone:

THE LITTLE SHADE

No longer that gray visage fix,
Charon,
Asking me how I come to mix
With this pale boat-load on the Styx,
Charon.

I am so very small a Shade,
Charon,
Holding the vase my father made
And toys of silver all inlaid,
Charon.

Ferry me to the golden trees,
Charon,
To isles of childish play and ease
And baths of dove-like Pleiades,
Charon.

Ferry me to the azure lands ,
Charon,
Where some dead mother understands
The lifting of my baby hands,
Charon.

When one has received such abundant pleasure at a writer's hands, it is perhaps ungracious to pick out a tiny slip for criticism. But we cannot forbear to chide Miss Babcock for rhyming "ten cents" with "antecedents"—even tho Browning himself did sometimes commit similar atrocities.

Greek Wayfarers, by E. S. Babcock. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE GREATER WAR

A notable book is Israel Zangwill's *The War for the World*, which contains some forty odd essays and papers, most of them concerned directly or indirectly with the present conflict. The war to which the title refers, however, is the ceaseless war of civilized justice and reason against force. While this book is pro-Ally in sympathy, it is still courageously frank in criticism of certain "Prussian" tendencies in England's conduct under war conditions. Bristling with ideas, it throws a most interesting light on British thought and feeling at the present hour. Clear, hard thinking thruout, and finished literary art mark the work. Its author will be heard with special attention where he speaks of the Jews in relation to the present European struggle, of the woman's movement in England in the same connection, and of the relation of literature to the war.

The War for the World, by Israel Zangwill. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

ELLA FLAGG YOUNG

In 1895 a woman of fifty, with more than thirty years of unusual success in building the schools of a city, entered a university seminar and began a new period of twenty years' service.

Probably Ella Flagg Young's greatest services have been in perceiving and forwarding possible advances in educational democracy. She learned much from Dr. Dewey and supplemented him in his undertakings, nowhere with greater significance than in the development of his elementary school experiment at the University of Chicago which opened a new period in education. She supported the elementary teachers in their efforts at organization when other leaders failed to see the necessity of this step for educational progress.



MRS. YOUNG

The same spirit appeared in her work in the National Education Association, the Illinois State Board of Education and the administration of the Chicago schools. She was a practical politician, but did not hesitate in 1899, for instance, to resign from her position as assistant superintendent when an issue arose which she felt must be resolved in this manner.

Dr. McManis has succeeded in giving the impression of a strong personality accomplishing a great work oftentimes in the face of serious opposition. Those who know Mrs. Young in her private life could wish that a chapter had been given to her rare power in organizing a home life which afforded a base of supply for the strength required and shown in her public service.

Ella Flagg Young, by J. T. McManis. Chicago. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

THREE STUDIES OF LIFE

Ethel Sidgwick's new novel, *Hatchways*, is a skilfully written narrative of a young French aviator's social adventures in England. Unlike many novelists Miss Sidgwick does not make a flimsy fairy tale of the life of the best English society. She contrives to give us a sense of the normal humanity of this society, and by the subtle, effective use of details and by adroitly presented situations the men and women of the story are successfully characterized and differentiated. But *Hatchways* lacks the vigor of thrilling event and powerful theme. We cannot build skyscrapers with shingles.

The Keys of the City, by Oscar Graeve, is a story of the bitterness and humiliation faced by two young lovers of idealistic tendencies because they began life in an unfortunate social environment and without adequate preparation for usefulness. Bewildered by circumstances, they make compromises with their love and with their ideals and are led farther and farther away from each other and thru sloughs of unloveliness. When they finally come together, in a way not altogether satisfactory to the thoughtful reader, we feel the poignant pity of it, we are angry at the futility of struggles for success that only shatter dreams and ideals. Here is a wan light where should have been the full glory of a satisfying love. The author understands cause and effect.

The Nest Builder, by Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, is really the story of the race told in the lives of one woman and one man. Mary is the ideal racial woman, strong in labor and self-reliance, brave and compassionate, she is never

the lure of femininity, but always womanhood, the oracle and the end. Her mate is a genius, brilliant and inconstant and restless, a lover of strange honey. He is man, the conquerer, lording it where he wills, but he is also man, the child, returning, after life has broken him, to the quiet nest, the brooding wings, the inward victory. The story is an eloquent appeal from thin-souled, callow individualism to the pride of racial sacrifice and strife and glory.

Hatchways, by Ethel Sidgwick. Boston, Small Maynard & Co. $1.40. *The Keys of the City*, by Oscar Graeve. The Century Co. $1.35. *The Nest Builder*, by Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale. F. A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

AT HOME IN BERLIN

The Hausfrau Rampant, by Dr. Julius Stinde, has been translated by E. V. Lucas. Such a book as this condensation of "The Buchholz Family" comes with refreshment at this time of war and bitter reprisals. We had almost forgotten that the Germans are essentially a gentle, domestic, sentimental people; lovers of quiet pleasures, fond of flowers, and music and family festivals. Frau Buchholz is a typical German housemother, vitally interested in her kitchen, her daughters' chances for suitable life-partners, and in the orderly processes of middle-class life. Her match-making schemes are ingenuous, her bits of sentiment are whole-hearted, and her views of life not to be scorned as they result from experience and occasional sound sense. We find German fun sometimes elephantine, but it is certainly a relief again to get glimpses of the German at home, and at peace with the world.

The Hausfrau Rampant, translated by E. V. Lucas from the German of Julius Stinde. George H. Doran Co. $1.30.

INSIDE THE HOUSE

Surely one of the most interesting of the season's books is H. H. Adler's *New Interior*. You may not agree with its theory; you may not like its examples of "modern decoration for the modern home,"—this making of a room a work of art in itself, instead of the receptacle for a more or less miscellaneous collection of articles grouped together for use, for association and for intrinsic beauty. But the chapters and the pictures will set the house furnisher thinking, even questioning the use or the beauty of some conventional purchases.

It is the most intelligent study we have seen of the new fashions in house decoration. If it be extreme—and it is—it gives reason for the faith that is in it, and this reasonableness reassures us. After zebra stripes have faded; when the reincarnation of flower painted "cottage furniture" has returned to kindly obscurity; when we cease to regard color as the present fiction writer regards fact, any fact, as a virtue in itself; that is, when we have learned to discriminate between novelty and beauty, there should remain to us a great gain in simplicity, and a taste for winning beauty rather in our needful furnishings than in ornaments.

The New Interior, by H. H. Adler. The Century Company. $8.

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THE END OF PUSSY'S TAIL

IN our issue of December 4 we published something in the form of vers libre which was entitled "Puss and Her Tail," and was accredited to the authorship of "H. O. Nosreme." The first and last sentences read as follows:

I make! Oh, no!
I clap my hands
In infantine joy and amazement
Before the first opening to me
Of this august magnificence.
. . . . . .
What imports it
Whether it is Kepler and the sphere;
Columbus and America;
A reader and his book;
Or puss with her tail?

We prefaced this with the request that our readers tell us frankly what they thought of it and of "free verse" in general, and we are much indebted to those who were kind enough to comply, for their letters form an interesting contribution to the question, now so much discussed, of the psychological effect of the free verse form. We print below some quotations, but we have thought it best under the circumstances to omit the writers' names.

We are obliged now to confess, what some of our correspondents recognized at sight, that the lines were taken from Ralph Waldo Emerson's famous essay "Experience." The new linear arrangement we owe to Miss Ellen B. Sherman, of Weston, Massachusetts, but the quotation was otherwise reprinted without change even of a punctuation point.

As I haven't a complete set of Emerson by me, will you kindly impart volume and page, saving weary hours of tracking "Puss" to her lair? What does "H. O." stand for?

New York

Since "Hplar Odlaw" has an awkward as well as a suspicious look, it was thought best to use the initials when the names are reversed. We are sure Mr. Emerson would have preferred it so.

I liked your puzzle department after I got over being indignant at "Nosreme" for plagiarism of that wonderful sentiment from "Experience." I would be thankful if a page each week could be devoted to that great writer's works.

Brooklyn

Several of our correspondents take occasion to send us contributions of their own as a substitute for Emerson:

I think the space could be much better utilized by reproducing the enclosed sermon.

Iowa

Perhaps the joke is on Emerson. Enclosed please find two manuscripts in rimed verse, written by the undersigned.

Colorado

We should explain that our referendum was not intended as a hoax, but to test a theory of ours that some objected to free verse and some admired it simply because of the novelty of its form without respect to its inherent merit. Some of the letters received confirm this theory in our minds.

Don't make a fool of The Independent by publishing any more "Puss and Her Tail" matter. What has become of Pebbles? Surely that column never failed to interest.

New York.

This form of verse is in my judgment to poetry what Mutt and Jeff, the Katzenjammer Kids, etc., and particularly the Cubist pictures are to Art. I have no use for it.

Ohio

I have enjoyed your publications of "free verse" very much, especially Mr. Nosreme's. Let us have more of it.

Ohio

Really, Mr. Editor, I just can't see why you publish this vers libre. I don't deny that I can appreciate some of it, for here and there one stumbles upon a fragment that has something worth while in it. And, once in a long while, the form adds to the effect or the language adds to the vividness. But can one justify the publishing and reading of vers libre on that ground? Cannot equally good arguments be advanced in behalf of the trashy novel or the "cheap" moving picture show? Yet most of us do not waste our time on these. We read only the best novels and see only the best "movies" because life is too short to hunt for a needle of truth or beauty in a haystack of worthless and commonplace encumbrances.

But, say,—if *you* see anything in it worth while, you might publish a course of instruction aimed at making *us* see it, too!

Pennsylvania

If the author of "Puss and Her Tail" intended to convey a meaning, to express something he had in mind, won't you please ask him to translate it? Perhaps then back woods folks like myself could understand what he was trying to say.

Pennsylvania

It is unfortunately too late to get the author to translate it, but even when he was alive he would never do it, tho many folks, not always from the back woods, beseeched him to.

"Puss and Her Tail" has, as any one may see by inspection, the correct shape of a comb, minus some of its teeth, which we are told is characteristic of this sort of verse. It also has a coherent idea running thru the lines which is more than can be said of some of the vers libre in art, that comes in under the head of "Modernism," "Cubism," "Futurism," "Synchronism" and other schools. But when you have said that you have said all.

"Puss and Her Tail" lacks the supernality of Thomas Gray, the life and movement of Rudyard Kipling, the sentiment of Eugene Field and even the charm of Ben King or Arthur Guiterman. Of course a pussy's tail is a very important thing, in so far as the pussy herself is concerned, and merits the most serious consideration. Mr. Nosreme has lost the opportunity that lay within his grasp of producing some heroic verse, he has neglected to seize upon an epic and he has merely groveled in vers libre without rime or reason. He has played with the muse and lost.

New York City

I have read with interest—but without thrill—the bit of free verse by Mr.—or is it Miss or Mrs.?—Nosreme in the current Independent. This "free verse," I submit, is not poetry. Not because it is "free," but for quite other reasons. Interested as I am in the idea which Mr. Nosreme presents, I am left cold by his presentation of it. Poetry—as is poetry—does not leave me cold. It warms my heart and sends a pleasant glow running thru my emotional processes.

When a "piece" does not produce this glow, even tho it be cast in the most iron-bound of verse forms, I deny it the name of poetry. When it does vivify my emotions and raise their temperature, I know I am reading poetry, no matter what its eccentricities of meter and rime and form in general.

Mr. Nosreme's "piece" is good prose; but it isn't even poetic prose.

Mr. Nosreme should stick to his prosaic last, unless he can touch the old-time lyre of the formal strings to better effect than

he can the lawless instrument of the modern day.

New Jersey

Our New Jersey correspondent seems to have got his last and his lyre mixt, but we agree with him that the hightening of the emotional temperature is a good test of good poetry. Some critics have denied to even Emerson's rimed verse the title of poetry on the ground that it left them cold.

I am an old woman in my eightieth year, and all my life I have delighted in poetry. My personal test of its value is this, Does it fix itself in the mind or when once read is it passed by and forgotten? I venture to say that no one returns again and again to such vers libre as "Puss and Her Tail" and commits it to memory. But take Tennyson's "Ring Out Wild Bells," Bayard Taylor's "Song of the Camp" or in later years "Lydia Is Gone This Many a Year," by Lizette Reese; they haunt the memory and will not be forgotten.

Perhaps I am mistaken and *vers libre* is not meant for poetry. What is it then and why should it take up so much room on the printed page?

California

The point raised in this last sentence is one that appeals to every editor. If the price of paper keeps on going up the vers librist movement must be supprest somehow.

Rime and rhythm may not be essential to poetry, but if they help to highten our emotion they should not be lightly discarded. Words have a meaning beyond the definitions of the dictionary, and when properly grouped leave a deep impression on the mind. In this respect the recent writers of free verse do not seem to have made the best use of their enlarged opportunity.

Realism has taken the place of idealism, and with distinct loss. The idealism of Plato has not yet faded from the world. Man has not yet

"Forgot the glories he hath known
And that imperial palace whence he came."

Poetry, as it seems to me, should at least give us glimpses of the spiritual life that is over all and at times touches us all.

Massachusetts

We are disappointed that our Massachusetts correspondent found Emerson deficient in idealism and spirituality.

If this late aberration to which so many are becoming addicted has any relation to art it is in the sometime vision or thought they mangle and offer in an odious and unacceptable form—in rare instances their intent may be well, but they, with the crude amateur, should not be allowed to demolish all standards of beauty and form.

Illinois

Since you invite opinions, and assure us that both you and the author of "Puss and Her Tail" are proof against hurt feelings, I venture to ask, "*Must* you publish vers libre?" And is that selected on the same ground as the "Remarkable Remarks"? Or possibly the office boy is really guilty in this case?

As to "Puss and Her Tail," I do dimly perceive a thought hidden behind its formlessness, but, while I would not make "odious" comparisons, could you, just for a moment, place the expression of that thought beside the ordered beauty and dignity of Tennyson.

New York

We can remember the time when The Independent was publishing the verse of an unknown writer by the name of James Whitcomb Riley and was receiving the same sort of letters it receives now whenever it publishes free verse.

The Riley stuff was not, as our distrest correspondents pointed out, the sort of thing hitherto called poetry and



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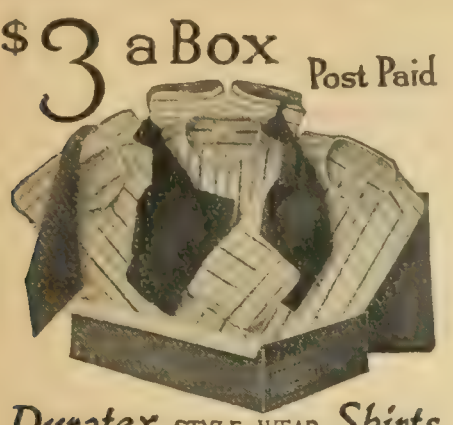
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Tennyson or Wordsworth would never have written it. We do not wish to base any argument on this. We merely happen to recollect it.

The publication of "Puss" brought us several excellent discussions of the value of verse and its relation to prose. We must quote from two of them at some length:

For one, I think it well worth a place in this notably good issue of The Independent—the thought is at once simple and searching, and the expression of it in every way felicitous. But when it comes to calling it verse, why, unless one is willing to sweep away the distinctions of a well-established terminology, he feels inclined to protest. In spite of the capital letters at the beginning of its lines, I can see nothing in it, hear nothing in it, but pleasingly rhythmical prose; nor would any one else, I take it, were the composition to be printed in the form of a prose paragraph. If giving it the present form has changed that prose into verse, the same process can transmute any bit of prose whatever. I take from a notebook in my desk this random record of travel, and without the change of a single word transcribe it in vers libre form:

As we neared Cologne,
At seven-thirty last evening,
The sun set
Gloriously—
A huge ball of fire
That made a path of crimson light
On the surface of the stream.
Above
Was the crescent moon,
And ahead, thru the gathering shadows,
The great spires of the Cathedral
Loomed.

Am I, then, what one of your contributors a few weeks ago so happily called a "verse libertine"? As regards this evidence, at least, I can prove an alibi, on the basis again of a generally accepted terminology; for verse is verse and prose is prose, and never the twain shall meet—the difference being that the rhythm of verse is the regularly recurring rhythm that we know as meter, while the rhythm of prose is continually varied. Walt Mason's lucubrations are verse, because they are metrical, and printing them solid cannot make them prose; "Puss and Her Tail"—Montaigne's cat in another ovation—is prose, for its rhythm is not recurrent, and printing it open cannot make it verse, free or otherwise. That its content is poetic one freely grants, but that is another matter, outside the present discussion.

One might recall in closing that the bits of composition which masquerade in these latter days as vers libre were popular a dozen years ago under the name of "pastelles in prose"—a far more accurate designation.

Vermont

All poetry is limited to the demands of human nature, the mental make-up of the individual. "Those chords which vibrate to the tenderest emotions" (so painfully experienced by Mr. William Guppy) have more of reality in them than appears superficially. Man acts according to his vibrations, vitally uniform waves and intervals of stress and give; he not only responds to vibrations—he himself sets things to vibrating. We walk, run, fly, metrically. Show me the man that takes step No. 1 twenty-two inches in one second, No. 2 twenty-four inches in three-fourths of a second, No. 3 twenty inches in a second and a half, No. 4 twenty-six inches in half a second, until he gets somewhere. Why, we are *regular* measuring worms! Pedometers are made on the supposition that a man will take fairly even, uniform steps, *metred* steps. A troop breaks step across a bridge. A lone dog *ought* to, but he doesn't. Even he, dog that he is, sets up a powerful vibration. Suppose you and I take a walk across some bridge, you no doubt thinking about the picturesqueness of what you consider uphoppled lines, and I galloping with The Highwayman himself. You are the one who is going to break step, and I the one who is to set the whole structure in motion, and, if I were a poet, the world itself. The intellect does not vibrate. It grinds.

Most "free verse" I am inclined to think, is didactic. There is some metrical verse that should be "free verse." John Masefield's "The Enduring Good" is an example of that. There is no reason either in his meter or in his rime. Well lined "free verse" might bring out the underlying rhythm. Mr. Nosreme's "Puss and Her Tail" is, of course, didactic in tone. It makes me think beautifully, but nevertheless, abstractly. He has chosen well its form. I pick up Henry Van Dyke's "The Name of France." It makes us Americans feel like—well, it makes us *feel, feel, that* is the point, it makes us *feel*—which "free verse" has, it seems to me, so far been incapable of doing effectively.

The end of a verse line is an invisible punctuation. The mind learns to pause. Read true verse and you will discover it so. An apt illustration is found in Robert Cameron Rogers' "My Rosary":

"I tell each bead unto the end—and there
A cross is hung."

We men (generically—admit the women!) we men love motion. We women (scat the men!) love emotion. Let us keep the two in poetry, in the highest plane of poetry, and call verse, verse, and prose, prose, however poetic the latter may be. We Anglo-Saxons make our words double-faced hypocrites.

One great defect of "free verse" is that, having been accepted sincerely as *verse*, it sprawls disappointingly upon being read, and thus lacks somewhat in force. There is rhythm in it just as in metred verse and in prose, but there is no place where metre-stress and rhythm-stress may meet in one great effect. "Free verse" is all too apt to straggle out and haul up unexpectedly—it has not the delightful assurance and anticipation of the measured foot.

With any one who doesn't like metred verse, or prefers "free verse" to it, and writes accordingly, I have no quarrel. But I do have a difference with the man who is attracted to "free verse" seemingly only because the printer has lined it up in imitation of metred verse. (How many editors, I wonder, have heretofore accepted "free verse" that came to them in typed prose form, or would have accepted it if it had so come to them?) But not a very great difference, for I am an admirer of the printer's art and believe he has made improvements within even the past five years that he ought to be praised for. Library books tell the tale. I like good printing, and I like to have poetic prose lined according to the rhythm universal to prose and poetry. To that extent "free verse" pleases me more than poetic prose. Poetic prose—let us *see* the rhythm in it—*visibly!*

But best of all I like that poetry which is all aquiver with the touch of life. To my mind "free verse" is like those coasters or scenic railways met with in pleasure parks. You never know when you are going to be plastered into your seat by a forced, well-nigh perpendicular gradient. Or be compelled to let your (bring in that "invisible punctuation"), your, mortal insides grovel to the God of Gravitation. Give me the lovely ripplets of the sea—and now and then some mighty rhythmic swell at which all the little waves—and I with a lightsome heart—shall laugh in glee.

Washington, D. C.

On the whole our readers seem to have taken "Puss and Her Tail" in quite the proper spirit. Some were attracted and some were distracted by the strange form, but in spite of this most of them recognized the beauty of the language and were willing to accept its message for what it was worth regardless of typography. This is as it should be, for as Kipling says:

There are nine-and-sixty ways
Of constructing tribal lays,
And every single one of them is right.

PEBBLES

Jinks—What is the limit in this club?
Binks—The food.—*Last Word.*

The order of the day: more men and less menus.—*London Opinion.*

She—I could dance to Heaven with you.
He—Can you reverse.—*Lehigh Burr.*

Song for the new Food Inquisitor: "Tell me where is fancy bread?"—*Passing Show.*

Sad is the lot and sad is the portion of the restaurant patron, now that his portion is no longer a lot.—*London Opinion.*

"They say the King of Denmark leads a dog's life."
"Of course. He's a Great Dane."—*Lampoon.*

Soph—Have you a minute to spare?
Fresh—Sure.
Soph—Tell me all you know.—*Syracuse Orange Peel.*

"I hope you will come out ahead, Bobbie. What are you being examined at this time of the school year for?
"For adenoids."—*Early Bird.*

"The automobile business," writes Old Becky Scharps, "is not stable." "Maybe not," madwags A. G. B., "but it's garage."—*F. P. A. in the New York Tribune.*

Hamilton College is an alma mater sed ingrata. "We shall be glad," says *Hamilton Life*, "to hear of the death of any of our alumni.—*F. P. A. in New York Tribune.*

I used to serve in Serbia,
But was chased from my domain—
The Huns have got Roumania,
E'en there I can't roumain.
—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Captain (examining uniforms which are expected to be marked with the owner's name)—What does this mean, my man? Your name seems to be obliterated.
Private (in the rear rank)—No, sir. It's O'Brien.—*Saturday Night.*

Professor Fudge—What do you mean, Mr. Jones, by speaking of Dick Wagner, Ludie Beethoven, Charlie Gounod and Fred Handel?
Jones—Well, you told me to get familiar with the great composers—*Musical America.*

Absolute knowledge I have none,
But my aunt's charwoman's sister's son
Heard a policeman on his beat
Tell a housemaid in Downing Street,
That he had a brother who had a friend
Who knew when the war was going to end.
—*Christmas Card.*

The editor was pretty mad.
"Are you the chump who wrote up that recruiting ball?" he said to the quaking reporter. "Oh, you are? Well, look here. 'Among the prettiest girls in the room was Colonel Oldnut.' Nice rubbish, that is. The Colonel's a man. I suppose, isn't he?"
"He may be," said the reporter brazenly, "but that is where he was."—*New York Times.*

Sir: During the past summer, in my travels about town, I noted the following signs:
"Healthatorium." "Pantatorium."
"Hospital for sick clothes."
"I dye to live."
"Don't chew the rag; chew our elegant 20-cent meals."
"Umbrella Surgeon."
"Eat." "Eatery." "Eatateria."
"If your feet ache bring them in."
"Our sodas are the best—soda all say."
"Our eggs are like Cæsar's wife."
Could fill pages, as these signs are numberless. Isn't it about time to organize a society for the suppression of these atrocities? The sign plague and the phrase "He kept us out of war" are fast bleaching my hyperion forelock.—*Chicago Tribune.*



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We congratulate you on your eagerness for knowledge, but can hardly offer an encyclopedia in the few lines at our disposal. The International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania, or the American School of Correspondence, Chicago, would doubtless be glad to answer some of your questions. Others might be referred to the editor of a professional journal, such as *Engineering Magazine*, 140 Nassau street; *The Engineering Record*, 239 West Thirty-ninth street; *Engineering News*, Tenth avenue and Thirty-sixth street; all of New York. The Librarian of the Engineering Societies, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, New York, might also furnish data. Possibly you would be answered by the Secretary of the Engineers' Club, 32 West Fortieth street; or of the Board of U. S. A. Engineers, 39 Whitehall street; both of New York.

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371. A Reader from New Jersey. "I have charge of planning and buying the food in our home. I feel that I am not managing properly, as I have no idea of the amount spent in a week or a month, until the bills come in. We have charge accounts, but I have no control of them. (a) How shall I regulate these expenses? (b) Our food last year, for a family of six, was about $1000. Do you consider this too high? (c) Should one have a definite system for the use of one's personal income? What amounts or percentages should go to various items—clothes, travel, charity, sickness, books, et cetera?"

(a) Make list of all foods; unite standard prices where they remain same, get current prices by telephone from dealers when ordering perishable goods; keep record of daily costs with orders; check up all memoranda of bills when received; and compare deliveries, to ensure full weight and measure, and accurate statements. Join one or two national housekeepers' organizations; enroll for partial or full domestic science course in a correspondence school; addresses from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York.

(b) About $100 too high, in view of other data in your letter. Unknown, unregulated costs are almost sure to be too high.

(c) Fix your budget, ask our opinion of concrete amounts, based on your actual income. Never mind percentages, quote figures.

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372. Mr. C. L. F., Minnesota. "I am a young man of twenty-one years, with two years of college and one year of teaching experience. I desire to enter the banking world, and would like to know of the different branches, the best field to enter, and the best schools adapted to fit one thoroly for this profession. Would it be wise to finish the two years in college, and would the knowledge I have gained of the Spanish language be of any benefit to me?"

Get copies of *Bankers' Magazine*, 253 Broadway; *Bankers' Home Magazine*, 20 Nassau street; *Banking Law Journal*, 27 Thames street; *American Banker*, 5 Beekman street; *American Bank Reporter*, Bergen avenue and 149th street; all of New York. Study articles, reply to advertisements, subscribe for several journals.

Can you study law, accountancy, or other business subjects at your college? If so, do it while finishing your course; if not, go to Harvard, Northwestern University, or some other school teaching business branches. You could learn banking from La Salle Extension University, Chicago—secure their book, "Banking and Finance." A course from the Business Training Corporation, 185 Madison avenue, New York, would probably help you. The Walton School of Commerce, Chicago, or International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pennsylvania, could teach you accounting by mail—this

would be a good start for a bank position. Your Spanish would be valuable in a Southern bank, or an export house.

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373. Prof. W. R. R., Iowa. "A certain student of mine seems constitutionally unable to spell. He ranks high in technical studies, and shows some literary ability; never could learn spelling in grammar and high school, and now fails to write many of the simplest words correctly, tho he and his teachers have tried every means known to the schools to correct this fault. The young man says he will not need spelling greatly, however, in his career as engineer; he proposes to hire stenographers, typewriters and proofreaders, and to waste no more time and energy on a task for him so apparently impossible. He cites the adding machine, and declares he must have spelling-machines, to leave his mind free for more important work. Is he justified in a belief so unusual?"

Probably, yes. A slight malformation of the brain, or some forgotten injury during childhood, may have created an abnormal condition that no amount of ordinary study will overcome. A thoro investigation of modern memory training systems—Atkinson, Berol, Dickson, Loisette—should yield profitable suggestions; data from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York. Further help might be had from an experienced psychologist or psychiatrist, found at almost any large university, hospital or medical college. But a youth can become a great engineer without being a champion orthographer and we commend the young man's resolution.

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374. Mrs. M. P. K., Pennsylvania. "I am starting to rebuild an old farmhouse on a twenty-two acre property a few miles from Philadelphia. In your recent article on 'The Efficient Home' you spoke of the possibility of installing a modern electric lighting plant. Where should I apply for such information? I have investigated the plan of cooking with electricity, and would like to experiment along this line, if the cost of a good plant is not excessive."

Write to Western Utilities Company, 204 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; to Ohio Electric Works, Cleveland, Ohio; and to Gray Motor Company, Gray Motor Building, Detroit, Michigan. Also obtain booklet "The Electrical Way in the Home" from Western Electric Company, 463 West street, New York.

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375. Mrs. G. K. W., New Jersey. "Your article on 'The Efficient Housewife' is to be the basis of a program for our next meeting of The Housewife's League. (a) How may we have access to the five channels of information you mentioned? (b) Can we get extra copies of your article? (c) How can a housewife save thirty per cent on home expenses, keep a daily schedule, become expert in home hygiene, as you recommend?"

(a) See Question Box answer No. 286 in The Independent for July 24, 1916.

(b) Yes—apply to Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York, for additional copies of any of my writings.

(c) Too many, and too broad subjects for adequate presentation here. Obtain literature suggested under (a), look for answers to your queries, then ask us in detail about results of your search. Your club library should own several modern books treating all phases of household management, and members be advised to consult them freely. Titles of books may be had from Efficiency Publishing Company.

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376. Mr. K. D. K., Illinois. "I have read with great interest and appreciation your recent article on 'Concentration.' Will you kindly recommend two or more books on the subject?"

You should find helpful thoughts in the books on the meaning and use of Concentration written by Elizabeth Towns, Elbert Hubbard, Dr. Julia Seton, F. W. Sears, Henry Harrison Brown, and others. Obtain list from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York.

A better group of texts for the average man would probably be composed of such works as "Will Power," by Frank Channing Haddock, "Education of the Will," by Jules Payot, "Personal Power," by Keith J. Thomas, other recent books by Orison Swett Marden, W. W. Atkinson, Herbert Kaufman, Harrington Emerson.

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377. A Western Woman. "I am a school teacher, not fitted for the work I am doing, feel I *must* make a change. Wrote several character analysts but find their fees very large, as I have only $300 to keep me till established in another line (a) Shall I be helped enough to warrant paying fees? (b) Will these experts tell me where and how to get work immediately? (c) Is phrenology a worth while science? (d) Could I not, for a change, learn to do office or secretarial work?"

(a) In your case we think several good books on character analysis and vocational guidance would be a better investment, with your limited capital; don't pay over $12 to $15 for such advice or literature.

(b) Probably not. The inability to start you practically on the road to success that they themselves mark out is a proverbial weakness of character analysts. But for any new occupation you will need preliminary technical training, which no counsellor can supply.

(c) It is not yet complete, by Efficiency standards.

(d) Yes—a good plan, learn by mail while teaching. Ask Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York, for list of correspondence schools of typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping, etc. Consult back files of Question Box for addresses of Secretarial schools.

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378. Mr. M. D. S., Michigan. "I am a junior in high school, have to give a talk in which I imagine myself the president of a large railroad. Please advise me, on this basis, how I can bring my business more patronage; run it for less cost, reduce accidents; eliminate loss of lives; and so forth."

Give better service—more prompt, comfortable, hygienic; run frequent excursions to places of interest; coöperate with farmers, clubs, manufacturing plants, boards of trade, in developing new enterprises and tracts of land; originate methods to gain patronage and good-will of large shippers; learn scientific management and apply to your company; take correspondence course in traffic organization and supervision; obtain all available literature of the big railroad systems, such as The Pennsylvania, The Baltimore & Ohio, The New York Central, and study for ideas; read biographies of great pioneers in railroading, such as E. H. Harriman, James J. Hill; get particulars of Safety First Society, 6 East Thirty-ninth street, New York; see articles and advertisements in magazines like *Railway Engineering*, 50 Church street; *Railway Review*, 30 Church street; *Railway Age Gazette*, Woolworth Building; *Railroad Man's Magazine*, 8 West Fortieth street, all of New York.

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379. Mrs. W. R. S., Florida. "Would you kindly suggest physical exercizes for a boy of thirteen who is growing very fast? He is healthy and strong, but has one physical defect—his shoulders incline to droop."

Swimming, rowing, boxing, tennis, horizontal bars and gymnasium rings, military "setting-up" drill, Boy Scout Maneuvers.

Look up methods and instructions of American Posture League, 30 Church street, New York; the habit of standing, sitting and lying straight should be made a special study.

Obtain catalog of A. G. Spalding and Brothers, 520 Fifth avenue, New York, and rig up a home gymnasium for the boy, letting him choose the games and implements so far as possible. Go over advertisements in *Physical Culture* Magazine, Flatiron Building, New York, and compare the details of various systems of home exercize.

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380. Mr. H. B. H., Massachusetts. "Will you please tell me the best book or authority on *Concentration?* I have read several books and articles, but all are most unsatisfactory, without practical aids or methods, either advanced or rudimentary. We all know the value of concentration, but few have the power, or knowledge of the practise. Won't you tell us how to begin?"

Resolve to make your work at least fifty per cent better, faster, more profitable; study Taylor, Gilbreth, Emerson, for time and motion saving adapt principles to your work; find reasons why you aren't earning twice your present income, thru application of my recent article on 'The Efficient Salesman'; figure out plan to make your spare time bring you money, and stick to the plan till it does.

Learn physical exercizes to aid concentration—Macfadden, or Swoboda, or a good gymnasium director could here be of help. Choose games and diversions that focus your mind and muscle—golf, tennis, diabolo, quoits, lasso throwing. See Question Box answer to Mr. K. D. K., Illinois, published in this issue—there is no "best authority." You will have to become your own.



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THE UNION CENTRAL CASE

Another chapter of the Union Central stock-dividend matter has been completed. The committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, which has been examining the accounts of the company for the purpose of ascertaining if the surplus earnings from non-participating policies were sufficient to meet the dividend of $1,500,000 declared last March, has reported. The report made by the accountants who did the work for the committee has not been made public as yet and it is, therefore, impossible to discuss those details. Extracts from the report of the committee, submitting that of the accountants, have appeared in the insurance press, from which it appears that the examination of the accounts did not go back of January 1, 1908, the year in which the first stock-dividend of $400,000 was declared; and that the non-participating earnings from the above date, to January 1, last, were $1,247,447.

As the amount of the non-participating earnings from the beginning of the company to January 1, 1908, claimed by the management of the company at $779,000, was challenged by a committee of insurance commissioners in 1909 to be in excess of the fact, the work just completed settles nothing. The controversy over the sufficiency of the earnings to cover the total of the two stock-dividends, $1,900,000, remains where it was. If the earnings first claimed, $779,000, are correct, there remained on July 1, 1908, where the stock-dividend of $400,000 was declared, a balance of $379,000; that amount added to the $1,247,447, earned since, would make a total of $1,626,447, out of which it would be easy to declare the stock-dividend of $1,500,000 on March 1, last.

But as there has never ceased to be serious doubt as to the non-participating earnings up to 1908, as the actuary of the company, in a report to the president estimated in July, 1904, that there had been a loss of $95,000 on the non-participating business written up to the beginning of that year, impartial judges are warranted in laying the claim of $779,000 profit four years later under suspicion. It was desirable, both for the company and the participating policyholders, that the amount of the non-participating earnings to January 1, 1908, be ascertained and that this committee of insurance commissioners did not settle that question seems to me a matter of serious regret.

Personally, until it is so ascertained, I shall remain skeptical, keeping in memory that the same actuary who found a profit of $779,000 in 1908 reported a loss of $95,000 in 1904. In 1904 there was no motive for the calculations made by the actuary save those which prompted the president of the company (who died in 1906) to learn the exact results, as nearly as could be, of the company's non-participating business; in 1908 there was a desire by the new administration to increase the capital stock of the company from $100,000 to $500,000 and pay it up, if possible, out of non-participating earnings.

The committee of insurance commissioners which has just reported, composed of the commissioners of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia and North Carolina, after citing the amount of non-participating surplus earned during the past eight years, referred to the doubt surrounding the sufficiency of the previously claimed surplus from that source, and concluded by observing that there could be no high degree of certainty that the total amount of the stock dividends was actually earned. As to the foregoing, and the quotations which follow, the committee was divided, the commissioners of Connecticut and New York dissenting from it. The majority report (which was subsequently adopted by the convention) contained the following:

An important question here is where will it all end? The by-laws of the company are no obstacle to another stock dividend. Its charter presents no obstacle. The laws of Ohio do not stand in the way. The courts apparently do not look with disfavor upon such increases. Public opinion is the power that will finally end it. But public opinion does not operate in respect to an issue of which it knows little. Hence it is the duty of those who are informed to give the facts to the uninformed. One pertinent fact in this case is that all the company had to do to increase its capital twenty-fold was for two-thirds of its stockholders to assent and a resolution for the increase to be adopted by the directors. There is in this respect no check to the will of the stockholders; no state control; no state approval required. If the company confined its business to its home state this would be only an Ohio problem, but when it transacts business in other states its doings interest a broader field and other states must take steps to protect their policyholders in the future even if there is no remedy for the past.

It is true and should be mentioned that the suit now in court in Ohio, brought by a policyholder to test the legality of the stock dividend, or suits brought by other policyholders for a like purpose, if numerous enough, may operate, when justice passes upon the true equities involved, to nullify in whole or in part the wrong to the participating policyholders pointed out to this convention by a former committee. But the uncertainty of it in view of the fact that one policyholder withdrew his suit upon receiving an agreement from the company to pay him $10,000 in settlement under certain conditions, or $5000 under certain other conditions, leads us to recommend remedial measures that we, as insurance commissioners, if we are in earnest in this matter, can have some voice and in-

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Co-partnership Notice

WE ANNOUNCE THE RETIREMENT FROM THE FIRM ON DECEMBER 30th, 1916, OF

MR. JAMES H. WAINWRIGHT

AND THE ADMISSION TO THE FIRM ON JANUARY 1st, 1917, OF

MR. JAMES A. FAYNE
MR. JAMES S. DUNSTAN
MR. HERBERT SIERCK
MR. PAUL B. SKINNER

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fluence in having it enacted into law in our various states which will prevent stock dividends in the future, at least until they have been approved by a representative of the state. We, therefore, present for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That in each state where not already provided for, a law be enacted prohibiting any change in the amount of the capital stock of a life insurance company doing business therein, or any change in its charter or articles of incorporation, without express authority granted in writing by the official of the state to whom is entrusted the duty of supervising insurance companies, provided, however, that this requirement may not be waived in case of a life insurance company of another state, where the laws of its domicile give like authority to its supervising insurance official.

The Connecticut and New York commissioners concurred in recommending the resolution.

Let us sum up. For forty years, from 1867 to 1908, the company operated on a paid-up capital of $100,000, its stockholders receiving annual dividends of ten per cent. In 1908, when the company was fully established, with assets of $62,242,454 and a net surplus of $2,410,620 and in need of no capital at all, $400,000 was appropriated out of an alleged non-participating surplus and capitalized, raising the value of the stockholders' interest to $500,000, and their annual dividends to $50,000. The action was contested in the Ohio courts unsuccessfully, the decision being in effect that all the surplus of the company belonged to the stockholders and that not a cent of it was the property of the policyholders. In March, 1916, another stock dividend was declared, this time of $1,500,000, which was capitalized, and at the same time the authorized capital was made $2,500,000. So there yet remains to be paid up another block of stock amounting to $500,000. I join in the majority report of the commissioners to the extent of inquiring: "Where will it all end?"

H. E. W., Chicago, Ill., wants to know why he should not drop an Ordinary Life policy of $5000 in the Penn Mutual which is costing him $95, net, a year, for $6000 in the Guarantee Fund Life Association at "a cost approximately of $80 a year," the Penn Mutual rate being at age 31, the Guarantee Fund at age 35. My correspondent asks that good reasons be given against the exchange. Well, to begin with, if the Guarantee Fund's proposition were mathematically possible, the Penn Mutual would have adopted it years ago. The solid reason why he should not make the exchange is that the Guarantee Fund cannot provide insurance from age 35 to age 96, to all its policyholders, at $13 per $1000, and that is what it must do under an Ordinary Life contract. A policyholder has the privilege of staying until he dies, whenever that may happen. Consider this comparative situation. The Guarantee Fund had assets on January 1, 1916, of $1,385,853. Its total liabilities were $104,628. The difference is surplus, or looks like it, and it sounds fine. That surplus is $1,281,225. There is no reserve. The outstanding life insurance contracts in the hands of policyholders aggregate $69,390,000. Behind that sum, as an offset to the increasing cost of insurance due to advancing age, is the surplus of $1,281,225. The outstanding insurance of the Penn Mutual is $646,383,305, not ten times that of the Guarantee Fund. Its accumulated reserve to protect that insurance is $133,031,761, more than one hundred times the amount of the Guarantee Fund's surplus. I would suggest that you have the representatives of the Penn Mutual and the Guarantee Fund argue the matter in your presence.

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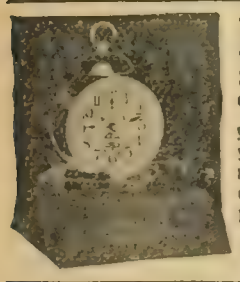
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THE MARKET PLACE

STOCKS AND THE PEACE MOVEMENT

The stock market in the week that ended on the 30th became comparatively dull and narrow, after two weeks of great activity and, at times, of demoralization which closely approached panic conditions. On Tuesday, the day after Christmas, only 773,000 shares were sold. The preceding two weeks will be remembered for a long time by brokers and all others directly interested in the market for securities. Following a preliminary decline on the 11th, prices fell sharply on the 12th, owing to the announcement of Germany's peace proposals. The next day saw a general recovery, due mainly to the covering of what are called short sales, made by traders who expect to gain if prices fall, but on the 14th, when the business transacted rose to 2,464,000 shares, there was another break and the downward movement continued on the 15th. At the same time the price of wheat at Chicago was going down, for peace proposals or overtures at once suggest the opening of the Dardanelles and the release of Russia's accumulated two years' surplus of grain. Japan has been enriched by the war, and a vision of possible peace caused so much excitement and apprehension in the stock market at Tokio that it became expedient to close the Exchange there. Net losses here for the week were large, so far as the shares of all companies directly connected with war supplies were concerned. The loss for Steel Corporation common stock was 12⅝ on transactions amounting to 2,637,000 shares, or nearly one-quarter of the week's total of 10,602,000. From the price of Bethlehem Steel 66 points were taken. Remarkable firmness and strength were shown by railroad shares, net changes as a rule ranging from ¼ to ½.

At the beginning of the week that followed, the market was waiting for Premier Lloyd George's response to the German proposals. When this was published, on the 19th, prices fell in a violent way, and on the 20th there were signs of much demoralization and weakness, with declines of 5 to 11 points for active stocks. On the following day the depression was emphasized and greater losses were recorded. People were talking about a panic in Wall Street. What took place was due to President Wilson's note to the belligerents, urging consideration of peace terms, and to the unfortunate statement of Secretary Lansing that this country had been "on the verge of war." At the end of the week the official figures showed a long list of heavy losses, Bethlehem Steel leading with 72 points. Prices of several of the prominent war order stocks were reduced by 10 or 15. Steel Corporation shares (129¾ not long ago) fell to 100⅛, but partial recovery made the net reduction only 8. These shares were still leaders in activity, for 2,613,000 of them changed hands, the week's total for the entire list being a little more than 9,000,000.

Exhaustion or the elimination of many traders who had lost both their courage and their money made the market of Christmas week a quiet one. There was some reaction. On the 26th, when, as has been said, the business was only 773,000 shares, a small average gain was made. The reply of Germany to the President's note had little effect. The market seemed to be waiting for more light on the situation. When it became known that the New York Federal Reserve Bank had been authorized to establish a connection with the Bank of England some thought that this would tend to remove the unfortunate impression made in England by the Federal Reserve Board's warning about investment in British Treasury notes or Exchequer bills. The connection will permit and facilitate investment of surplus funds in commercial paper abroad. On the 27th the market was still a comparatively narrow one, and an average showed scarcely any gain or loss. Railroad stocks were almost stationary. As to the meaning and possible results of the peace correspondence there was a well defined division of opinion. The following day saw a slight increase of business (931,000 shares) and a downward tendency for war order stocks, but railroad shares were but slightly affected. There were additional signs that a considerable part of the trading "public" had found the market unattractive. During the steady and remarkable advance of war order stocks the "public" was drawn in. Much of the business in the long series of million-share days was done in response to orders by wire from the West, and, probably, upon small margins. Exhaustion of these by a peace decline compels liquidation and may lead the selling loser to avoid the market afterward. The discomfiture of weak holders gives to professional traders their opportunity, and the downward movement is accelerated by their sales. Thus the number of small holders is largely decreased, and there may be no buyers of the same class to take their places.

The reasoning of the average trader or investor in what are called war order stocks as to the effect of peace takes into account little except the effect upon companies whose products are in demand only for war purposes. While peace would sharply affect the profits of a majority of these, there are some whose output may be equally serviceable when there is no war. This

DIVIDENDS

Irving Savings Institution

115 Chambers St., New York

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1916, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 15th, 1917.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1917.

H. E. TENER, President.

GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 30, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 70

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 23, 1916.

The transfer book do not close in connection with this dividend declaration.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.

Dividend No. 51.

Amount $122,000.00.

Total amount to date, $4,343,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company.

Payable January 10, 1917, to stockholders of record, December 30, 1916.

By Order of Board of Directors.

ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

130th Semi-Annual Dividend

5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.

The Trustees have directed that interest be credited to depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

4% PER ANNUM,

payable on and after January 15th, 1917.

H. F. Hutchinson, Prest. W. H. Rose, Secty.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company will be paid January 15, 1917.

A dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1916, will be paid January 31, 1917.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of December 30, 1916.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.

New York, December 20, 1916.

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is true of steel companies and of those which make rolling stock and other things which are required for railroads. Many industries will be exporting their products after the war because these will be needed for reconstruction. But the more than doubled prices of the present time must then be reduced.

STEEL PROSPERITY

Proposals for peace negotiations have not affected the steel industry, for additional price increases have been made and many new orders, both foreign and domestic, have very recently been placed. It is understood that those from abroad, which call for shell steel, have clauses which permit substitution of kinds of steel which will be useful after a declaration of peace. Foreign governments are still buying rails, ship plates and pig iron. At the present time there is a slight restriction of output, owing to a shortage of railway cars. Nineteen of the Steel Corporation's furnaces have been banked for lack of coke, and several mills have shut down because they cannot get coal. The domestic demand has been growing rapidly, but delivery must be long delayed, for existing contracts cover the capacity of nearly all the mills thruout next year. Several recent orders provide for delivery in 1918. The foreign demand for ship plates cannot be satisfied, and they are needed here. Our shipyards have contracts for more than 400 steel vessels. Japan is still trying to buy such material.

FOREIGN TRADE

Growth of our exports has not been checked. The shipments in November, $517,900,000, were the largest on record. In February exports for the first time exceeded $400,000,000. The figures for eleven months are of an extraordinary character, especially when they are compared with those of preceding years. The total is $4,961,200,000, while the value of what we sold abroad in corresponding months was $3,195,400,000 last year, and only $1,867,879,000 in 1914. Imports have declined since June. The excess of exports over imports in November was $340,900,000. Excess comparisons are even more impressive than those which relate to exports. This balance of trade in favor of the United States, $2,774,400,000 for the eleven months, was $1,588,600,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and only $193,260,000 in 1914. For the full year the exports will be almost $5,500,000,000, and the excess will be a little more than $3,000,000,000.

Gold imports have been large in December. The arrival of $33,000,000 from Canada on the 28th made a total of $149,000,000 for the month, against only $46,500,000 in November, and the sum was more than had ever before been received in one day. The year's receipts have been $676,000,000. Going back only two years we find exports of gold exceeding imports, but this year the net gain has been about $650,000,000. Most of it has come in to pay for what Great Britain has bought here.

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AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

"Smell I the flowers or thee?" cried Pierre.

"See I lakes or eyes?" cried Lucy, her own gazing down into his soul as two stars gaze down into a tarn.

That was the way lovers talked to each other in the fifties according to Herman Melville, or else that was the way he thought they ought to talk. From this sample of the dialog it is no wonder that his novel of "Pierre or the Ambiguities" never attained the popularity of "Typee" and "Omoo." Most of the admirers of Melville believe that after writing "Moby Dick"—some would say before—his mind flew the track and went off on a tangent for the remaining forty years of his life. But embedded in the "Ambiguities"—to give the strange romance its most appropriate name—there is fragment apparently brought down from some earlier mental epoch. It is entitled "Chronologicals and Horologicals," and contains an original theory of local morality based upon the idea of local time, especially pertinent just now when countries are shifting their clocks back and forth to save daylight or rather gaslight. It is a theory of ethics that would naturally occur to a sailorman, if a sailorman theorized on ethics at all, for as he went from port to port he would find them all with different times and with different codes of morality, and he would have to adopt both while in the port if he wanted to get along smoothly with the people there. Yet above all the ports he would see the stars which somehow must be eternally right.

* * *

Melville considers the case of a ship which sets its chronometer by Greenwich and carries it to China where it is wrong and yet it has guided the vessel aright across the trackless deep. Then he applies his analogy in this fashion:

> Now in an artificial world like ours, the soul of man is further removed from its God and the Heavenly Truth, than the chronometer carried to China is from Greenwich. As that chronometer, if at all accurate, will pronounce it to be twelve o'clock high noon, when the China local watches say perhaps it is twelve o'clock midnight, so the chronometric soul, if in this world true to its great Greenwich in the other, will always in its so-called intuitions of right and wrong, be contradicting the mere local standards and watchmaker's brains of this earth.
>
> Bacon's brains were mere watchmaker's brains; but Christ was a chronometer; and the most exquisitely adjusted and exact one, and the least affected by all terrestrial jarrings, of any that have ever come to us. And the reason why his teachings seemed folly to the Jews, was because he carried Heaven's time in Jerusalem, while the Jews carried Jerusalem time there. . . . But whatever is really peculiar in the wisdom of Christ seems precisely the same folly today as it did 1850 years ago. Because in all that interval his bequeathed chronometer has still preserved its original Heaven's time, and the general Jerusalem of the world has likewise carefully preserved its own. . . . Nor does God at the Heavenly Greenwich expect common men to keep Greenwich wisdom in this remote Chinese world of ours; because such a thing were unprofitable for them here and indeed a falsification of himself in as much as in that case. China time would be identical with Greenwich time, which would make Greenwich time wrong.
>
> But why then does God now and then send a heavenly chronometer (as a meteoric stone) into the world, uselessly as it would seem, to give the lie to all the world's timekeepers? Because he is unwilling to have men without some occasional testimony to this: that tho man's Chinese notions of things may answer well enough here, they are by no means universally applicable and that the central Greenwich in which he dwells goes by a somewhat different method from this world.

From this Melville reaches the conclusion "that this world's seeming incompatibility with God absolutely results from its meridional correspondence to him." This conclusion is as convenient as it is ingenious for it enables one to postpone to Heaven any precepts that prove impracticable on earth. Which anyway is what we all do even without hearing of his justification.

A virtuous expediency, then, seems the most desirable or attainable earthly excellence for the mass of men, and is the only earthly excellence that their creator intended for them. When they go to Heaven, it will be quite another thing. There they can freely turn the left cheek, because there the right cheek will never be smitten. There they can freely give all to the poor, for *there* there will be no poor to give to.

It is lucky Melville lived before Michelson's interferometer abolished the ether, for with the ether would have been swept away the last remnant of his orthodoxy. For according to the now fashionable theory of relativity there is no such thing as absolute time and simultaneity is a simulacrum dependent upon the motion of the observers. What the theory of relativity will do to ethics when it gets in there is appalling to contemplate.

* * *

Now that our militia are home for the holidays it may be permissible to quote what the most famous of New England authors, Hosea Bigelow, said when the militia were sent to Mexico seventy years ago:

> It must be aloud that there's a streak of nater in lovin' sho, but it sartinly is 1 of the curusest things in nater to see a rispecktable dri goods dealer (deekon of a chutch maybe) a riggin' himself out in the Weigh they du and struttin' round in the Reign aspilin' his trowsis and makin' wet goods of himself. Ef any thin's foolisher and moor dicklus than militerry gloary it is milishy gloary.

* * *

When the English went to Australia they found that the poetry they brought with them would not keep in their new climate so they set themselves to cultivate indigenous varieties of verse. In this they have been quite successful and the home-grown product will now compare favorably with that of any country of the population both in quantity and quality. Our American poets, in spite of the Revolution, were not so quick to shake off the traditions they brought over in the "Mayflower." I presume some of them are still writing about the skylark and the nightingale and they stick to the English idea that May is a joyous and November a gloomy month, altho the contrary is nearer the truth in America.

But the Australians, as I say, do not get their poetry out of the old books but keep an eye on nature. From a sonnet sequence on the twelve months contributed to a prize contest by the Sydney *Bulletin*, I quote the one on January:

JANUARY

By C. E. Moore

From blazing skies she comes with flaming face,
And scant red robe the which no charm conceals;
And Earth, the Titan, trembles when he feels
The searing passion of her warm embrace.
Incarnate Summer, full of languorous grace
And ripened lusciousness, her beauty steals
All gain from virtue—only that appeals
When July, austere, reigneth in her place.

So January—by day a scorching flame,
By night a houri breathing love and bliss,
Like erring mistress fearing words of blame
Who stops her lover with atoning kiss.
Ah! Hail the heat of torrid days that frame
The velvet splendors of a night like this!

* * *

The devilish ingenuity displayed by the belligerents in the devising of cruel and unusual weapons of warfare seems to have no limit. The latest outrage reported is that Captain Gabrielle d'Annunzio, swapping Pegasus for an aeroplane, has been flying over Triest and dropping his poetry down upon the noncombatants of this open city. If The Hague is powerless to protect innocent men, women and children from being pelted with d'Annunzio poetry appeal should be made to the Comstock Society.

* * *

A Sunday school which had raised ten dollars for the Belgian Relief Fund sent it in with this letter written by one of the pupils: "This is for the sufferers of the war. We hope the suffering is not all over yet." It is charitable to suppose that these young Christians did not mean what they said but, judging by the way stocks go down at a rumor of peace, Wall Street does mean it.

* * *

The Allies remind me of a boating party: when one falls overboard, the rest jump in even if they cannot swim, making so many more to be rescued. Rumania, who jumped in to save Serbia, has just gone under, and now Greece is called upon to save Rumania.

* * *

My office chair must have some Hawaiian sap in its veins. Whenever I lean back it squeaks like a ukulele.

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JUST A WORD

What Is the Best Thing in Your House? The readers of The Countryside want to know. For the best letter and picture of a Best Thing received before February 1 The Countryside will pay fifty dollars. For the next best thing, a prize of twenty-five dollars is offered. The manuscripts must not be more than 200 words long, and the Best Thing must not be alive. Those are the only conditions. But unmounted, glossy photographs are desirable, and Best Things which are not *wholly* sentimental in appeal stand a better chance than those which are—and you have no idea how many folks get sentimental in manuscript! We will gladly return photographs and letters if a stamped and self-addrest envelope comes with them. Otherwise not. Address The Editors, The Countryside, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, telling what is the Best Thing—why it is the Best Thing—and what you do with it.

In the editorial columns of this magazine on June 5th, 1916, appeared the following reference to the probable tourist "invasion" of Europe as soon as the real invasions are over: "The long serpentine line of battle, stretching from the sea to Switzerland and coiling about Ypres and Verdun, will be a path of pilgrimage for all future time. . . . If one of those fine roads that the French know how to make were laid along the neutral strip between the battle lines, automobiles and buses could carry tourists all the way from Nieuport to Pont-a-Mousson."

We reproduce the forecast for the reason that Mr. George Burdett Ford told an audience at New York the other evening that the French are actually planning such a motor bus service, together with many other more important after-the-war measures.

Particularly will the effort at efficient reconstruction be manifest, he said, in the matter of town planning. The replacing of ruined houses, buildings, streets, and cities, is being arranged for along the most modern lines, while very important steps are also being taken to secure greater industrial efficiency, which Mr. Ford studied as a member of the American Industrial Commission invited by the French Government to "see France at work," and to coöperate in making that work more efficient.

THE NEW PLAYS

Gamblers All. An English sporting importation by May Martindale. Repellant, depressing. (Maxine Elliott's Theater, Thirty-ninth Street east of Broadway.)

The Harp of Life. A drama of ideas with Laurette Taylor as the comrade mother to her adolescent boy. Unusual, purposeful and inspiring. (Globe Theater, Forty-sixth Street and Broadway.)

Little Lady in Blue. Frances Starr at her best in a charming, old-fashioned comedy of England in 1820. Testy admiral and gay lieutenants well played, too. But wait till you see Cobbledick! (Belasco Theater, Forty-fourth Street east of Broadway.)

A Kiss for Cinderella. Barrie at his Barriest, Maude Adams at her Babbiest. Result: fancy, whimsicality, humor, pathos, preposterousness, truth, romance, blended into two hours of unalloyed delight. (Empire Theater, Broadway and Fortieth Street.)

The Thirteenth Chair. At seance, held behind locked doors, occupant of thirteenth chair is murdered. Murderer must be in room. Which is it? Solution of problem provides three acts of suspense and thrill. (Forty-eighth Street Theater, east of Broadway.)

The Master. Brutally frank presentation of the frankly brutal Nietzschian philosophy of life. Highly emotional. Splendid character study by Arnold Daly. Nefarious play if accepted as gospel. Not for the young. (Fulton Theater, Forty-sixth Street and Broadway.)

Mile-a-Minute Kendall. The hero's troubles keep up with his name, entertaining difficulties concerning creditors, engines and girls. Finally a happy ending: engine goes, money comes and girls disappear—all but the right one. (Lyceum Theater, West Forty-fifth Street.)

REMARKABLE REMARKS

PRINCE RUPPRECHT—I am still the anvil.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG—There is no blind fate.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—I dislike all cooked food.

CHAMP CLARK—The *Congressional Record* isn't necessary.

GABRIEL NICOLET—Women under thirty-five are simply veal.

MICHAEL MONAHAN—The fake college man is the meanest of snobs.

ROMAIN ROLLAND—I desire nothing more than the right to think freely.

WOODROW WILSON—I wish that foreign affairs were as simple as agriculture.

COL. PAUL VIGNAL—Joan of Arc was the greatest soldier France ever had.

CORRA HARRIS—The Scriptures prove that the Lord thinks well of widows.

W. J. BRYAN—Science, religion and war have joined forces against king alcohol.

AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND—Jeanne d'Arc is the cause of French existence today.

REV. W. M. HESS—The race is multiplying faster than we can evangelize them.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—Second rate work is second rate work even if it is done badly.

CHARLES DARNTON—Arnold Daly is the most intelligent actor on the American stage.

GRANTLAND RICE—Don't play out of a bunker with a brassie unless you tee the ball.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW—Have an eye for a pretty girl and tell your wife all about her.

DR. E. L. FISKE—A woman should be in the full bloom of physical attractiveness at forty-five.

KING GEORGE—My navy and my army have by their unceasing vigilance and indomitable valor justified the highest trust I placed in them.

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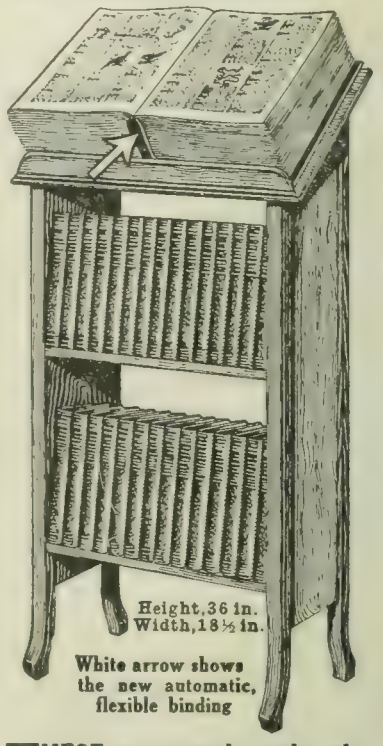
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THE ALLIES' REJOINDER

THE reply of the Allied nations declares specifically and in terms that peace will be made when the object for which the Allies are waging the war is achieved, and not before. That object, as all the world has reason to know, is simply this: The right of all peoples on this earth to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, under their own self-governing institutions.

Germany denies that right. She has both argued and boasted that she denies it. The foremost, the middlemost and the endmost article of the platform of Kultur is a denial of that right, as a thing abhorrent to a race destined by natural selection to rule the world. Germany began this war to smash that right.

The Allies do not wish or intend to crush Germany. That idea is nonsense. When Germany abandons her purpose to impose rule and to spread Kultur by the sword, and proves her sincerity by works meet for repentance, the Allies will make peace, and not before. Germany has only to admit explicitly or by clear implication her sincere renouncement of this purpose to secure not merely a conference for peace, but peace itself.

Absolutism and militarism must go, and when peace is made the kings must go. This earth must be the inheritance of free peoples: free in their own way and under their own laws and self-constituted governments, to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

THE ATLANTIC GULF

THE strange misconstructions of President Wilson's note in the British and continental press following upon the continuous misconceptions of American policy and opinion thruout the war have made us all realize as we never did before the depth of the differences which separate Europe from America. Even when they talk what appears to be the same language as ours the mode of thinking and the fundamental assumptions lying back of the words are so foreign to us that we fail to understand one another. In spite of mail steamers, cables and ether waves those who stand on opposite shores of the Atlantic have to shout at one another. The message loses most of its meaning in getting over and all that is heard is the confused sound of a voice.

A recognition of this radical difference between the ideals of the New World and the Old is to be found in President Cleveland's message on the Venezuela question, one of the most famous of state papers because it exprest the sentiments of the American people in blunt and undiplomatic language. We quote a paragraph, for it is apposite at a time when Europe is resenting American interference as "both incongruous and injurious."

> Europe as a whole is monarchical, and with the single important exception of the Republic of France, is committed to the monarchical principle. America, on the other hand, is devoted to the exactly opposite principle—to the idea that every people has an inalienable right of self-government—and, in the United States of America, has furnished to the world the most conspicuous and conclusive example and proof of the excellence of free institutions, whether from the standpoint of national greatness or of individual happiness. It can not be necessary, however, to enlarge upon this phase of the subject—whether moral or material interests be considered, it can not but be universally conceded that those of Europe are irreconcilably diverse from those of America, and that any European control of the latter is necessarily both incongruous and injurious.

That Cleveland hit the keynote of American character is proved by the course of public opinion during the last two years. The American people, believing Germany guilty of precipitating the war, were most earnestly desirous of espousing whole-heartedly the cause of every one of the Allies, but it must be confest that they have found it increasingly difficult to maintain that full and instinctive understanding without which complete sympathy is impossible. A representative of the London *Times* who has been traveling thru the United States to ascertain public sentiment reports that the American people are still as a whole pro-Ally, but that their sympathy and affection go out toward France rather than toward England or any of the other Allies. This is most amazing to the British mind, for the United States has always been regarded in England as a sort of semi-detached part of the British Empire, hardly so alien as Australia. We share with England a common literature, while very few Americans read French books and still fewer Frenchmen read American books. The strongest strain in our ancestry is that which came from the British Isles, while France has sent us fewer immigrants than Galicia or Syria. Why then this feeling of kinship with France that has persisted for more than a hundred years? Evidently the hidden factor which the British fail to detect is that which Cleveland revealed. France is the only republic involved in the war

and the United States can never feel entirely in sympathy with any monarchy. This seems, to the British mind, a foolish prejudice against the mere name of king. Perhaps it is. But undeniably it exists and politics consist largely in making allowances for foolish prejudices.

CONGRESSIONAL GRAFT

AMONG the forms of petty graft that exasperate people in Washington is one involved in the recent raise in the salaries of the secretaries of members of the House of Representatives, from $1500 to $2000. If the secretaries themselves got the benefit of it, no one would object. In fact, in probably the majority of cases, it simply amounts to an increase in the salary of the Representative himself. These secretaries are the only employees of the Government who are *not* on the payroll, and as a result, the Representative himself draws the salary, and pays it out as he pleases. In some cases he employs a member of his own family; this is perfectly legitimate provided he pays that member full rates for the work. In many cases we understand Representatives, who do not have much secretarial work, club together, hire a single secretary, and divide the balance among themselves. There have been numerous efforts to get these secretaries on the regular payroll, but so far without success.

THE LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE MISSTATED

WHEN a movement as vital as the League to Enforce Peace is seen to be sweeping over the country, it is to be expected that all the doubters, objectors and maligners will become vocal.

But we think it ought not to be asking too much if the League's enemies should be required to read the twenty-two words in the League's preamble, the one hundred and sixty-four words contained in its four proposals, and the sixty-five words added as the official interpretation of Article III.

Thus in the Senate last week no less a legal luminary than Senator Borah was moved to say:

> Suppose the United States and Argentina and some of the nations of Europe enter into a League of Peace, and let us suppose that Argentina and one of the governments of Europe disagree in one of their disputes and Argentina refuses to submit her dispute to an international tribunal or to a council of conciliation. Under the doctrine of the League to Enforce Peace we would not only have agreed that the European nations could come here and get in war with Argentina, but if we were called upon we would have to join with our army and navy to enforce the matter against Argentina.

This is, of course, a misstatement of the League's position.

Article III of the platform, as interpreted by the executive committee, reads as follows:

> The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith their economic forces against any of their number that refuses to submit any question which arises to an international judicial tribunal or council of conciliation before issuing an ultimatum or threatening war. They shall follow this by the joint use of their military forces against that nation if it actually proceed to make war or invade another's territory.

It follows, therefore, that if Argentina refuses to refer her dispute with a European power to an international tribunal or council of conciliation, the other members of the League will not make war, but "forthwith use their economic forces" against her. They will not proceed against her at all with their military forces unless she actually first make war on the European power. Of course, if she submits her case to a court or council she can then make war without any resistance whatsoever by the League.

Mr. Roosevelt makes even a more flagrant misstatement of the position of the League in his diatribe in the February *Metropolitan Magazine*. Says he:

> The proposals of this League vary somewhat from time to time; but in their essence they are that nations shall arbitrate all questions and that they shall agree to enforce the decrees of the arbitral court by war.

In the first place, the League's proposals have not been changed one iota since their adoption at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, June 17, 1915. In the second place, there is no proposal whatsoever "to enforce the decrees of the arbitral court by war." The proposal is not even to enforce a reference to the Court or Council of Conciliation by war. The only time that force is invoked by the League is when it proceeds against a nation that goes to war without first submitting to a reference before the Court or Council of Conciliation.

A DANGEROUS APPEAL

ON the last day of the old year a public appeal was issued to "The Christians of America" signed by fifty distinguished Christian clergymen and laymen. The signers included Bishop Laurence of Massachusetts, Bishop Gaylor of Tennessee, Bishop Rhinelander of Pennsylvania, Bishop Anderson of Illinois, Bishop Nelson of Georgia, and Doctors Lyman Abbott, Newell Dwight Hillis and William T. Manning of New York.

That our readers may thoroly perceive both the spirit and the letter of the appeal we publish it herewith:

When war drenches Europe in blood it is natural that we Americans should shudder at the sight. To call upon the combatants to stop the carnage is an impulse so strong that it even tends to displace judgment and distort values. We are apt to forget, at any rate for the time being, that there are conditions under which the mere stopping of warfare may bring a curse instead of a blessing. We need to be reminded that peace is the triumph of righteousness and not the mere sheathing of the sword. To clamor for an ending of the present war without insuring the vindication of truth, justice, and honor, is not to seek peace, but to sow disaster.

Because it is so easy to lose sight of these essential principles, we, the undersigned, view with some concern the organized and deliberate effort now being made so to stampede Christian sentiment as to create a public opinion blindly favorable to stopping hostilities without adequate consideration of the issues which the war involves.

We are Christians, and as such deem that truth and righteousness are to be maintained inviolate, even at the sacrifice of physical life. We are citizens of the United States, and as such are conscious of the solemn responsibilities of our Christian citizenship. We accordingly venture to direct the attention of our fellow Christians to a few of the vital issues which are making their mute appeal for final decision.

The ravage of Belgium and the enslavement of her people; was it right or wrong?

The massacre of a million Armenians; was it a permissible precaution or an unpardonable crime?

The desolation of Serbia and Poland; was this a regrettable necessity or a frightful injustice?

The destruction of life through the sinking of the Lusitania and other merchant ships; was this an ordinary incident of warfare or was it deliberate and premeditated murder?

The starvation of Jews and Syrians in the Holy Land; is this an accident of economics or a violation of the laws of God and man?

The attempt to array Moslems against Christians in a "holy war"; was it a laudable act of imperial statesmanship or was it the treachery of a Christian monarch?

The intimidation of small nations and the violation of international agreements; are these things excusable under provocation or damnable under all circumstances?

In the presence of these pending and as yet unsettled issues we feel impelled to warn our brethren against those who say "Peace! Peace!" when there is no peace. The just

A CHUNK OF PORK



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

FIRST CITIZEN: "BY GRASS, EZRY, TIMES IS GETTIN' BETTER IN OUR ME-TROP-A-LUS"
SECOND CITIZEN: "YEW DON'T SAY, CY?"
FIRST CITIZEN: "YEP, THE POSTMASTER SEZ HE'S SOLD THE THIRD POSTAGE STAMP THIS MONTH"

God, who withheld not His own Son from the cross, would not look with favor upon a people who put their fear of pain and death, their dread of suffering and loss, their concern for comfort and ease above the holy claims of righteousness and justice, and freedom and mercy and truth. Much as we mourn the bloodshed in Europe, we lament even more than supineness of spirit, that indifference to spiritual values which would let mere physical safety take precedence of loyalty to truth and duty. The memory of all the saints and martyrs cries out against such backsliding of mankind. Sad is our lot if we have forgotten how to die for a holy cause.

We solemnly declare to you our conviction that the question of all questions for our immediate consideration is this: Shall the ancient Christian inheritance of loyalty to great and divine ideals be replaced by considerations of mere expediency?

With the reiterated demand of the distinguished signers that we must have no peace save that which is founded on justice and righteousness, we find ourselves in accord. Tho why it was necessary to proclaim it now we are at a loss to understand. We know of no responsible man or movement in the United States, official or unofficial, demanding an unjust unrighteous or premature peace.

We regard, however, the putting forth of the appeal at this time as a grave mistake—to say the least. It cannot fail to be construed as a movement to halt all peace discussion and to flout the efforts of the President of the United States and the neutral governments of Europe, who with all the special sources of information at their disposal have at last declared the time is ripe to begin the substitution of reason for armed conflict. But more than that, one of the belligerents has actually offered to make peace. And now these eminent ecclesiastics and laymen rush in "warning their brethren against those who cry peace when there is no peace," without even knowing whether the Central Powers are ready to make "complete restitution, full reparation and effectual guarantees." It would seem as tho the signers have put themselves in the position where the public will believe they are advising their brethren in Europe to continue to slaughter one another on the supposition that "the ravage of Belgium," "the desolation of Serbia and Poland," "the destruction of life thru the sinking of the Lusitania," "the starvation of the Jews and Syrians in the Holy Land," "the attempt to array Moslems against Christians," and "the intimidation of small nations and the violation of international agreements" can only be atoned by blood.

The inference may be unfair to what these gentlemen have in their hearts. But it is almost inevitable that it should be drawn. If the result of their appeal should be to prolong the war an unnecessary day they will have incurred a terrible responsibility.

B. B. B. B. B. B.

THE aims of the Allies are vague and various. The aim of the Germans, according to Herr Hamburg-Amerika Ballin, is plain and direct. It is the Berlin-Budapest-Belgrade-Byzantium-Bagdad-Bahn, or as we Americans would express it, the B. B. B. B. B. B. R. R. To connect the Orient and the Occident by land as the British have by sea has long been the German ambition and now it has been attained. The announcement comes from Germany that the Taurus Mountains have been pierced. If this means all the tunnels including the great Bagtche tunnel of 16,000 feet thru the Amanus Mountains east of the Taurus proper the way is now cleared to the Mesopotamian plains. It has been known that the German engineers were working with feverish activity in the Taurus section ever since the war began, but it was not anticipated that these tunnels, which rival the Mont Cenis and St. Gothard tunnels of the Alps in extent and difficulty, would be so soon completed. The rest of the route is comparatively easy and we may assume that the one or two hundred miles of desert plain that at last accounts still separated the railroad from the Tigris has been spanned, at least by a light track. The successful defense of Bagdad against the British Mesopotamian expedition proves that.

This means that munitions may be shipped from Berlin—say rather from Essen—to the Egyptian frontier or to the heart of Mesopotamia all the way by rail with the exception of the ferriage across the Bosporus. It also means that cattle, corn and cotton can be shipped directly into Germany. But so long as the British hold the mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates the Germans can never attain their seaport on the Persian Gulf which was to give them entrance to the East.

The German railroad to Bagdad is, according to English authorities, the best built of any in the world. It is laid thruout on heavy steel ties and with heavier rails than have ever been used. From Konieh in Asia Minor, where the German concession begins, the distance to Bagdad is about 900 miles. The older road from Konieh to the Bosporus opposite Constantinople is some 300 miles and from Constantinople to Berlin is 1700, so the total distance is not far from 3000 miles. As soon as Belgrade was captured and a way broken thru Serbia, express trains, handsomely equipt, were run from Germany, even from Antwerp, thru Bulgaria to Constantinople.

The conquest of western Rumania opens another route thru the Balkans, equally entitled to be called a bee line, via Brasso and Bucharest. So it would not matter much now if the Allies did succeed in reconquering Serbia and cutting the Belgrade-Constantinople line, for the alternative route thru Rumania would still connect the Central Powers and their Ottoman ally.

Both war and commerce are nowadays largely based upon railroad strategy. But the importance of free waterways to the open sea has not been diminished. At Constantinople, the crossroads, the two came into conflict. Russia demands passage thru the straits from north to south. Germany demands passage across the straits from west to east. The two crossings might easily be accommodated so far as traffic goes, since a tunnel, a ferry or even a bridge would not interfere with the passing of ships. But both powers demand exclusive control of the straits, for each is, not without reason, unwilling to trust the other.

Up to the very eve of the war it was an established part of the British policy that Russia must, at all costs, be kept out of Constantinople. With this object sixty years ago Great Britain joined with France in the Crimean War. With this object three years ago she was almost willing to join with Germany. In the March, 1913, issue of *The Nineteenth Century and After* we find an article on "The Final Solution of the Eastern Question," by H. H. Johnston, which fairly reflected British opinion, tho it may be doubted if it represented the views of Sir Edward Grey. Speaking of the Balkan War he says:

Even if Turkey is quickly brought to her knees in the next few weeks and concludes a peace that surrenders all,

or nearly all, her possessions in Europe, she will remain a menace for some time to come if not placed under some sort of international control. And no civilized people which has once tasted the delights of freedom, of liberty of speech and movement, would invite the intervention of Russia. Poland and Finland are a witness to what may result from calling in such an arbiter. . . .

The situation . . . is not one that would justify British interference unless Crete were taken from Greece, or Russia occupied Constantinople or the Dardanelles. . . . Any Russian occupation of this strait between Europe and Asia, or an establishment on the west or south coast of Asia Minor, would be too serious a menace to the balance of power in the Mediterranean to meet with British acceptance. . . . Russia is too great a colossus to impinge any more on the progressive nations of Europe or on regions which lie on the direct route from Europe to the Persian Gulf. . . . In resisting her movement toward the Dardanelles and Anatolia, therefore, Austria-Hungary and Germany are acting—perhaps unconsciously—as the allies of the British Empire.

This then was the traditional British policy up to three years ago. It would be interesting to know at what time since and under what influences it became completely reversed. As soon as peace terms began to be discussed openly the Russian premier hastened to announce that Great Britain and her Allies were committed to the Russian possession of Constantinople. Since all of the Allies are pledged not to make peace so long as any one of them has not attained its aims it would seem that the English will have to fight on until Constantinople is captured and handed over to Russia, the very thing which a few years ago they were willing to fight to prevent. Russia has not changed her nature; it is only that a new and more formidable foe to British trade and dominion has arisen. In themselves the Russian claim of a water route and the German claim of a land route are commendable and not incompatible. But the British have good reason to suspect that the Germans are not content with their string of B's but would like to add Brussels to one end of it and Bombay to the other.

JACOB SCHIFF, MASTER OF EFFICIENCY

ONE does not become—and remain for thirty years—head of one of the two most influential private international banking concerns in America without a very high type of efficiency. Jacob H. Schiff passed his seventieth birthday last week; and his efficiency as financier, as philanthropist, as citizen is by common consent at the highest point of his life.

It is a Wall Street saying that Kuhn, Loeb & Company have issued more good investments and fewer bad ones than any other banking concern in America. The great Union Pacific-Southern Pacific railway system, that holds secure the fame of Edward Harriman as an empire builder, the wonderful Pennsylvania Terminal in New York with the great tunnels under the Hudson and East Rivers, these majestic accomplishments owe quite as much to the financial support and backing given by Mr. Schiff and his firm as to their actual constructors. The selling here of $200,000,000 worth of Japanese bonds when the Russo-Japanese War broke out, and the placing of $50,000,000 worth of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds in France, where they were listed on the Paris Bourse, are characteristic examples of the big financial feats that the Schiff house is wont to perform. In the financial world the mere fact that Mr. Schiff leads the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company is sufficient to establish his position as a master of banking efficiency.

Mr. Schiff is much more than a financier. It is told of him that on the day of the great Northern Pacific panic in Wall Street, the other members of Kuhn, Loeb & Company tried excitedly and in vain to find Mr. Schiff. He had not come to the office; he was not at home; he was not, as might have been suspected, in conference with Mr. Harriman; he was nowhere that he ought to be or would naturally be expected to be on such a day. He was finally run to earth at the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, quietly attending a meeting of its managers. When his partners remonstrated with vigor, he replied quietly, "I thought the poor people up there needed me more than you people down here."

It was characteristic. Mr. Schiff has a great heart. He is a confirmed philanthropist. He contributes largely of his money to colleges, hospitals, libraries, charitable organizations, the Red Cross and similar organizations. But, what is more, he gives himself. Many of the movements in which he is interested owe quite as much to his brain and his heart as to his pocketbook. He is an efficient philanthropist because he gives ungrudgingly and intelligently, and above all, warm-heartedly.

But the thing nearest to Mr. Schiff's heart is his ideal of citizenship. One who has long known him writes truly of him thus:

His fetich is not, as popularly supposed, Judaism, but citizenship. It is his creed that a man must first, last and always be a good, loyal citizen, intensely zealous in discharging all the responsibilities of citizenship. With him citizenship ranks above sect. He holds that unless a man is a worthy citizen he cannot be either a worthy Jew or a worthy Gentile. Everything is secondary to citizenship. All his public service, all his givings to education, his continuous donations to charities, his endeavors for the promotion of the best literature of his race—all have been prompted by his sense of what citizenship demands.

He interprets this duty of responsible citizenship not merely as a Jew, but as an American. In a speech in reply to some criticism of his attitude toward his own people, he said:

We hold our Jewry, our flag, as high as our fathers did, but we recognize that we are Americans, and we want our children to be Americans. We want our children to love our religion. We want them to be able to read in the original language our laws and our codes, but we also want them to think in English, to read in English, to adopt American ways.

Jacob Schiff is the highest type of American citizen. His achievements as financier, his deeds as philanthropist, his ideals and his acts as citizen of city, state and nation—in all of which relations he combines the hard-headed efficiency of the intellect with the warm-hearted efficiency of the sympathies—rank him high as a Master of Efficiency.

MR. MABIE

IN the death of Hamilton W. Mabie last week American journalism and letters loses a real soldier of conscience. Honored by many academic degrees, eminent in his profession, in great demand as a platform speaker, and beloved by all who came within the spell of his personality, he probably had a larger following among the American people during the last twenty-five years than any other critic in America. Yet he was more interpreter than critic. His passion was to interpret, as his colleague, Dr. Abbott, has called it, "the meaning and duty of our time." This he did with a pen both gentle and fearless, sympathetic and strong.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Senate Indorses Wilson

By a vote of 48 to 17, the Senate passed the resolution offered by Senator Hitchcock on January 5. The original resolution gave a general approval of "the action taken by the President in sending the diplomatic note of December 18," but the Democratic majority accepted an amendment offered by Senator Jones, of Washington, which avoided an indorsement of any part of President Wilson's note except the request that the belligerent powers state their terms of peace. As amended and accepted the note read:

Resolved, That the Senate approves and strongly indorses the request of the President in the diplomatic note of December 18 to the nations now engaged in war that these nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed.

Republicans are inclined to regard the amendment as a parliamentary victory, and they point out that it was accepted after Senators Lodge and Borah had delivered powerful speeches attacking the diplomatic policy of the administration. The opposition warned the Senate that a general approval of the President's note would commit the Senate unwittingly to the principles of the League to Enforce Peace, since a suggestion of international coöperation for the future peace of the world could be found in the note. The fear that such a scheme of international organization would endanger the Monroe Doctrine influenced the action of many Senators.

The modified Hitchcock resolution was not strictly a party test, as ten Republicans voted with the majority. Senator Martine, of New Jersey, who has his own quarrel with the administration, was the only Democrat to oppose the vote of indorsement. A better test of party strength was afforded by the defeat of the substitute resolution offered by Senator Gallinger, which exprest a hope for "a just and permanent peace," and approved "all proper efforts to secure that end." The Gallinger resolution did not mention President Wilson or refer in specific terms to his note. It was rejected by a vote of 36 to 27; only Senator Martine, of the Democrats, supporting it, and only Senator Norris among the Republicans voting with the Democratic majority.

Looking for a Leak

Congress is adding to its numerous duties an investigation of the alleged "leak" of advance information that President Wilson was about to issue a note to the belligerent nations suggesting preliminary steps toward the conclusion of peace. Just before the diplomatic note of December 18 was made public a marked decline in certain "war prosperity" stocks showed that rumors of coming peace were alarming their holders. The question therefore arose, did the speculators know anything that the general public did not or were they selling on a basis of guess work only? On January 4 the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives subpoenaed Thomas W. Lawson, the well-known Boston journalist and financier; Representative Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, and Representative William R. Wood, of Indiana, to appear and give testimony on the matter. Mr. Lawson refused to tell in advance who, in his opinion, was responsible for giving out information to stock speculators, but Representative Bennet, of New York, stated that current report placed the blame upon Mr. Bernard Baruch, a member of the Council of National Defense and a large contributor to the Democratic campaign fund. Representative Gardner suggested that President Wilson should be summoned as a witness before the House Rules Committee.



Press Illustrating

DESIGNER OF DIMES AND HALF DOLLARS

Adolph Alexander Weinman, best known perhaps for his sculptures on the facade of the Municipal Building in New York and for Lincoln Memorials in various parts of the country, has designed two of the three "Peace and Preparedness" coins just issued by the United States Treasury



Marcus in New York Times

THE NEW TENANT

1917: "It's pretty bad, but I'll try to clean it up"

A New Adamson Bill

Representative Adamson, the author of the famous eight-hour law for railroad operatives, has introduced into the House a new measure combining in one bill President Wilson's various recommendations for further railroad legislation. It covers substantially the same ground as the measures introduced by Senator Newlands in the Senate.

It includes the proposed prohibition of strikes or lockouts while a railroad dispute is under investigation by a special board of inquiry in the event of a failure on the part of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation to arrive at a satisfactory decision of the controversy. The board of inquiry must submit its report "as soon as may be, and in no event later than three months from the reference of the controversy." The most remarkable provision of the bill is designed to meet the objection that the eight-hour law was in reality only a grant of increased pay to railroad men and did not reduce the working day at all. A new section makes it "unlawful for any common carrier . . . to require or permit any employee, subject to this act, to be or remain on duty for a longer period than eight hours in any twenty-four hours." The drastic character of this provision is, however, modified by permitting the Interstate Commerce Commission "to prescribe regulations of, or allowances and tolerances for, necessary overtime to be paid for at not exceeding the pro rata of wage per day."

The railway brotherhoods are at present in a very awkward situation. The eight-hour law went into effect on January 1, but the litigation before the Supreme Court is suspending its operation so that few if any railroad operatives are now enjoying any benefit from the provisions of the law. The postponement of the operation of the Adamson law implies also, as the union leaders declare in a recent public statement, that the special commission chosen by the President to investigate the working of the law cannot commence its labors. If the Supreme Court decides adversely Congress will have to devise new legislation to meet the situation thus created, and this will mean still more delay and perhaps indefinite postponement of the benefits expected from the law. Some of the railroad operatives are jealous of the switchmen, who won the eight-hour day by arbitration and so are not affected

by litigation in the courts, and are inclined to blame the brotherhood chiefs for their failure to secure the immediate operation of the new time schedule.

President Wilson is taking a keen personal interest in the passage of the railroad legislation which he has recommended to Congress. The new Congress, which meets after March 4, will not have a working Democratic majority in the House of Representatives and will be less likely than the present House to consider favorably his legislative program. Even the present Congress is inclined to resent executive urgency, and on January 4 the House of Representatives refused by 167 votes to 145 to give privileged status to a resolution extending for one year the life of the Newlands commission appointed to investigate interstate commerce conditions and needs.

Finding the Money Congress is confronted with the unpleasant dilemma of decreasing the contemplated lavish appropriations for preparedness and public improvements or providing against a deficit. Many unusual expenses must be met, such as the twenty-five million dollars which will be appropriated for the purchase of the Danish West Indies and the cost of maintaining an army upon the Mexican border. To meet the financial difficulty thus created many expedients have been proposed. Direct taxes, especially the income tax, may be somewhat increased; tax increases on whiskey, beer and cigarettes are suggested, and a small but general upward revision of tariff duties for revenue purposes finds many advocates in both parties. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo opposes any bond issue for current expenses, but he believes that bonds should be issued to meet the special expenditures for the border patrol, the Alaskan railroad, the Danish Islands purchase, and other exceptional demands upon the national revenues. The amount which will have to be covered by increased taxation is estimated at about two hundred million dollars, even if the expenditure for public buildings is reduced to a minimum.

On January 1 the new federal taxes provided by the Emergency Revenue Act of last September went into effect. Unmarried persons with net incomes of more than three thousand dollars or heads of families with incomes of more than four thousand dollars will pay a tax of two per cent instead of the old rate of one per cent, and higher incomes will also be taxed at a higher rate than hitherto. The corporation tax is also increased and a graduated inheritance tax imposed upon fortunes of more than fifty thousand dollars. Munition manufacturers are subject to a special levy of one-eighth of their net profits.

The Paper Famine The Federal Trade Commission is now completing an eight months' investigation of the high cost of news print paper. The testimony of publishers and jobbers has been taken, but some large manufacturers have refused to testify before the commission on the ground that they had not had time to study the tables prepared by the federal investigators revealing large profits. Small publishers have suffered most, and a distribution plan is therefore urged by which large publishers would agree to relinquish a part of their normal paper supply for next year. Various methods of relieving the situation have been proposed. Many publishers have entered buying associations or started paper making plants of their own; and A. J. McIntyre, of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, predicts that within less than two years the publishers will be virtually independent of the paper makers. The officers of the Minnesota Editorial Association, consisting of owners of country newspapers, have urged the state to establish a publicly owned paper mill which would not only meet the needs of the newspaper men but would provide a steady income for the state and furnish useful employment for Minnesota convicts. The state owns large tracts of timberland, so that the only cost of the venture would be for the operation of the paper mill. Representative Dillon, of South Dakota, has another plan. He wishes Congress to lay an embargo upon print, book and linen paper, pulp and its products, and has introduced a bill to that effect. He asserted that the export of print paper from this country for the first four months of 1916 was seven times what it was during the corresponding period of 1915.



The Cuban Election Dispute The dispute over the presidential election in Cuba, which has continued ever since the first of November, 1916, is still undecided, but the Liberal party was much encouraged by the decision of the Electoral Board giving Camaguey Province to the Liberal candidate, Dr. Zayas. If this decision is allowed to stand it means that Dr. Zayas will succeed President Menocal, the present Conservative incumbent. But the Conservative party managers are not satisfied of the impartiality of the Electoral Board and will make an appeal to the Supreme Court of the republic. New elections will be held in February in certain districts where the November elections were officially annulled on account of frauds.

The Liberals devoutly believe that they won the November election and



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READY FOR A RECORD TEST—ARMY AVIATORS OF THE U. S. A.

One phase of our military preparedness met a successful test in the recent flight from New York to Philadelphia of twelve members of the Aviation Corps. There was only one mishap: Sergeant Blakely's aeroplane executed a remarkable high dive almost as soon as it started







PORK PALACES

Can we afford to continue building such monuments as these to the provincialism of our Congressmen? Winchester, Tennessee, with its $55,655 post office for a population of 1351; Lewiston, Idaho, 6043 people and a post office that cost $77,000; and London, Kentucky, where an $88,882 building houses the mail of 1638 people, are only fair samples of country-wide greed and short sightedness. The present Congress proposes to spend $120,000,000 in erecting more "pork palaces"—a needless extravagance it would seem. But if Congress finds it wise, why not be impartial? On a similar basis of expenditure New York must have a $258,698,740 post office; Chicago one that costs $118,595,308. And when none of the cities and towns in the United States have been slighted we shall have spent $5,427,000,000—say it over again, five and a half billion dollars!

were afterward counted out by Conservative officials working in the interest of President Menocal. So embittered were some of the party leaders that they advocated American intervention as the only way to secure honest elections. But at a recent conference the directorate of the Liberal party decided not to make any appeal to the United States, since to do so would be an admission that the Cuban people were incapable of self-government and, consequently, an invitation to this country to turn intervention into annexation. A few speakers at the conference hinted vaguely at revolution if they could not secure a just verdict by peaceable means, but impartial observers seem to discount such threats and agree that the Government is too well established to be overturned by any insurrectionary movement.

To Stay or Not to Stay? Altho First Chief Carranza still withholds his approval of the protocol agreed upon by the Mexican-American joint commission, President Wilson will probably soon order the withdrawal across the border of the 12,000 American troops now in Mexico. Military officials favor this policy, since the army in Mexico is accomplishing nothing and would afford equal or greater security to this country if kept on the border. The President is also mindful of the constant irritation and suspicion aroused in the Mexican mind by the continued presence of American soldiers. Indeed, Carranza's refusal to assent to the protocol seems to have been largely due to a feeling that it would be contrary to the dignity of the Mexican nation to concede that a foreign army had any right whatever to remain on Mexican soil. The de facto government has persistently declined to discuss American coöperation in the regeneration of Mexico until after the retirement of the American forces. It is true that the protocol, the text of which has now been made public, provided for the evacuation of Mexico by the American army within forty days after the approval of the agreement by both governments, but it also required that this be accomplished in such a manner "as to insure the safety of the territory affected by the withdrawal," and that "the territory evacuated by the American troops shall be occupied and adequately protected by the Constitutionalist forces." These qualifications looked to the Mexicans like pretexts for indefinitely extending our unwelcome stay, since a renewal of disorders in the part of the country now protected by the Americans is a permanent possibility.

General Murguia is reported to have won a decisive victory over Villa's main army near Jiminex, 150 miles south of Chihuahua City. Each army contained approximately 7000 men. The opposing forces came into contact on the last day of the year, and four days later Villa abandoned the field to the victorious Constitutionalists, leaving behind him several hundred dead and wounded, and a large quantity of munitions of war. This battle, supposing it to have been correctly reported, was not only important but also very timely as the rebel successes in many parts of Mexico were shaking the loyalty of adherents of the de facto government. It is rumored that all the insurrectionary forces in Mexico, especially the followers of Villa, Zapata and Felix Diaz, have entered into an agreement to cooperate against Carranza and chosen Jose Robles, an adherent of Villa, as the leader of the whole movement.

A State with Two Governors The Democratic governor of Arizona, G. W. P. Hunt, created a stir thruout the state when he refused to surrender his office to Thomas E. Campbell, the Republican governor-elect. Governor Hunt believes that when the ballots cast at the November election are recounted his reëlection will be established beyond a doubt, and, acting upon that belief, he refuses to recognize in any way his opponent. Mr. Campbell is governor upon the face of the returns, and his election has been conceded by the Democratic State Central Committee. The question of which of the two claimants is the rightful governor will be fought out in the courts. New Yorkers cannot fail to be reminded of the time when Governor Sulzer and Lieutenant-Governor Glynn both attempted to exercize authority as the chief executive of the state during the impeachment proceedings against the former.

On the first of January both would-be governors expected to be inaugurated, and the town of Phoenix filled with partizans of each side ready to take a hand if there should be a conflict. Governor Hunt, however, locked his rival out of the capitol building and governor-elect Campbell did not insist upon going thru the formal ceremony. He had already satisfied the requirements of the law by taking the oath of office before a notary, and so he contented himself with an informal address to the crowd on the capitol grounds. Governor Hunt still refusing to accept his credentials, governor-elect Campbell established a temporary executive office in another part of the city. Feeling on both sides ran high, but trouble was averted by the large force of deputy police, by the new prohibition law, which made liquor inaccessible, and by the good sense and self-restraint which often characterizes even a very angry American crowd.

Assassination of The Mystic Monk The report of the discovery of the body of Rasputin, shot thru with many bullets and thrust beneath the ice of the Neva at Petrograd, is the final chapter of a strange tale of court intrigue and oriental superstition. For many years it has been rumored that the power behind the Russian throne was the monk magician from Siberia, Gregory Rasputin. Ignorant and illiterate, coarse and licentious, yet he became the chief favorite of the Czar and Czarina and controlled the removal and appointment of the highest dignitaries of Church and State. Some called him the evil genius, others the guardian angel of the Czar, but both parties agreed as to the extent of his influence. He is accredited with having induced the Czar to abolish with a stroke of the pen the sale of alcoholic liquor thruout the Russian Empire at the outset of the war. He is accused of endeavoring to persuade the Czar to a premature peace such as would sacrifice the interests of his country.

Rasputin gained a reputation among the common people as a miracle-worker when he was curing the sick in Siberia by the laying on of hands. His eloquence made him the leader of one of those mystical movements so common in Russia, and about ten years ago

brought him into favor with nobility and royalty. The Czarina had disappointed her husband and her people by presenting them in succession with four daughters but no son, and when at last an heir appeared he was sickly, some say deformed, from birth. The "mystic monk" was called to treat him and apparently accomplished what the doctors thought impossible. But whenever the Czarevitch was taken away from his healer his health declined, so Rasputin became an indispensable intimate of the imperial household.

Many attempts have been made to remove him in more or less legitimate ways, but hitherto without success. He has been openly denounced in the Duma as a danger to the realm, but his status at court was unshaken. In July, 1914, he was stabbed by a woman, Julia Guseva, who gave as her reason for the act that he had ruined the lives of young girls and brought scandal upon the Church. It was while he was disabled by this wound that the Russian armies were mobilized, which precipitated the Great War. His friends believe that the attempted assassination was a plot to get him out of the way so the Czar could be forced into war in spite of the pacifist principles with which Rasputin had inspired him.

Whether his death was instigated by jealousy of his political power or by the fear lest he should betray Russia to the Germans is known only to his murderers. There are several versions of the assassination, and since they are equally unauthentic, we choose the most dramatic. This is that he was invited to a banquet at the palace of Prince Felix Yusupov in Meika street. There were said to be six young men of prominence at the dinner and after drinking together one of them handed a revolver to Rasputin and told him to shoot himself. He took the revolver, but fired instead at the man who had given it to him. The shot hit and killed a wolf-hound and while the monk was trying to escape he was brought down by three bullets. His body was taken to the Petrovsky Bridge and dropt over into the river, but the attached weights broke off as the body in falling struck the end of a bridge beam, so it was carried down by the current instead of sinking to the bottom. No action will be taken against the assassins as the police are said to have reported that the act was committed "in self defense."



Photograph by Kunselman

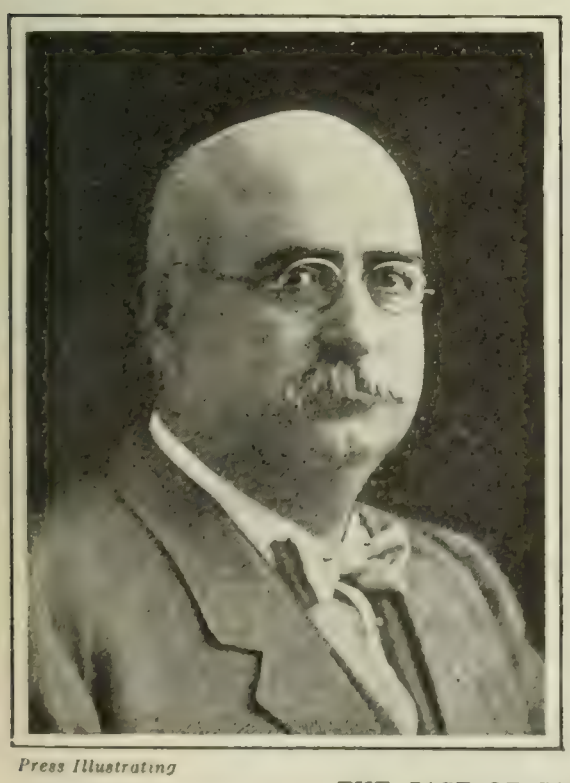
A "DRY" CELEBRATION

The booze flowed freely—from a water wagon—when Phoenix, Arizona, celebrated the state decision in favor of prohibition. Several hundred gallons of contraband liquor were sprinkled on the streets while the prominent citizens fought for the privilege of getting on the wagon

Turkey Declares Independence

The admission of Turkey to equal alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary has emboldened her to repudiate the suzerainty which the European powers have exercized for the last sixty years. At the beginning of the war the Ottoman Government renounced the capitulations which had since the seventeenth century granted to foreign residents the privileges of extra-territoriality, and now this has been followed by a declaration of independence in a note addrest to Germany and Austria-Hungary, and communicated to the neutral nations. In this note the Ottoman Government announces that it regards the conventions of Paris and Berlin as no longer binding upon Turkey. The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1856 at the close of the Crimean War in which France, England and Italy fought Russia to protect Turkey. The Treaty of Berlin, in 1878, was the result of the joint intervention of England, France and Germany to prevent Russia from taking Constantinople, after she had, with the aid of Rumania, defeated Turkey. The Ottoman Government points out—not without reason as any reader of history must admit—that while the powers in these treaties expressly guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of Turkey and disclaim any interference with its subjects and with its internal administration, "they have violated their promises, either openly or secretly, so that after having obtained the application of the clauses which were to the disadvantage of the Ottoman Empire, they did not trouble themselves about those which were in its favor, and they even opposed them constantly." The six powers whose control over Turkey is thus shaken off were Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The Ottoman Government specifically announces the abolition of the acts, according to which the province of Lebanon was placed under the special protection and control of the Christian Powers and was required to have a Christian governor. Lebanon is in the district that France will claim in case Turkey is divided.



Press Illustrating

THE CASE OF CAMPBELL VS. HUNT

There is one governor too many in Arizona just at present, but no one seems to know quite what to do about it. Governor Campbell, Republican, has an official plurality of thirty votes and has been inaugurated—on the front lawn of the Capitol, for Governor Hunt, Democrat, considers possession ten points of the law and stays at his desk, with the State House doors locked and guarded



International Film

TO THE MEMORY OF LAFAYETTE, AN AMERICAN MUSEUM IN FRANCE

American men and women have bought the birthplace of Lafayette, now the Chateau de Chavinac-Lafayette, in France, to be kept as a Franco-American Memorial Museum

It is an interesting coincidence that this repudiation of the humiliating conditions imposed upon Turkey thru her defeat in 1878 by Russia and Rumania was proclaimed just after the Turks under German leadership had inflicted an humiliating defeat upon the Russians and Rumanians. When the triumphant Turks entered Bucharest last month they found before a monument in that city the cannon they had lost in 1878 when the Rumanians and Russians took Plevna after a five month siege. The recaptured cannon will be taken to Constantinople and there set up as a trophy in front of the War Office.

While the Turks have been successfully engaging in the European campaign they do not seem to have suffered in Asia. The Caucasian army, under the Grand Duke Nicholas, has been mostly inactive since the capture of Trebizond, and has apparently been losing ground of late. The British in Mesopotamia have renewed their efforts to advance up the Tigris toward Bagdad. On the last day of the year they made an attack upon the Turkish positions near Kut-el-Amara, where their previous expedition was lost. The reports of the engagement are conflicting. The British claim to have gained ground, but the Turks claim that the British attack was repulsed with the loss of over five hundred men.

THE GREAT WAR

December 31, 1916—British attack Turkish lines at Kut-el-Amara. The body of the monk Rasputin is found in the Neva.

January 1, 1917—British transport "Ivernia" sunk in Mediterranean. Turkey declares her independence of the European Powers.

January 2—Germans complete conquest of Dobrudja.

January 3—British attack in German East Africa. England cuts off coal from Norway.

January 4—Austrian and German commanders in conference with Kaiser at his field headquarters.

January 5—Allied ministers hold war council at Rome. Germans capture Braila.

January 6—Russians attack German lines west of Riga.

January 7—Russians begin a strong counter-offensive along the Sereth. Allied conference adjourns.

U-Boat Depredations

The German submarines are starting on a winter campaign with greater energy than ever before, and British shipowners are becoming alarmed over the prospect. Orders have been issued to stop the announcements of steamship sailings and all shipping news except the reports of casualties. The new U-boats are large enough to go half way around the world, and it is feared that even the Pacific will soon cease to be safe. There is no definite news of German submarines in the north Atlantic, but several ships of the Allies have mysteriously disappeared recently and it is suspected that they have been sunk either without warning or so far from land that their crews if allowed to embark in the lifeboats at all could not reach the shore on either side.

Berlin boasts of having sunk, during November, 133 hostile merchant ships with an aggregate tonnage of 314,500. Of this, 244,500 tons were British. Besides, fifty-three merchant ships of 94,000 tons gross, belonging to neutral nations, were sunk for carrying contraband. From the beginning of the war up to the end of November, according to the German estimate, the Allies had lost 3,636,500 tonnage, of which 2,794,500 was British.

This may be compared with the following British estimate from Sir Norman Hill, secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association:

In the twenty-seven months of war from August, 1914, to October, 1916, 435 steam vessels of more than 1600 tons, representing 1,744,000 tons gross register, were lost thru war perils. Great Britain started the war with 3600 steamships of 16,000,000 tons gross, so that the losses represent twelve per cent in numbers, or eleven per cent in tonnage, being less than one-half of one per cent a month.

Sir Norman Hill estimates that the value of the cargoes lost amounts to less than a half of one per cent of the total carried, and he adds, "A ten shillings in 100 pounds blockade will never starve us."

But it is evident that all of his countrymen do not share his optimistic view. A meeting of citizens of London held last month passed strong resolutions demanding that the Government instantly adopt measures for the protection of oversea trade, that merchant vessels be "so armed as to enable them to defend themselves against piratical attacks," and a more effectual blockade be enforced, and "that the British Navy be set free to exercize to the full its lawful sea powers." Lord Beresford, in moving this resolution, said that since the war 1470 Allied and neutral ships had been sunk and that the country was at present losing about 70,000 tons of cargo a week and accordingly food was going up in price. The line of communication across the Channel was now stopped and the situation there was more serious than he could say.

Gibson Bowles, who seconded the motion, said the loss of shipping was so great that unless checked England would be blockaded as well as Germany. This meant privation of raw material, the loaf at famine prices, grave discontent and the gravest dangers to the state. "There are rat-traps for these vermin that may be used and must now be used to the full."

The activity of the U-boats in the Mediterranean has greatly increased



Kirby in New York World

BACK TO THE TRENCHES

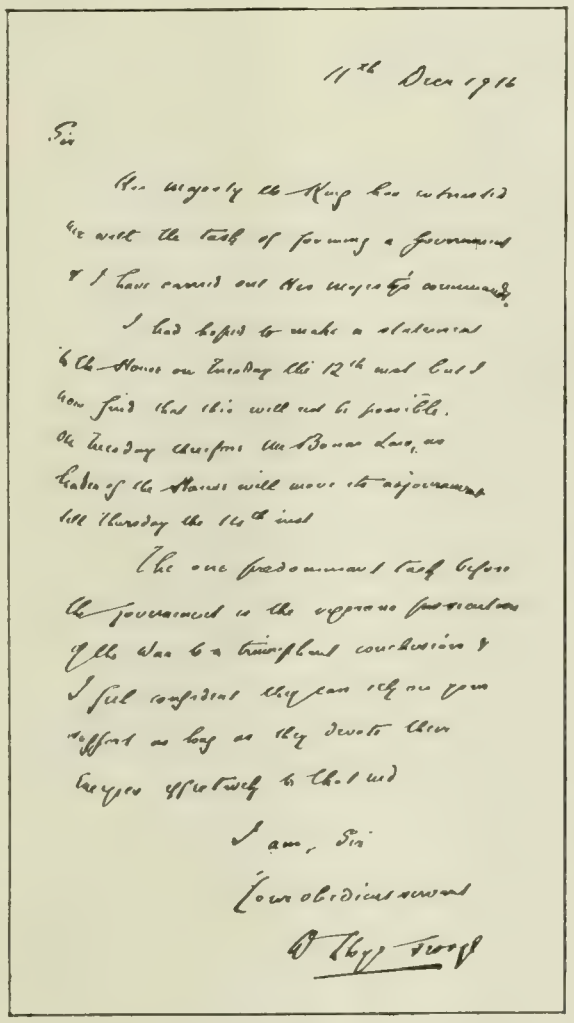
and Italian shipping has suffered especially. During the first twenty months of the war twenty-one Italian ships were sunk, but during the next six months the Italian loss was ninety-one. The first victim of the new year was the British transport "Ivernia," which was carrying troops in the Mediterranean when sunk, with a loss of 153 men. The "Ivernia" used to be a Cunard liner and she was valued at $3,000,000.

The Battle of the Sereth Last week we chronicled the completion of the conquest of two of the three grand divisions of Rumania, that is to say, Wallachia the western, and Dobrudja the eastern. This naturally raised the question of whether the Germans would be content with these gains which had shortened their line from some 660 miles to less than a hundred, or whether they would proceed to the conquest of the third division of Rumania, that is, Moldavia, which stretches toward the north between the Carpathian Mountains and the Pruth River.

It appears now that the Germans are ambitious to get possession of all Rumania, for they have entered Moldavia from the south and west, and are pushing a vigorous attack on the new line established by the Russians to protect what remains of Rumania. This line, as shown by the map in last week's issue, extends across Rumania at its narrowest part from the angle of the Carpathians on the west, to the angle of the Danube on the east, following for a great part of the way the Sereth River, which rising in the mountains, runs into the Danube at Galatz. This line was provided with an elaborate and expensive system of fortifications years ago as a protection against Russia. But such permanent fortifications of concrete and steel as Brailmont constructed for Belgium and Rumania have not proved dependable against modern artillery. Bucharest, which was regarded as the strongest fortified city of the world with the exception of Paris, surrendered without a blow as soon as the troops of Mackensen got to it. Doubtless it could have held out for some time, but the old adage, "a city besieged is a city taken," is now truer than ever, and to have held Bucharest would have merely meant the eventual loss of the garrisoning troops, without even serving the purpose of retarding the German advance, for the invading forces had already swept around it and on.

But the defense of the Sereth line is quite another question. It is not an isolated city but a frontier with all Russia behind it and three railroads leading up to it. Unless the Russians have completely lost their power they should be able to hold it as long as the French have held the Meuse or the Germans the Aisne. The most threatening feature of the situation is that the Russians do not seem to be able to hold the Carpathians, which protect the western end of the Sereth line. Altho the passes are filled with snow the Austrian and German troops under General Gerck have succeeded in entering Rumania from the Hungarian side and are now attacking the right flank of the Russians, while the troops under General Krafft von Delmensingen are attacking this end of the line from the front.

In the center and on their left wing the Russians are faring no better. The center was beaten back last week and now the German guns are within range of Fokchani, the main fortress in the middle of the line. The Russian left now rests upon the Danube just above, this is, south of Braila. But the Russians who occupied the Dobrudja, east of the Danube, have been driven out, and the troops of Mackensen now hold the bridgehead directly opposite Braila. The Danube, with its marshes, is nearly ten miles wide here, however, and the bridge over the main stream is merely a pontoon, which could have been destroyed by the Russians when they had effected their retreat across it and were safe in Braila. But the Russians made no effort to prevent the crossing of the Danube, and so the German and Bulgarian infantry entered Braila from the Dobrudja about the same time as the cavalry entered from the west. Braila was evacuated without resistance by the Russians, who after burning the factories and stores, retreated to Galatz, behind the Sereth River. To save Moldavia from further invasion, the Russians took the offensive on January 7 along a fifteen mile front, thus temporarily checking the German advance.



11th Dec 1916

Sir

His Majesty the King has entrusted me with the task of forming a Government & I have carried out His Majesty's command.

I had hoped to make a statement to the House on Tuesday the 12th inst but I now find that this will not be possible.

On Tuesday therefore the Business Leader of the House will move the adjournment till Thursday the 14th inst

The one paramount task before the Government is the vigorous prosecution of the War to a triumphant conclusion & I feel confident that I can rely on your support as long as my efforts have your approval.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant

D Lloyd George

THE FIRST PRIME MINISTER TO DISREGARD PARTY

In the English Parliament the Prime Minister and all the members of his government have seats either in the House of Commons or the House of Lords. In times of peace, the Prime Minister, if he sits in the House of Commons, sends a formal letter a few days before the opening of each session of Parliament to each member of the House who supports him, asking him to be present when Parliament meets. A similar letter is sent to his own supporters by the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. If the Prime Minister is a member of the House of Lords, he sends a letter only to the Peers who support him. His supporters in the House of Commons would be addrest by his leading minister in the House.

The above is a facsimile of the first letter issued by Mr. Lloyd-George as Prime Minister. It is a historic document, and apart from its dramatic interest arising from the circumstances under which it was written it is noteworthy because for the first time in modern English history it is an example of a letter written by a Prime Minister and sent to every member of Parliament without distinction of party

Coronation of the King of Hungary Charles IV was crowned at Budapest on December 30 with such magnificence that the American correspondent, Cyril Brown, can find nothing to compare it with except a motion picture film. His description is as colorful as an imagist poem, and we cannot do better than to quote a bit of it:

> No cathedral could possibly have housed a more pictorially brilliant scene than has St. Mary's today. On both sides of the center aisle, tier on tier of improvised grandstands almost to the roof were banked solidly with gold and jewels, velvet, and costly furs. The massive granite pillars of the Gothic cathedral from roof to floor were draped with rich purple velvet bordered with gold.
>
> Near the altar stood two thrones of deep crimson velvet, that of Queen Zita brocaded with the white lilies of Bourbon-Parma. In pews to the left of the thrones sat the Austrian Archdukes, mostly in gorgeous gala uniform, including Maximilian, the King's younger brother, and Archduke Field Marshal Friederich, in the vermilion garb of a Hungarian cavalry general. In the pews to the right of the thrones were massed the Austro-Hungarian ministers, including late Foreign Minister Burian. Next to these were the neutral diplomatic corps in various costumes, including Ambassador Penfield, wearing a dress suit, and the Ministers of Siam and China in gold-braided court costumes. In precedence the American Ambassador was placed second only to the Turkish Ambassador, with the Spanish representative third.
>
> In the balcony to the left of the altar sat Ferdinand, King of Bulgaria, in the gala uniform of a Hungarian cavalry general, while in lofts to the left and right were massed Austrian Archduchesses. The rest of the cathedral was filled with Hungarian magnates, wearing Robin Hood caps, with feathers at rakish angles, held by pearl, turquoise and emerald clasps. The magnates also wore coats of ultramarine, green, brown, saffron and crimson velvet over gold and silver, embroidered with white, lavender, green and purple waistcoats, jewel-studded sashes, russet or golden boots, with spurs.

The announcement by the new King that he and Queen Zita will spend six months of each year in Hungary was very gratifying to Hungarian pride, which demands equality in all particulars with the Austrian Empire. The radicals of Hungarian Parliament refused to have anything to do with the coronation, holding that it was scandalous to spend so much on pomp and ceremony when the country is fighting for existence and the people are starving.

WRITING "FINIS" TO DECADENCE

BY G. K. CHESTERTON

AUTHOR OF "TREMENDOUS TRIFLES"

MOST of us would agree in talking of that queer period called "The Eighteen Nineties" that, in spite of some very different elements, it may justly be called the age of the decadents. The critic who would write truly of that age must be just severe and fastidious enough to smell poison in the period, but not too severe or fastidious to appreciate it in small doses. There are some for whom the unmanly moral antics in which that age ended are so horrible that they can have no patience with the quaint and harmless accessories. They have come to dread every dandy as a possible criminal; they think the praise of emeralds can only be a prelude to the drinking of absinthe; the praise of rubies only a prelude to the shedding of blood. I am not of such a temper. I think the jokes of the decadents extremely good—as long as they were jokes. I derived, and still derive a very positive literary pleasure from such fantasias as *The Sphinx*. I like fantastic moons to shiver in some stagnant lake. I positively request a scarlet snake to dance to fantastic tunes. I am very much gratified to hear that there is a hole "left by some torch or burning coal on Saracenic tapestries"; partly because it is such fun to think that the tapestries are spoilt. A small but strong pleasure is really given by these fancies; and can do no harm as long as we know they are fanciful. The mistake of these people was that they tried to turn dolls into idols.

> Sometime a horrible marionette
> Came out and smoked his cigarette
> Upon the steps like a live thing.

You are all right if you never fall into the error of thinking it is a live thing.

One can, I think, be genuinely interested in the arabesques of that artistic age; one need not be impatient with them; no nation which has to govern Oriental peoples should ever be impatient with arabesques. One should, I think, appreciate, for instance, the real delicacy (yes, and humility) of a man like Mr. Max Beerbohm—who is in a very true sense the "town" and all that is best in the town. But while we sympathize with these small things, we must also sympathize with some big things. We must realize that in *The Ballad of Reading Gaol* there is, after all, very little of the *bizarre* which its author generally pursued.

Fin de siecle is a phrase much used, and, I think, rightly so used, to describe the period of the Eighteen Nineties; tho one must, of course, see its lack of logic. A century has no hair; and it cannot whiten. A century has no teeth, and they cannot fall out. It was an arithmetical coincidence that the decay of the Victorian comfort and conviction occurred at the end of one hundred arbitrarily selected years. Yet, as I say, the phrase, tho not logical, is really significant; and for this reason: that the authors and artists in question were not only coming to the end of the century but to the end of everything. There was an element in their work not easy to define except by some simile of death. They were "the last word in art," or "the last word in criticism," not only in the general sense of being the newest, but in the literal sense that there was no more to be said. Their self-emancipation was suicide. If I may presume to imagine or imitate their literary method, it is not difficult to conceive their talking about it under the image of suicide. One might have said, "I would fling myself into the fire, if I knew it was of burning roses"; or one might say, "Haman was the most enviable of human beings. I would willingly hang myself, but my gallows must be higher than the stars"; or another might say, "If I commit the harakari I should not be thinking of the sanguinary pattern on the floor, but of the silvery pattern on the sword." One may like that style or dislike it; it is still true to point out that whether you burn yourself or hang yourself or stab yourself, your next stage of development is being what is known as "dead"; and, except in theological hypotheses, done with. *Qualis artifex pereo* is your last epigram; any other would be an anti-climax; and there are neither epigrams nor climaxes nor flatterers nor foolish ladies nor sycophants of the intellect in the grave, whither thou goest.

There was this sterility and finality in all their criticism. To take a case at random, one of them defined a woman as a sphinx without a secret. Given this, we can only say that the remark is interesting—and the woman isn't. In so far as a word can kill a sentence, or a sentence can kill a book, he will merely be acting like a barbarian who burned the library of Alexandria. If he is wrong, he has missed the secret; and even if he is right he has not increased the interest. If there is no secret there is no sphnix. As I have said, I warmly second the motion that a scarlet snake be induced to dance to fantastic tunes. But if it be finally settled that there are no snakes in Iceland, I will not go to Iceland and play fantastic tunes for indefinite periods to stimulate a snake who I know isn't there. The same killing of all further interest in the topic can be seen in the parallel pictures of women by a man like Beardsley. The portrait of a lady by Gainsborough or Romney may suggest almost any shade of morals or manners between Lady Hamilton and Mrs. Siddons. But every touch of the brush on dress or distance somehow suggests that the sitter, like the painter, had a thing called a heart, whether it led her right or wrong. Therefore she is still alive, and Meredith might have written a novel about her, or Shaw a play. But Beardsley, in black and white (both literally and symbolic) in lines as clear as fine print, does succeed in suggesting a woman without a heart. And to me looking at a heartless lady is as boring as talking to a headless lady. A headless lady (to borrow the ladies' phrase) has no expression.

What produced this, then, in all this period is the sense of the word "Finis"; with a Beardsley tail-piece. Despite the pure note of Francis Thompson, the purer element does not predominate. Thompson's words increased and multiplied to replenish the earth and subdue it. His thoughts *bred;* because he began with a thought that he really thought. But of most of them one thinks as of those terminal figures that Beardsley could draw. The head on the pedestal might laugh like Pan; and not merely leer like Priapus. But it is in every sense a terminal figure. It stands and smiles at the limit of our lives; and beyond it there is no road.

Beaconsfield, England

A STATE CREED

BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

We believe in North Dakota, in the beauty of her Skies, and in the glory of her Prairies.

We believe in the people of North Dakota, in their Strength of Body and Mind, and in their Desire to establish a Great Commonwealth wherein the things that count for Human Welfare shall be first.

We believe in Government and Order, in the observance of the Law and in the Ability of our people to conduct their Affairs in the Ways of Wisdom when guided by the Divine Author.

We believe that here is a Place to work, where our Sons and Daughters may establish Homes of their own and make their Contribution to the General Wealth and Happiness.

We pledge to those seeking new Homes the Hand of Hospitality and extend to them a Welcome to our Commonwealth where they may find Peace and Happiness.

We pledge that the Freedom our Fathers won here and elsewhere shall continue as the Heritage of our Children.

We, as a People, because of Growing Intelligence and Nobler Outlook, hope to render a Larger Service to the State and Nation.

THE NATION'S BURDEN

BY MAY PRESTON SLOSSON

Against the background grim of sullen strife,
  Floats a pure pennon with its cross of peace;
It speaks of love—not hate—not death—but life;
  It promises the dreamed-of day when war shall cease.

When none shall write of custom, race, or creed,
  Manhood itself shall hold mankind in awe,
Each nation's only burden others' need,
  And sympathy shall hold the silken bonds of law.

When man—white, black, or red, or what you will,
  Will read upon that flag which floats above,
"Bear ye each other's burdens"—thus fulfil
  The law of Christ; the love of law—the law of love!

FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE

BY BERTRAND RUSSELL

In the editorial on "The Bertrand Russell Case" last week we explained the circumstances under which the distinguished English philosopher had been dismissed from Cambridge, fined $500, prohibited from lecturing in a large part of the United Kingdom and forbidden to come to America to fulfil his engagement at Harvard. On account of the censorship it has been extremely difficult to get correct information in regard to the treatment of pacifists and conscientious objectors to conscription, but at last we have been fortunate enough to obtain an article from Mr. Russell himself which will give American readers an opportunity of learning his side of the case. The manuscript was brought to this country by a young lady who buried it in a box of chalk.—THE EDITOR.

THIS war, as the Allies have caused the world to know, is being fought for liberty and democracy; devotion to these principles, we are assured, has mobilized the legions of the Tsar no less than the armies of the Western powers. This language was not insincere, but the logic of events has shown that it was short-sighted. Cromwell's Ironsides fought for democracy, and established a military tyranny. Our soldiers, who volunteered with generous enthusiasm in the early days of the war, are horrified, when they return wounded or on leave, to find what "patriots" at home have made of the country which was once the land of freedom.

My own treatment, tho very lenient compared to that of less conspicuous offenders, illustrates the loss of freedom essential to the prosecution of a great war. It is from that point of view that I wish to deal with it, not from the point of view of personal complaint. Personally, I have gained by the Government's blundering efforts at suppression—gained in influence and reputation and in the power of getting a hearing.

FROM the very beginning of the war I have protested against it. I believe that all wars between civilized states are unnecessary, and that if men had sufficient courage they could achieve by peaceful means whatever is legitimate in the things for which they fight. My opposition to war is based not upon religious grounds, but upon common sense and common humanity. I came to the conclusion during the early days of the war that if I had been of military age I could not conscientiously have taken part in the fighting. This feeling was not based upon any sympathy with the German Government; on the contrary, I should have felt it even more strongly if I had been a German. When conscription was introduced into this country, I felt bound to champion the cause of those men of military age who refused on conscientious grounds, as I should have done in their place, to enter the army or to help in the prosecution of the war. Some fifteen or twenty thousand of these men were combined in an organization called the "No Conscription Fellowship," whose members undertook not to enter the army whatever might be the penalties for their refusing. Some of them were Quakers, some belonged to other religious denominations, some were international Socialists, some were men who, like myself, without the support of any definite creed considered war a folly and a crime against which it is the duty of sane men to protest by every means in their power, I threw in my lot with the No Conscription Fellowship, and gave them such service as it was in my power to render.

Under the military service acts men who have a conscientious objection to combatant service are nominally exempt. In fact, however, the conscience clauses in the acts have proved largely illusory. Claims to exemption are heard by tribunals consisting, naturally, of men entirely out of sympathy with the conscientious objectors, whom they believe to be merely cowards in disguise. The tribunals have to decide whether a man's conscience is genuine or merely an excuse for shirking. If they decide that it is genuine there are three forms of exemption which they may grant: (1) They may grant absolute exemption, which leaves a man free to direct his own life as hitherto. This form of exemption is hardly ever granted. (2) They may grant exemption conditional upon undertaking some work which in the opinion of the tribunal is of national importance. (3) They may grant exemption from combatant duties only, on condition of the applicant entering what is called "the non-combatant corps," which is part of the army and performs such military duties as do not consist in actual fighting. The intention, when the acts were passed, was that the tribunals should grant whichever of these three forms of exemption was necessary in order to meet the conscience of the applicant.

No one realized at that time how impossible it would be for members of tribunals to understand a point of view so alien to their own as that of the conscientious objectors. Many of the most genuine were declared not to have a conscience within the meaning of the act. In early days those who were recognized as genuine were almost always placed in the non-combatant corps. It should have been obvious that a genuine objection to warfare involves an objection to the operations subsidiary to the actual fighting just as much as to actual participation in battle. But the tribunals were so firmly persuaded that all conscientious objectors were really cowards that they supposed they would be giving satisfaction in merely relieving them from the dangers of war. This, of course, was soon found to have been a complete misunderstanding. The men who had been placed in the non-combatant corps refused to perform the duties assigned to them. They were court-martialled and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. Up to the present some thousands have suffered in this way. Thirty-four of them were sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to ten years penal servitude.

One of the first to be condemned was a school teacher named Everett. As it was impossible to induce the newspapers to publish the facts concerning the prosecution of conscientious objectors, the No Conscription Fellowship decided to secure publicity by means of leaflets, and I wrote for them a leaflet upon the subject of Everett. This leaflet in its entirety was as follows:

Two Years' Hard Labour for refusing to disobey the Dictates of Conscience. This was the sentence passed on Ernest F. Everett, of 222 Denton's Green Lane, St. Helen's, by a Court Martial held on April 10th. Everett was a teacher at St. Helen's, and had been opposed to all war since the age of 16. He appealed as a Conscientious Objector before the Local and Appeal Tribunals, both of which treated him very unfairly, going out of their way to recommend his dismissal from school. They recognised his conscience claim only so far as to award him non-combatant service. But as the purpose of such service is to further the prosecution of the war, and to release others for the trenches, it was impossible for him to accept the decision of the Tribunals. On March 31st he was arrested as an absentee, brought before the magistrates, fined £2, and handed over to the Military Authorities. By them he was taken under escort to Warrington Barracks, where he was compelled to put on uniform. On April 1st he was taken to Abergele, where he was placed in the Non-Combatant Corps, which is part of the Army. He adopted consistently a policy of passive resistance to all military orders. The first morning, April 2d, when the men were ordered to fall in for fatigue duty, he refused, saying: "I refuse to obey any order given by any military authority." According to the Corporal, who gave the order, Everett "said it in quite a nice way." The Corporal informed the Lieutenant, who repeated the order, and warned Everett of the seriousness of his conduct. Everett still answered politely, but explained why he could not obey. The Lieutenant ordered the Conscientious Objector to the guard-room, where he remained all night. The Captain visited the prisoner, who stated that "he was not going to take orders." The Captain ordered him to be brought before the Commanding Officer on a charge of disobedience. Everett was next brought before the Colonel, who read aloud to him Section 9 of the Army Act, and explained the serious consequences of disobedience. But Everett remained firm, saying, "He could not and would not obey any military order." The result was that he was tried by Court Martial on April 10th. He stated in evidence in his own defence: "I am prepared to do work of national importance which does not include military service, so long as I do not thereby release some other man to do what I am not prepared to do myself." The sentence was two years' hard labour. Everett is now suffering this savage punishment solely for refusal to go against his conscience. He is fighting the old fight for liberty and against religious persecution in the same spirit in which martyrs suffered in the past. Will you join the persecutors? Or will you stand for those who are defending conscience at the cost of obloquy and pain of mind and body? Forty other men are suffering persecution for conscience sake in the same way as Mr. Everett. Can you remain silent whilst this goes on? Issued by the No Conscription Fellowship, 8 Merton House, Salisbury Court Fleet Street, London, E. C.

(The last two sentences were not mine, but were added while the leaflet was in the press.)

A quarter of a million copies of this leaflet were distributed, and very shortly after its publication Everett's sentence was reduced to 112 days. I do not think any of us imagined at the time that the leaflet could be regarded as illegal. In this, however, we were mistaken. Men engaged in distributing the leaflet were prosecuted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment with hard labor. As soon as I found that this was happening I wrote to *The Times* to state that I was the author of the leaflet. A prosecution naturally followed, in which I was charged with contravening the regulation that "no person shall in writing or in any circular or other printed publication make statements likely to prejudice the recruiting and discipline of His Majesty's forces." The case was heard before the Lord Mayor on the 5th June of this year. I conducted my own defense and was fined £100, a sentence which was upheld on appeal to quarter sessions.

This sentence had two consequences. First it led the Government to refuse me permission to fulfil my engagement to lecture on philosophy at Harvard. This refusal was conveyed in a letter from our ambassador at Washington to the president of Harvard, dated June 8, when my case was still *sub judice* owing to my appeal. (The conviction before the Lord Mayor was the only ground alleged for the refusal of a passport.) The second consequence was my dismissal from my lectureship at Trinity College, Cambridge, also explicitly based on this ground. The college, however, showed more sense of justice than the Government, since it waited until the sentence had been confirmed on appeal.

THE next stage in the proceedings arose out of a series of meetings in South Wales, at which I spoke in favor of the initiation of peace negotiations, always with the all but unanimous approval of the audience, even when I spoke in the open air to perfectly casual crowds. This series of meetings seems to have alarmed the war office. They were misled by inaccurate reports from casual reporters, which they did not show to me, and which I only saw long afterward. After thinking the matter over for some six weeks they served a notice on me forbidding me to enter "prohibited areas." The power of serving such notices was given to them for the purpose of dealing with spies. Prohibited areas are for the most part places near the sea. They include the whole coast, and a good many whole counties abutting on the sea. The object of the regulation permitting such orders was to prevent suspicious characters from being able to signal to German submarines, or give notice of the embarkation of troops, or otherwise afford help to the enemy. The war office was good enough to state that it did not suspect me of such activities. Nevertheless, a power only intended to guard against them was used by the military authorities to hamper my movements, and to restrict my opportunities for propounding arguments which they evidently did not know how to answer except by force.

Some amusing results followed from this prohibition. I had arranged (mainly for the innocent purpose of earning my living) to give a course of six lectures on the philosophical principles of politics in various large towns. Some of these happened to be in prohibited areas, and I was, therefore, unable to fulfil my engagements in those towns without the express permission of the war office. I stated publicly, in print, that my lectures would not be concerned with the war, but this was not enough to satisfy the war office. They asked me to give an honorable undertaking that I would not infringe the defense of the realm regulations. This I could not do, since these regulations are so framed that every one who speaks or writes must necessarily infringe them.

THE result of the war office prohibition has been, of course, to afford an immense advertisement to my lectures, causing them to be much more widely attended, where I can give them, than they would otherwise be. In prohibited areas, they have been read by friends to crowded audiences. The first lecture of the course, on "Political Ideals," was read before 1000 people in Glasgow by Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, a man whom the Government dare not offend because of his power in a vital industry. The matter has been repeatedly debated in Parliament, and ministers have had such a poor case that they had to descend to statements directly contrary to the facts, as for example, that they had asked me to give an undertaking not to do propaganda in America, and that I had refused. No hint of such a request ever reached me. The publicity which they dread, and which in other cases they have usually succeeded in avoiding, has been forced upon them in my case, largely owing to the fact that my proposed visit to Harvard was prevented. If they had permitted this visit, my time would have been occupied in preparing and delivering lectures on ethics and mathematical logic. As it is, most of my time has been free for the activities which they dislike. So much for the wisdom of interference with free speech.

The authorities have recently made repeated offers to me to withdraw all orders against me if I will cease to agitate for better treatment for the conscientious objectors. But this I cannot do. I have never urged any one not to enlist, tho the authorities say and most people believe that I have done so. The principle for which I stand is liberty of conscience—a principle universally accepted before the war, even by those who now attack me. I have urged the Government not to prosecute men for their genuine convictions, and I have urged the public to bring pressure to bear on the Government to this end. At first those who stood for a reasonable treatment of the conscientious objectors were very few. Gradually, as these few succeeded in making the facts known in spite of the penalties for so doing, public sympathy largely changed, until even the Archbishop of Canterbury demanded less cruel penalties. Solitary confinement, dark cells, irons, bread and water, brutal insults from commanding officers, and often gross physical ill-treatment, proved the courage and genuineness of the victims. Now, the worst features of the persecution are at an end. The men who have come before the tribunals recently have usually been awarded civil work of national importance, not work in the non-combatant corps, and a revision of sentences has

extended this change to those who were sentenced earlier. The proportion of shirkers among those who claim to be conscientious objectors is very small, because the obloquy which has to be endured is, for most people, much harder to bear than the trenches; and this fact has gradually come to be recognized. The chief problem remaining is as to those who will not accept what is called "work of national importance." Among such men are included most of the leaders of the movement, and probably a majority of those who realize the full implications of resistance to participation in war. They argue that they are already doing the work for which, in their own opinion, they are best fitted, and that if they are asked to change their occupation, it is with a view to organizing the nation's resources for war.

Is it to be supposed that, under such circumstances, I can pledge myself to do nothing further on behalf of the conscientious objectors? The agitation in which I have borne a part has already achieved a very notable success. Those who are willing to do civil "work of national importance" are now allowed to do so, whatever may have been the original sentence of the tribunal, provided their subsequent conduct has given evidence of their genuineness. They are a very large section, and in regard to them the main battle is won. I think it is fair to claim that this measure of toleration, imperfect as it is, reflects credit on the British nation and the British Governments; no continental power, I am convinced, would have hesitated to shoot men who refused military service at such a time as the present. But the work remains incomplete so long as those whose consciences can only be satisfied by absolute exemption are kept in prison. The success of the agitation hitherto is an encouragement to persistence in it, and the sufferings of those still in prison (including many of my personal friends) make it quite impossible to withdraw from the agitation until they are set at liberty. Until that day comes, it is impossible for me honorably to enter into any compact with the Government.

What further developments may be in store I cannot tell, but I make no doubt that, as hitherto, they will do more damage to the Government than to their intended victims. And in the end it will have been established that belief in the brotherhood of man is not in itself a crime.

Cambridge, England

SIZING UP BOYS

WE measure everything nowadays, including our children—their stature, their spelling, their morals, their sense of humor. The physical measurements are valuable in that they give us definite information about the child's development, and stimulate the formation of right physical and mental habits, by drawing upon the child's own interest in his "record."

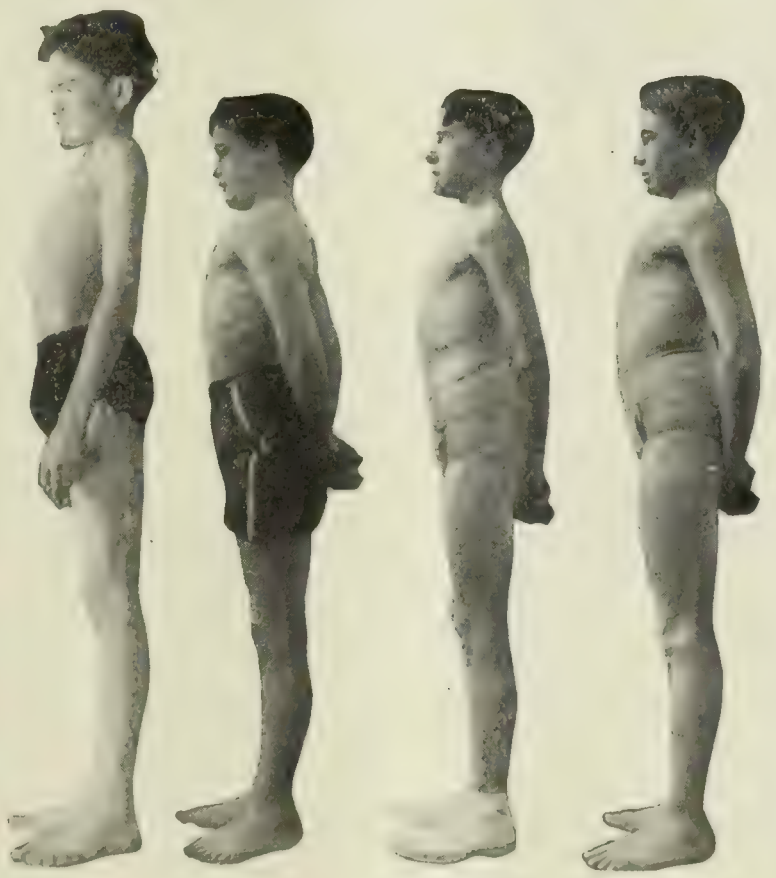
In order to derive any benefit from them, however, we must have standards. It has been customary to compare the measurements of a child from time to time, in order to discover the "gain." Thus, if a boy is four pounds heavier than he was a year ago, we are content to call this his gain. But we do not consider what the normal gain of this particular kind of boy should have been in one year. In spite of the four pounds, he may really have been better developed, relatively, last year than he is now.

Again, Dr. E. Hitchcock of Amherst has averaged large numbers of measurements, and has constructed a table showing a "standard" weight for each hight. This is on the assumption that for any given hight the average of many boys gives a "normal" weight. But it is a well known fact that for any given hight there may be people of widely varying weights who are all equally normal and healthy.

Dr. William H. Hastings, of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, goes a step farther. He sorted his hight and weight measurements by ages. Then he determined what he considers a normal range of weights for each hight at any given age. Thus according to these measurements, a boy of fifteen years who is five feet four inches tall ought to weigh about 119 pounds.

But according to Mr. Charles K. Taylor, who has been making experiments with growing boys in a number of large public and private schools, and in a large summer camp, for many years, the first conditions for establishment of worth-while standards in this field is the recognition of the fact that boys are of several distinct types. There are tall, "skinny" boys, and short, stocky boys, and several other types. All of these may be perfectly healthy, and all of them are equally "normal." Four of these types are illustrated below. These boys are all of the same age and range from four feet ten inches in hight to five feet four inches.

Mr. Taylor, instead of using averages, uses the "type" method for establishing his standards. He has sorted all of the boys into five main groups, the slender type, the slender-medium, the medium type, the medium-heavy type and the heavy type. Then he selected what he considers well developed representatives of each type for every hight. The measurements of these selected individuals are used to construct standards for their respective type groups. Mr. Taylor finds that about 10 per cent of the boys in any group conform very closely to this standard, and he claims that this standard is fair to all the boys, since it is within the possibilities of attainment.



	Hight	Weight	Shoulder Girth	Chest Girth	Chest Expansion	Hips	Thighs	Calves
Boy 1.....	64	103	35¼	29½	3	31	17	12
(Taylor)...	64	100	35⅝	27⅛	4	29¾	18¾	11¾
Boy 2.....	60¼	92	36	30	3¼	30½	18	12¼
(Taylor)...	60	92	35⅜	28⅛	3¾	30⅝	18⅝	12
Boy 3.....	58¾	91	35½	28	2	30½	19	12½
(Taylor)...	58	91	35⅞	28	3⅜	30⅝	18¾	12¾
Boy 4.....	61½	112	40½	31½	2½	33¼	20½	13⅜
(Taylor)...	61	112	38⅝	30⅜	4⅛	34	20⅛	13¼

In the table are given the actual measurements of the four boys shown in the picture, together with the measurements of the Taylor standards for the respective types which are arranged solely on a hight-weight basis irrespective of age. The close agreement between the measurements of these boys and the "standards" for their hight-weight combinations is very striking when we consider that these healthy, well developed boys would be noticeably "underweight" or "overweight" by Dr. Hastings' standards. According to Taylor's method, boy number 1 is 91 per cent standard, boy number 2, 100 per cent; boy number 3, 97 per cent, and boy number 4, 102 per cent.



MR. PURINTON

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED FROM YOU

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

THE prospects of life are the hills we climb from the valleys of retrospect. We see our great lessons by looking backward, we learn them by looking inward, we apply them by looking outward, we improve them by looking onward, we preserve them by looking upward.

I have been looking backward, over the two years in which my work has been done for the readers of The Independent. We should all take a little breathing-spell at the opening of a new year, depart from our accustomed haunts and habits, view ourselves as some one else, and gain a clear, new perspective to live by for a twelvemonth. A new year is not really a new year till it offers a new outlook.

To vary the monotony of being always a teacher, I will now consider myself the student, and you the teacher of modern efficiency. And I will repeat, gladly and gratefully, some of the lessons *you* have taught *me*. A teacher is as wise as he proves willing to learn from those he teaches. While some of the lessons to be recited here had been learned in the fourteen years of efficiency study preceding my work for The Independent, I will name the lessons all together, and tell what I know, as a young scholar who has studied hard always likes to do!

The recitation of a lesson should start with reflection, and end with action. The purpose of this recitation is to help us all *do* bigger and better things for our work, ourselves, and each other, in the year just opening.

1. *I have learned that almost everybody worth while has an unsolved problem.* It may be of work, or business, or health, or finance, or education, or vocation, or opportunity, or personality, or marriage, or home, or religion, or service. The wide range of these problems, and their complexity, you have doubtless observed in reading the Efficiency Question Box letters and replies. Now the great demand for our work lies in the great defect of the modern world, which I consider to be the elevation of the institution over the individual. Eighty per cent of the queries you have sent us should have been answered by some institution in your home town. But the majority of civilized institutions are not awake to the need or trend of the times, even in their own field, which is to study, help, train, evolve, express the individual. The five basic institutions of society are the home, the school, the church, the health resort, the business or professional concern. They all neglect the individual. Now, if a person happens to be dull, sleepy and lazy — as most persons do happen, he settles into a mold of life created by the institution, he asks no disturbing questions, he undertakes no perilous feats. He gets nowhere, and he dies regularly and safely, thirty years too soon. But when a man or woman really wakes up, and sets out to do something big, real and hard, questions arise that no established institution can solve, because the institution is made to fit commonplace folk—others are not wanted. Right here is the reason for our work, its aim being to locate the problem, difficulty or desire that seems to you most important, then to solve it, or help you solve it, or refer you to somebody who can help you solve it. We are delighted to see how many hundreds of school, church, business and home officials are now following the methods of The Independent Efficiency Service; and we hope for the time when a large proportion of our work as suggested here may be incorporated and exemplified in the institution, where it belongs.

2. *I have learned that everywhere human nature responds, freely and quickly, to the right sort of appeal.* Our work for the readers of The Independent was so new in character and scope that we looked for but a gradual response. Yet in the first two years several thousand queries and problems have been sent us for solution, from every state in the Union, also Canada, Greenland, South America, England, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, and other foreign countries. The ages of inquirers have run from nine to seventy-three years. Hundreds of occupations have been represented. The richest and the poorest have mingled happily in our mail; the sumptuous letter of a corporation president worth many millions has lain on our desk be-

side a pitiful scrawl from a day-laborer who sent his ungrammatical plea on a soiled scrap of waste paper. A remarkable feature has been the number of invitations to lecture on Efficiency topics before such gatherings as those of Chautauqua Institution, American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Cash Register Company, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Vocational Guidance Association, New York Y. M. C. A., New York City Federation of Churches. This demand, altogether, is without parallel in Efficiency work. But we have only made a fair start on the road we have mapped out. The success of a man's work is the sum of the man's desire to know more and do better. By your wonderful expression of need, interest and appreciation, you have impelled us to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge and the activities of service for 1917. We thank you for your inspiration, we hope for your coöperation as the new developments are announced.

3. *I have learned that difficulties are the waymarks of destiny.* The largest natures have the largest needs. A rowboat has few problems—an ocean liner has many. Stay in the shallows of experience and life remains to you a child's puddle of safety; launch out on the sea of mental and spiritual adventure if you would know the rewards of life—and the risks that go before! The multiplicity of a man's problems are a fair measure of the capacity of his mind. If you have no struggle, anxiety or problem big enough to keep you awake nights, you should see a doctor —your mind is paralyzed or stunted. The time to worry is when you have nothing to worry about. For then you are stagnating. I write this to cheer and encourage the hosts of our readers who imagine their lot peculiarly hard. If I could tell you of the battles most great men have had to fight to a finish and without the help we are now trying to give you—I think you would all smile at your troubles. Not hardship is to be feared, but ignorance or weakness or idleness in the face of hardship.

WHAT TO LIVE FOR

4. *I have learned that the basic art of life is to analyze yourself, and the basic science to evolve yourself.* Many and pitiful are the examples of those in high places who do not know what they are living for. Teachers, ministers, doctors, parents, others of great influence, write and ask us to help them find and fill the purpose of their lives. They who should be teaching others have to be taught themselves. How long will our great schools of America tolerate such a condition? Recently, in talking before an assemblage of thinking men and women, I asked how many of them knew they had found, and were doing, the special work they had come here to do. In that large roomful of people, I was the only one to raise the hand. I am doing my work, and finding therein a joy, purpose and reward great enough to carry me over and beyond the many hard places in every human life. Are you doing your work? How do you know? How are you going to know? Have you analyzed yourself, deeply, honestly, bravely, and often? The test tables accompanying the Independent articles should serve you well, if used faithfully. A man's estimate of himself is the cornerstone of his future. Don't gamble on a cornerstone that crumbles. Make your cornerstone firm and true.

LACKING IN PERSPECTIVE?

5. *I have learned that some Independent readers are lacking in perspective.* Here is one who sternly demands, *Why* have we not answered his Question Box letter, that he wrote weeks ago, and that called for immediate reply? This brother fails to consider that he is only one of many thousand Independent readers, all of whom have equal chance in the Question Box; that we must answer letters in turn, and before his came hundreds may have been awaiting reply, and that, paying nothing, he has a right to demand nothing. Looking a gift horse in the mouth is a fine way to get yourself bitten or sneezed at. Here is another reader who sends a five-page letter in hieroglyphics of an unknown tongue, going back to the flood, on to the millennium, and down to the abysmal depths of emotional gore. It is human nature to put this document aside till all other letters shall be answered. This we proceed to do, and I have no idea when the dear sister will obtain her answer. Here is another letter.

This one has five knotty problems on a single page, with an urgent request that we solve each fully, then elaborate comments and furnish ideas of our own regarding the writer. If we said what we thought about the writer, he would not take any of our advice. Please, good friends, limit your Question Box letter to 100 words or less, and to three principal queries or problems; have letters typewritten if possible; and remember to exercize patience, if your answer should be somewhat delayed by the volume of our correspondence, and our desire to be fair to all.

6. *I have learned that a national weekly publication is the right medium for starting a work of real value among real people.* The monthly magazine is remote, leisurely, unconnected; the weekly periodical is vital, intimate, necessary, combining the speed of the newspaper with the dignity of the magazine. Dropping into metaphor, we may say that books are the meat of literature, magazines are the pastry, newspapers are the spice, weekly periodicals are the bread. In several thousand high schools and colleges, and many thousand more offices, homes and libraries, The Independent is now the bread of the people's intellectual diet. Because of this, our work has grown amazingly. We believe that any man or institution with a message, a service, or a product of universal appeal should focus on the weekly publication by some original method of reaching the heart and mind.

7. *I have learned that building a good foundation for a life work must be long, tedious, burdensome.* When a boy of twenty-five or thirty among our readers laments that he has not achieved great success, I have to smile at his youthful impatience. Twenty years ago, the work we have now fairly begun was the night-and-day dream of my heart. Fifteen years ago, it was the purpose, plan, schedule, of my life. Yet only now do results appear in a large way, to justify the hope and aim of so many years. What have I been doing all this time? Getting ready. What finally makes a man well known is what he first knows well. Fifteen years were devoted to special training, after nine years had been spent in college walls. Young fellows ask me how they can learn efficiency as a profession. I now answer them. "Put in twenty-four years getting ready; learn to do your maximum with minimum rewards; plan each day with your whole life work in view; cover the world in your scheme of preparation; conquer your own habits and temperament; see your goal as the one big thing in life; and laugh at a thousand obstacles mountain-high!"

CONSIDER THESE THINGS

8. *I have learned a few diverse things of possible interest.* Among them are the following: That sickness is unnecessary, poverty a disgrace, and worry a confession; that the unfortunate need not sympathy but science; that a man gets in life just what he is willing to pay for, and a big success calls for a big sacrifice; that leadership lies in the habit of giving the most and best service; that a new idea every day should be the rule of the man who wants to keep his brain alive; that reform should be constructive, entertaining, sympathetic and scientific; that last year's knowledge cannot meet this year's need; that to arrive anywhere you must harness fact and feeling together, and make Will the driver of them both; that failure is the surest road to success; that many college graduates have never been taught how to work, how to think, how to eat, how to save money, how to find themselves, how to become good citizens, how to do much of anything worth while; that, accordingly, the college system of America has to be improved if we are going to face like men the world-battle of industry and economy just ahead; that parents, in view of their responsibility, are the most ignorant members of a community, and need high-power education more than their children do; that preachers, teachers and doctors in the United States are poorly, feebly and fallaciously taught and equipped for their life work; that marriage, the most vital and subliminal experience on earth, is the most neglected and abused; that the real hero is the man willing to face the truth about himself, and eager and brave and strong enough to make himself over, at any cost to his pride or personal comfort; that happiness belongs to every one by the resource of Nature and the intent of God.



THE MADONNA AND CHILD





THE RETURN TO

MASTER

BY SYLVES

AUTHOR OF "THE QUE

THE great event of the year in American art has been the unveiling of the new mural paintings by John S. Sargent in the Boston Public Library. For some months now the artist has been engaged in finishing this work and providing an adequate setting. This substantially completes the great scheme for a consistent mural decoration of the library arranged for by the architects, Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, something like twenty-five years ago. It was in 1895 that the first decorations were put in place: a section of the Abbey frieze for the Delivery Room, "The Quest of the Holy Grail," and the first installment of the Sargent decorations. Some years later the Abbey work was completed, a second instalment of the Sargent decorations was put in place, and the great series for the staircase hall by Puvis de Chavannes was finished. Altho three panels yet remain to be filled by Mr. Sargent, the effect of his work in the large staircase hall of the Special Libraries floor is already one of completion.

In its dimensions, long, narrow and with a barrel-arch ceiling, the hall resembles one of the superbly decorated chapels often to be seen in European churches and palaces. The consistently carried out decorative scheme makes an impression of large and satisfying unity. Mr. Sargent's aim has been to depict the development of the religious motives underlying the Scriptural beliefs of our civilization, as exprest in the name chosen for the series: "Judaism and Christianity—a Sequence of Mural Decorations."

The series begins with the large composition filling the

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EN *and* JUDGMENT



THE MADONNA OF SORROWS

MURALS

ER BAXTER

OF THE HOLY GRAIL"

Old Testament end of the hall, the part first completed, showing the Jewish people turning away from the false gods of polytheism to Jehovah, the one true God. Facing this section the New Testament end of the hall contains the work next completed: "The Dogma of the Redemption." Byzantine in treatment, its main elements are the great Crucifix in relief, the three identical figures of the Godhead, and a beautiful frieze of angels balancing the celebrated "Frieze of the Prophets" at the opposite end. Since placing these paintings Mr. Sargent has for some years been at work on the remaining features of the series, the task involving much painstaking research.

This new work includes first the completion of the New Testament end with a series of panels depicting "the theme of the Virgin." This subject occupies the sides and ceiling of the arch, serving as a rich framework for "The Redemption." As in the former, the traditional conceptions are adhered to, but the dogma being of later date the treatment adopted is in the freer forms of the Renaissance. In opposite niches of the walls are two contrasting conceptions of the Virgin: "The Madonna and Child" and the "Mater Dolorosa," the Madonna of Sorrows. These important subjects by our American master should rank with the great Madonnas of the world.

Developed out of these two paintings, a series of ten panels occupies the arch together with a large gold medallion at the apex filled with low-reliefs. This series illustrates the Mysteries of the Rosary: the Five Joyful, the Five Sor-

rowful, and the Five Glorious Mysteries—the ecstasies of joy and of sorrow blending themselves in the transporting glorious mysteries of the medallion reliefs—this part of the decorative scheme culminating in the golden splendor of the Coronation of the Virgin. Paintings of related subsidiary figures and emblems fill the spaces of the arch outside the panels.

As the work progressed Mr. Sargent concluded that the sense of decorative unity demanded for the treatment of the hall called for a series of paintings in the six lunettes in the barrel-arch ceiling. Accordingly he has somewhat modified the architectural elements of the hall for the sake of an adequate setting. In this work he has entered upon the domains of architecture and ornamental design, as well as that of sculpture.

The two lunettes are occupied by two trilogies devoted respectively to Hebraic and Christian themes—the three Jewish subjects being "The Law," "Gog and Magog" and "The Messianic Era"; the three Christian, "The Judgment," "Hell," and "The Passing of Souls into Heaven." In the Christian trilogy there is a continuity of theme and a corresponding unity in composition; the Jewish trilogy is made up of three detached phases of tradition and doctrine, altho related by the fact that disregard of the Divine Law leads to the final destruction of the material world represented by "Gog and Magog" (a subject terribly suggestive of the present world conflict), while the return of the race to compliance with the Law brings the Messiah to lead it into the Golden Age of a restored Eden.

It seems safe to say that "The Law" will be recognized as the masterpiece of the whole decorative sequence, while for exquisite beauty "The Messianic Era" must rank high as an achievement. In the Christian trilogy, as in the work at the New Testament end, traditional conceptions have been followed with no attempt to modify historic theological tenets by modernistic interpretations. Mr. Sargent, however, has authorized the announcement that in the wall-paintings that remain to be done more freedom in treatment may be looked for.

This great sequence exhibits Mr. Sargent's genius in two ways that have not been so manifest in his fame as a painter of portraits: his passion for pure beauty in line, form, and color, released for ideal expression in the opportunity here given; and the mastery of decorative synthesis in his remarkable fulfilment of the diverse demands made by this undertaking. As a decorative scheme the primary requirement has been the coördination of the elements in form and color called for. On a groundwork of soft grays represented by the masonry of walls and ceiling we have dominant chords of red and green with splendid accentuations in gold, while the mural quality is conveyed by a plastic treatment that retains the stone-like values of the ground tones.

This plastic treatment is both actual and marvelously simulated, as in the abundance of mass and detail carried out in relief, and in the generally sculpturesque conception of the main figure-elements. Whoever has had the privilege of watching Mr. Sargent at work has had convincing testimony that genius is the capacity for taking infinite pains.

Boston, Massachusetts

FERRETS AND SKUNKS FOR SALE

BY ALBERT SIDNEY GREGG

WITHOUT waiting for me to make the request, he reached down into a pen of wriggling young ferrets, caught one by the tail, pulled it up, rested its forefeet on the edge of the cage, and slipt his hand along the ferret's body and got a firm grip back of its ears so it could not turn its head suddenly and bite.

Thus did C. M. Sackett, manager of a big ferret colony "somewhere in America" (near Ashland, Ohio) introduce me to one of his bloodthirsty little rat killers. The ferret was about twelve inches in length, slim, and muscular, with white fur, short legs, a tail five inches long, small ears, a pointed nose, pink eyes, and strong, sharp teeth set in powerful jaws.

"This barn," he said as we walked along, "is one of three in this colony, and is similar to others used in this part of the country. It is 200 feet long, 12 feet wide, with a 4 foot aisle, and has 200 pens, each pen being 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 30 inches high. The ends next the aisle, as you see, are covered with netting made of heavy wire. That accounts for the noise of the ferrets as we walk along. They spring into the netting as if they were trying to escape, but that is not the case. They merely want to see what is coming.

"We have capacity here for 4500 ferrets a season. We sell them to hunters and to hotel men. A ferret is utterly fearless, and will attack an animal many times its size. A rabbit hunter will carry a trained ferret in a bag, and when a rabbit runs into a hole the ferret is put into the hole to chase the rabbit out. As the rabbit leaves the hole it is either shot or caught. Ferrets are coming into general use in the West in hunting gophers, and prairie dogs. As rat catchers they have no equal. Rats are mortally afraid of ferrets, and as soon as a ferret is put in a barn, house or boat harboring rats, there is a quick exodus of rodents. Ferrets will also attack and kill big rats singly, but their chief value is in causing rats to leave a building in a drove. They are far better than rat poison, for when using ferrets there is no danger of dead rats lodging in the walls where they cannot be reached and removed. Ferret fur, commonly known as fitch, is slowly coming into use, and doubtless some day there will be a big market for ferret furs."



MANAGER OF THE FERRET COLONY

"Does it cost very much to start in the business of raising ferrets?"

"Not very much. A pair can be purchased for about $5, the price differing according to the season, and as they breed twice a year with litters ranging from four to six, they will increase rapidly. The trouble is that very few know just how to care for such animals. They are as sensitive as babies, and die off easily when they take sick. Ferret farms are always from three to five miles from town, so the town's dogs cannot spread distemper among the ferrets. There is a big and growing market for ferrets, but it takes long experience to know how to handle them. One year I had to send back $900 because I did not have enough ferrets in stock and could not buy enough from neighboring colonies to fill my orders."

After we had gone the rounds Sackett took me into a part of the barn not entirely devoted to rat killers.

"What do you think of those beauties," he asked with a twinkle in his eye, pointing to a pen. One glance was enough. I caught my nose and jumped back, while Sackett laughed heartily.

He had introduced me to a pen of skunks!

The pen was full of the restless little black and white animals, running to and fro. One of them, I remember, had a beautiful bushy black and white tail that curled up over his back like a plume.

"Don't be alarmed," said Sackett, encouragingly. "They can't shoot. They have been deodorized. You know there is a growing demand for skunk fur, and I am getting in line to supply the demand."

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



Ice-boating is good fun, too, with all the exhilaration of speed and risk enough to be interesting. To manage a sharp turn like the racing boat above isn't as easy as it looks

What does winter mean to you? If it's skiing, you'll probably wish you were Morris Roko, taking the jump at the Toytown (Massachusetts) carnival





A rather cruel contrast—this picture of an Austrian sentinel in the Carpathians. Winter is the time for action and it's hard to imagine a more desolate job than his



Photographs Copyright by International Film

And here is a snow scene that might be our own North Woods. But the men with guns are really French war scouts



© Newman Travel Talks and Brown & Dawson

Rumors of war—and war. *Above: some Japanese schoolboys going thru their daily setting up drill under an army officer*



Underwood & Underwood

Another view of militarism. A remarkable photograph of "the curtain of fire," frequently mentioned in the dispatches, and adopted by both armies to clear the way for infantry attack. It is a poignant picture of war's devastation



Central News

Modern warfare isn't entirely machine-made yet. Here, for instance, are some "dogs of war" setting out to save the wounded

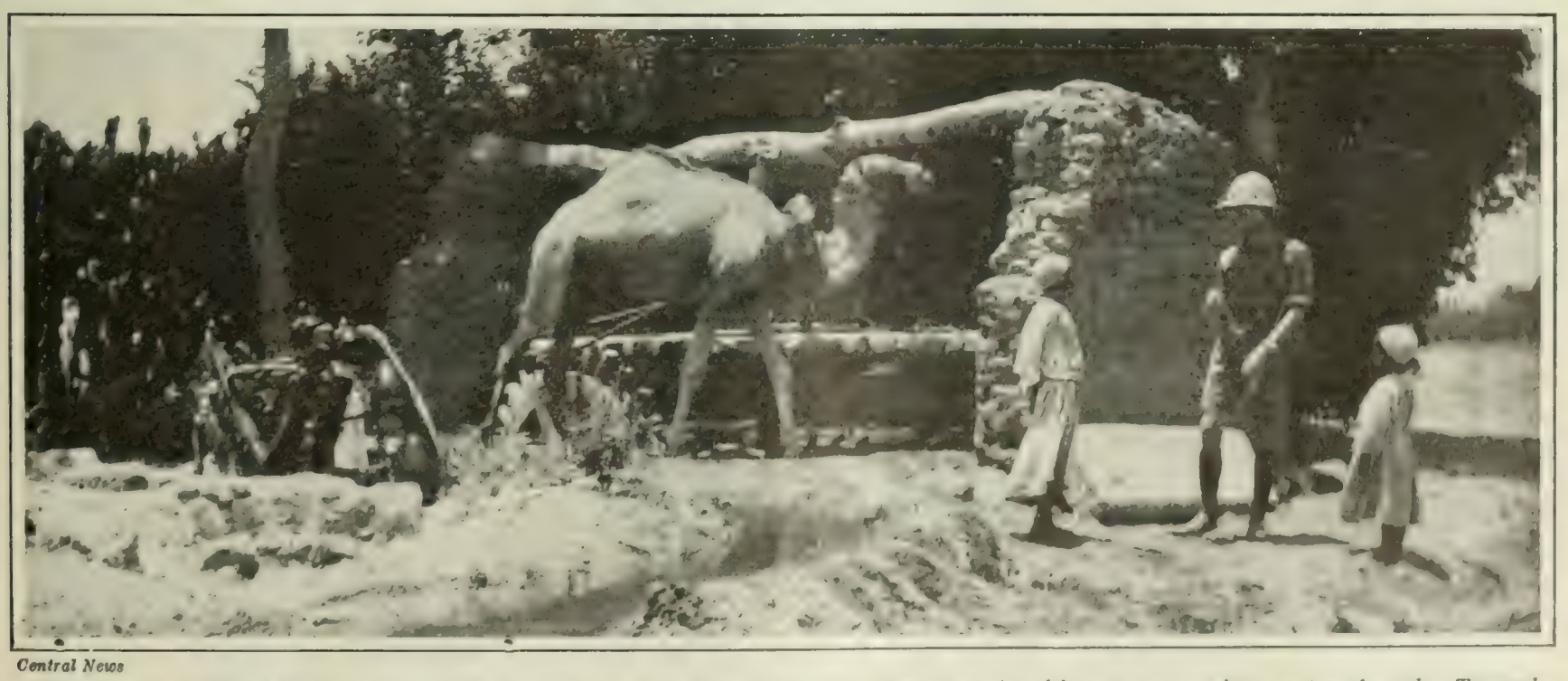


© *Bain*



© *Underwood & Underwood*

In the trenches are "Liason" dogs, to carry important messages. And pigeons have proved more trustworthy than wireless



Central News

The camel, Kipling's "hairy, scairy oont," has his share in this war, too—in this case pumping water for the Tommies

NEWS OF EFFICIENCY

Mr. Perley Morse's criticism of government methods in a recent issue of The Independent has called forth the following interesting rejoinder from Mr. E. Johannes, disbursing clerk, of the Department of Commerce:

The writer of the article reaches the conclusion that the Government is not getting a dollar's worth for every dollar expended. Sight is lost of the fact that the Government is not a profit making institution, and the writer of the article falls into the error common to many accountants that a business or an operation which does not show a dollar and cents profit in its accounting methods is a business which is not profitably conducted. Many Government activities deal with problems the solution of which brings large benefits to the people of the country which it represents, but no dollar and cents value to such profits can be set up because nowhere in Government accounting do they appear.

Scientific men in the Bureau of Standards after a careful analysis and study developed methods making available to the pottery maker American clays which before could not be used. The result is that American manufacturers have established factories for the use of American clays in making pottery heretofore exclusively purchased abroad, benefiting the manufacturer, the owner of the clay land and the purchaser. Where can the Government set up in a ledger a profit on this activity?

Each year millions of fish are hatched by the Bureau of Fisheries, and planted in the waters of the United States. These fish are produced at large cost and the debit side of the Government ledger shows this expense, but we cannot set up on the other side the value to the people of the United States of these fish. The lobster industry, prostrated and almost wiped out, on the New England coast, has been reëstablished by the Government. This activity cost money, a debit in the Government ledger, but you cannot show the benefit resulting to the people of the United States as a credit on the same ledger.

The tile fish industry established by the Bureau of Fisheries at a cost of approximately $1,200,000, has resulted in the hatching and marketing of fish whose value average from $500,000 to $600,000 each year, not on a Government ledger but to the people of the United States.

Criticism of the Government buying method is made, but sight is lost of the fact that the thing complained of as not existing does exist. There is a central contracting and purchasing agency, which was established by Congress June 17, 1910. This agency has standardized supplies and makes annual contracts for the whole service. The catalog of the articles purchased in this manner by the Government is a printed volume of 460 quarto pages, which contains a list of supplies ranging from pencils and pens to automobile trucks and hospital equipment. In many cases the Government buys more cheaply and more accurately than private concerns.

In the concluding statement in the article the inference is left that Government accounting methods are based upon slipshod and haphazard methods. This is not so. The Comptroller of the Treasury keeps books of general account of receipts and expenditures. and a controlling account with each Government department, which is kept in balance with the books of each department. Under his direction the Government accounts are being continually audited. It is true that the Government does not use the budget system, but that is due to our system of government which does not contemplate at the present time the use of a budget as the basis of expenditures. The law carefully defines the steps necessary to call to the attention of Congress the need for appropriations for the various activities of the Government, and it is Congress alone which determines the extent to which such recommendations for appropriations shall be accepted.

* * *

Mr. Henry Woodhouse, governor of the Aero Club of America, who was one of the delegates from the National Institute of Efficiency to the annual convention of the American Civic Association, held in Washington in December, said many things about aerial efficiency that would have sounded Wellsian from one less authoritative. "The time has come," he remarked, "when every city must establish aerodromes, terminals where aircraft passengers and merchandise can land. Considering that we have aeroplanes capable of traveling easily at a speed of 125 miles an hour, others capable of lifting fifteen tons and that the development in aeronautics proceeds at a tremendous pace, we must admit that the aerodrome is as logical an institution in a city as the railroad station. We are growing near to the time when we shall have air-liners. We have the engineers to build them, large reliable motors to drive them, instruments to operate them, the aviators to pilot them. There are also financiers ready to finance the establishing of air lines and operate scores of these big liners."

"Aerial transportation," added Mr. Woodhouse, "will lead to beautifying the tops of cities and towns. Elevated terminals will come with the employment of dirigibles first, and then with the advent of the hovering aeroplane, which does not yet exist but is sure to come. The present high frames of buildings, such as the Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations in New York, will be fitted as aero landing places." The convention, by the way, was so interested that Mr. Woodhouse was urged to "go on" when the regular time limit had been reached—and he obligingly did go on for some little time.



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A CORPORATION PRESIDENT WHO PRACTISES EFFICIENCY

Alfred C. Bedford, just elected president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey

* * *

"He made it his business to know all about the job that was just ahead of his"—that is the secret, in the opinion of those who know him, of the rise of Joseph Dixon Lewis from the position of office boy to that of controller of three concerns with a total capitalization of $150,000,000. These concerns are the N. K. Fairbank Company, of Chicago, whose office he first entered thirty years ago and whose president he has just become; the American Cotton Oil Company, and the Union Seed and Fertilizer Company. Mr. Lewis is not so willing to attribute his success to a single principle. He has quite a number of business life maxims, such as: "Rise early, work late, play hard, be merry, don't worry and be good."

* * *

Mr. A. C. Bedford is another business man who attributes his success mainly to hard work. He was lately made president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the triumph of a career which began humbly thirty-four years ago with a clerkship in a dry goods store.

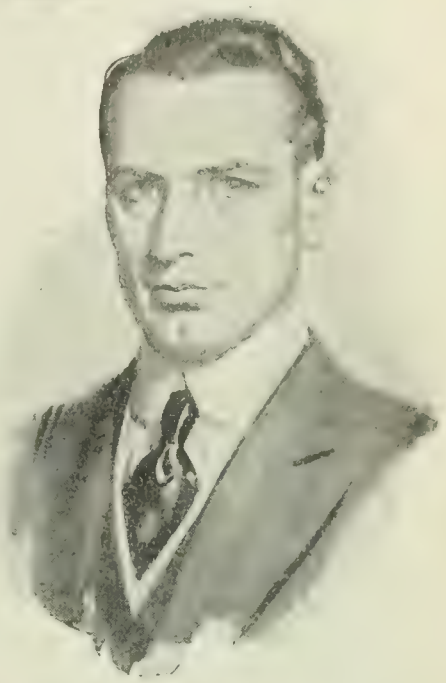
* * *

Among the delegates appointed by National Institute of Efficiency to the annual session of the American Mining Congress, held at Chicago during November last, was Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University, and a member of the Institute's Board of Governors, who contributed to the proceedings an effective paper discussing the position of engineers toward the question of water power development in the West.

* * *

Another of the delegates, Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, who is also a member of the Board of Governors, was invited to address the Congress on the reservation of oil lands for the navy. In his own unavoidable absence, Rear-Admiral Peary very appropriately secured the attendance at the Congress of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, who gave a widely-quoted address on the subject upon which Rear-Admiral Peary was first invited to speak.

Enters a new business at $100,000 a year



The Board of Directors of a gigantic wholesale grocery concern had gathered to select a new president.

A keen, broad-minded director arose and said: "I know the man we want." He named the president of a great National Bank.

"What!" cried one astonished director, "what does a banker know about *our business?*"

"This man knows more than just banking," was the answer. "Banking, like wholesaling, is only one phase of business. This man is not limited to any one field. He knows all the departments of business—finance, economics, organization, selling, accounting." They discussed the matter from all standpoints. Finally they unanimously agreed to get him if they could.

The banker accepted the presidency of the wholesale grocery concern at a salary of $100,000.

In a surprisingly short time he had completely reorganized the whole concern.

New, well-planned office short cuts replaced the old, roundabout methods.

Means of shipment and distribution were completely revolutionized. And today this company is reaping the benefits of the changes made in the form of increased dividends amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The inspiring success of this banker, in a business totally new to him, was the result of his broad business training. His greatness lay in his knowledge of business fundamentals. Each move, each decision he made, was backed up by a clear, intelligent grasp of the *why* and the *how* of the problems he had to solve.

The problems this man had to face were far more complicated than those listed below. Yet these comparatively simple problems are the very rocks upon which business careers are smashed. Sooner or later, you too, will meet these questions. How will you answer them?

Do you know why most inexperienced promoters fail trying to raise money for a new business, and how to avoid their mistakes .....?

Do you know the vital difference to a business man between "getting a loan" and "discounting his note," and when each is necessary.....?

Can you answer a letter of complaint so as to satisfy the complainant and yet preserve the firm's prestige.....?

What are the essentials a business man should watch for and satisfy himself on before he signs his name to a business paper.....?

By comparison of a series of financial statements, can you tell whether the business is going as it should, and then put your finger on the weakness or strength shown.....?

Can you analyze the market of a proposition so as to tell accurately whether it will be cheaper to sell direct by mail, or thru usual trade channels ..... ?

The knowledge that carries men thru

You cannot catalog the answers to these broad questions. Circumstances vary. But the big underlying principles always remain the same. It is the knowledge of the basic principles that carries men thru to success.

It is this broad grasp of the fundamentals of business that the Alexander Hamilton Institute is giving to more than 50,000 business men today.

The Modern Business Course and Service of the Alexander Hamilton Institute gives you a logical foundation on which to build your future business knowledge and experience. All departments of business are covered and presented to you in interesting, practical form.

The kind of men enrolled

Presidents of big corporations are often enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute along with ambitious young clerks in their employ. Among the 50,000 subscribers are such men as H. C. Osborn, President, American Multigraph Sales Co.; Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Mfg. Co.; Geo. M. Verity, President of the American Rolling Mills; Wm. H. Ingersoll, Marketing Manager of the biggest watch company in the world; N. A. Hawkins, General Sales Manager of the Ford Motor Co.—and scores of others equally prominent.

Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing are represented in the Advisory Council of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. This Council includes Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge E. H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, and Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist.

"Forging Ahead in Business"

A careful reading of this 135-page book, "Forging Ahead in Business," copy of which we will send you free, will repay you many times over. It will help measure what you know—what you don't know, and what you should know—to make success *sure*. If you feel uncertain of yourself, if you long for bigger responsibilities, power, influence, money—this Course and Service will fit you to grasp the opportunities that are bound to come to those who are prepared.

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THE NEW BOOKS

FAR SOUTH IN FICTION

Lovers of the old-fashioned leisurely novel rich in naïve descriptions of food and clothes and customs, the novel that takes time to reveal personalities and the interaction of many lives, should read *El Supremo*, A Romance of the Great Dictator of Paraguay, by Edward Lucas White. The dictator, called "El Supremo," was Don Jose Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia, who reigned over Paraguay from 1813 to 1840, one of the most remarkable men of the age in which he lived. Mr. White has enriched our literature by giving us this absorbing account of the man as history and legend show him, of his court and the plots and conspiracies that surrounded him. Poniards in the hands of temperamental gentlemen and ladies flash thru the story and punctuate the piquant and fascinating conversations of the dictator with his young American friend, William Hawthorne. This novel is one to read all day and all night until it is finished.

El Supremo, by E. L. White. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.90.

DISRAELI

Without question Disraeli was the most interesting figure in the political life of England in the nineteenth century. Even his opponents admitted that he was everlastingly interesting, at no matter what stage of his quite unconventional and oftentimes audacious political, literary and social career. There can be few of Disraeli's political opponents now left in England; few men who faced him either in the House of Commons or the House of Lords. Those of his old opponents who do survive must admit after reading the fourth volume of the Monypenny-Buckle biography that Disraeli, in his long political life, did much more than merely make himself interesting.

In the years from 1846 to 1867 he, almost single-handed, created a national party out of the wreck of the old Tory party. A party that had a policy as well as numerical strength in the constituencies and in parliament was as necessary to the political well-being of Great Britain after 1846 as a king or a queen on the throne is necessary to the constitutional system of England as it has been developed since the revolution of 1688.

Disraeli furnished the old Tory party with a policy that appealed to the English people. Numerical strength in the constituencies came almost immediately in the train of a national policy; and history records that Disraeli was the creator of the modern Conservative party—the party that was in power for twenty-three out of the forty-seven years that now lie between the second reform of the parliamentary representation in 1867 and the outbreak of the war in August, 1914.

The old Tory party was a corpse until as late as 1857. The beginning of its new and larger life came in the next ten years. This is the period that is covered with much detail in Volume IV of the biography; and for this reason this volume is likely to prove both the most interesting and the most informing of the series. Disraeli's struggles were at an end when he became premier in 1868; and while he was still pushing forward in the political world, or still engaged in securing social recognition, there was a vivid interest in his career that is not so fully sustained after he had become premier, when he was the Queen's favorite prime minister, and in sight of an earldom.

Mrs. Disraeli was always interesting for reasons quite distinct from those that explain popular interest in Disraeli himself; and there is more of Mrs. Disraeli in Volume IV than in any of the preceding volumes.

Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, by W. F. Monypenny and G. E. Buckle. Vol. iv. The Macmillan Company. $3.

A BOOK OF BURLESQUES

The cleverness of H. L. Mencken, the barbed force of his satire and the keen thrusts of his wit are never-failing attributes of his writing. His is the criticism valuable for its stimulating expression of opinion rather than for any essential fairness of its judgments. In *A Book of Burlesques* is some of Mr. Mencken's most entertaining work, skilfully depicted fantasies of life "as is." One of the funniest is the burlesque "From the Programme of a Concert," with a translation of the German source of a symphonic poem after the manner of concert programs:

> How long brood you now
> On thy disaster?
> Give heed! You hatch me soon
> An egg,
> From your long lamentation out of.

"Litanies for the Overlooked," "Seeing the World," "A Genealogical Chart of the Uplift" are all smart fun. But perhaps the most dexterous satire of the collection is "The Artist—A Drama Without Words," in which the Great Pianist, several hundred women, six critics, the six other men and a jani-

WINTER IN THE MARSH

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

I strode thru the depth of the marsh in the stark winter-tide of the year;
The pools were as glass, and the grass was umber and shriveled and sere;
And the trees waved their skeleton arms in the whirl and the swirl of the flaw,
While around there was never a sound save the crow with its ominous "caw";
The land seemed the land of the lost, of despair, desolation and dole,
And its gloom, like an evil at night, crept into the room of my soul.

Then a word, like a bird in the dusk, when the shadows have mantled the hill,
Made a song,—just a word,—but I felt the dead heart in me tremble and thrill,
Thrill to life, and my fibers and thews were as those of one ready to leap,
For I knew, on a sudden, the dolor was but as the blessing of sleep,
The slumber of sod and of rush and of fern and of leaf on the tree,
And they waited but only the word to burst from their bonds and be free.

And the word, it shall come on a day when the wind shall blow up from the south,
With the winnow of shimmering wings, and a slim pipe of gold at its mouth;
It may be at droop of the dusk, or it may be at lift of the sun,
But all of earth's tendrils shall quicken, and all of earth's waters shall run.
God molded the word, and He spake it to be a transfiguring thing,
A joy in man's ears and a symbol eternal, the magical "Spring!"

From "Ballads Patriotic and Romantic," by Clinton Scollard. Published by Laurence J. Gomme. $1.50.

tor give their unspoken meditations on an afternoon musicale.

These sketches have somewhat the flavor of Stephen Leacock's, but they are sharper, less good-humored and for the most part cynical.

A Book of Burlesques, by H. L. Mencken. John Lane Company. $1.25.

A POET'S POET

It is seldom that one meets a translation so full of the charm of words, the grace of phrase, as this putting into English by Adèle Lewisohn of an essay on *Edgar Allan Poe* by Hanns Heinz Ewers. The swift, delicate, precise sentences give no sense of translation, and it needs not the introduction to assure the reader that this German writer is artist in soul and poet in craft. His enthusiastic study, rather his pean in praise of Poe, is a distinct contribution to our growing critical literature on the poet, and the view of the tales as merely masterpieces of pot boilers is novel judgment to our ears.

Edgar Allan Poe, by H. H. Ewers, tr. Adèle Lewisohn. W. B. Huebsch. 60 cents.

HOW TO HELP

Mr. Philip Davis has collected and edited an admirable series of essays covering a large part of *The Field of Social Service*. The background of social work, community problems, social agencies, the relation of the community to the child, and a score of other topics are discussed by the best authorities and most experienced workers in their respective departments of labor. The volume well fulfills the double purpose of its editor, which was to throw some light on the larger social readjustments now taking place, and to sketch the many types of social service and agencies which are making these adjustments possible. While treating none of the subjects exhaustively, the book will furnish a broad introduction for the beginner, and will reveal to those desirous of sharing in some form of social service the opportunities and possibilities as well as the methods that may be followed. This is a valuable addition to the Welfare Series.

The Field of Social Service, by Philip Davis, Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

ABOVE THE BATTLE

The award of the Nobel prize in literature to Romain Rolland is peculiarly appropriate, since he is one of the few authors belonging to the belligerent nations who have retained a sense of internationalism thruout the terrible conflict. Before the war, in his famous novel of "Jean-Christophe," he tried to cultivate a better understanding between the French and German people, and since the war he has been in Switzerland engaged in promoting the exchange of wounded prisoners, and providing for the wants of the interned.

The volume *Au-dessus de la Mêlée*, which has just been translated as *Above the Battle*, consists of various articles and letters addrest to both sides, protesting against the unreasoning hatred that has sprung up in con-



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KODAK

Outdoors with skates and skis and coasting, when the trees are snow laden and great drifts tell the tale of last night's storm, there are pictures well worth taking.

And indoors there are group pictures and home portraits, by daylight or flashlight and in the long winter evenings, when rain and sleet make the outdoors impossible, there's good fun in developing and printing. Every step is simple by the Kodak system.

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The Independent's
Third Annual Contest
For American Schools

Eight Great Short Stories

THE Short Story is now the most popular type of fiction. It appears in a variety of forms in the pages of our newspapers, magazines and books. It is read by all classes of people. It is universal in its appeal.

The influence of the Short Story, fortunately, is almost always directed toward that which is good—manliness, honor, self-sacrifice—idealism in some form.

From an educational point of view the Short Story is the most interesting type of literature that can be put in the hands of our high school students. It is direct, vivid, forceful, appealing, and without undue effort it can be mastered as a whole.

Our high school students should know the great American Short Stories. They should know something of the trend of American fiction. They should have some knowledge of the types into which Short Stories may be divided.

Above everything else, our high school students should be influenced toward reading the best Short Stories.

The most recent syllabi in English have recommended the reading of a number of Short Stories. In harmony, therefore, with present movements in the teaching of English, and in the interests of good education generally, THE INDEPENDENT, beginning with the number for March 5, 1917, will publish EIGHT REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN SHORT STORIES—a different story every week for eight consecutive weeks. The stories to be published represent every period of American literature since the founding of the United States, and illustrate eight distinct types of the Short Story. Every story will be preceded by an introduction of several hundred words pointing out the characteristic excellence of the story, telling something concerning its relation to the general type, and giving information concerning the author and his work.

Teachers will find this series of Short Stories, and the comments upon them, an unparalleled help in awakening the interest of their pupils in the study of English. The eight stories are as follows:

1. The Legend of the Rose of the Alhambra, by Washington Irving.
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THE INDEPENDENT offers a Short Story Medal for the best essay from any school in the United States on "The Development of the American Short Story," the essay to be based upon the eight introductory articles and the eight representative Short Stories printed in THE INDEPENDENT. Any American school, private or public, elementary or secondary, may take part in the contest, but the medal cannot be awarded unless ten pupils at least compete from that school. Every competitor must complete an original essay of from 500 to 2,500 words and hand it to the judges by May tenth.

In elementary schools the school authorities shall select three judges from the faculty, pupils or outsiders (including no contestants). In secondary schools the contestants themselves may select any three judges they may wish except a contestant.

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sequence of the war. He is entirely French in his sympathies. He is not blind to German brutality and aggressiveness, but he does not believe that Germany has suddenly divested herself of all the virtues which formerly the world admired. A man who can write in the spirit of the following passage while immersed in the horrors of war is no ordinary person:

> For the finer spirits of Europe there are two dwelling-places: our earthly fatherland, and that other City of God. Of the one we are the guests, of the other the builders. To the one let us give our lives and our faithful hearts; but neither family, friend, nor fatherland, nor aught that we love has power over the spirit. The spirit is the light. It is our duty to lift it above tempests, and thrust aside the clouds which threaten to obscure it; to build higher and stronger, dominating the injustice and hatred of nations, the walls of that city wherein the souls of the whole world may assemble.

This volume is excluded from France by the censorship, but some day France will again be proud of Romain Rolland.

Above the Battle, by Romain Rolland. Open Court Publishing Company. $1.

THE COURSE OF A GREAT ADVENTURE

Paul the Dauntless, by Basil Mathews, contains the life of the great Apostle, told in story form. The writer incorporates the historical materials of the New Testament, and seeks to present only those phases of life and natural surroundings which Paul would most probably have met with during his career as a boy in Tarsus, a student of the law in Jerusalem, and an ardent promoter of the new cult of the Nazarene. Mr. Mathews prepared for writing his book not only by a careful study of the biblical literature and recent archeological investigations, but by extensive travel over the routes taken by the Apostle to the Gentiles. The volume is written in a spirited style and abounds in picturesque descriptions of scenery and thrilling adventure. A large number of illustrations in color as well as in black and white from drawings and photographs add interest to a very delightful and stimulating book. The life of Paul becomes more vivid and effective when presented in this way rather than in the historical theological manner.

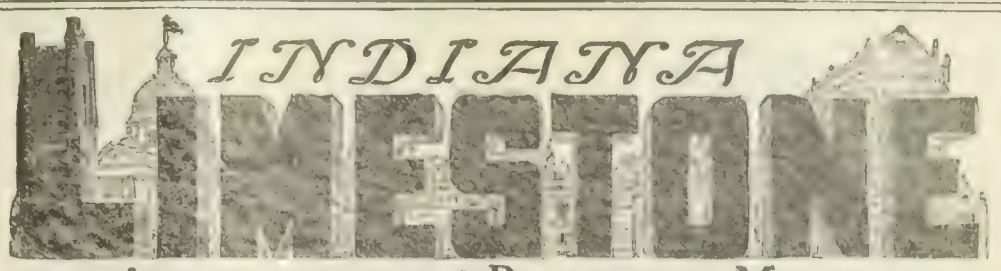
Paul the Dauntless, by Basil Mathews. F. H. Revell & Co. $2.

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War among so many of the so-called Christian nations of the earth has naturally raised the question *What Is a Christian?* John W. Powell seeks to give a satisfying answer by an open-minded discussion of the Christian's fundamental faith, the ethics of Jesus and the relation of the



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The translation by Mumford Jones of Heine's poem, *The North Sea*, has resonance and value just as English verse. The German text accompanies the translation and in the introductory essay on the poet Dr. Jones comments that altho Heine was not the first German poet to sing the splendor of the sea, yet, "not until *Die Nordsee* does the salt breath of the ocean really sweep thru any German poet that I know." (Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co., $1.)

The Rime Nuove of Giosué Carducci has been translated into correctly metrical and careful English verse by Laura Fullerton Gilbert. A more magical and imaginative use of words would have given this book distinction and made it a more creditable achievement. (Boston: Richard G. Badger, $1.25.)

Heralded as the clearest voice in Scandinavian poetry, with the powers and beauty of Burns, Shelley, Heine and Kipling combined, comes Gustaf Fröding his *Poems*, translated by Charles Wharton Stork. Altho these must lose by translation, they are yet strong, colorful, and dramatic, not without the tragic note of Ibsen and Lagerlöf. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

Dr. Arthur Gilchrist Brodeur has made a scholarly translation of *The Prose Edda* of Snorri Sturluson from the old Icelandic of the early thirteenth century. This should attract three classes of readers, students of Scandinavian history, myth and literature; lovers of folklore and the primitive simplicities in language and literature; and poets. (American-Scandinavian Foundation, $1.50.)

Translations of verse in verse are seldom satisfactory; too often they reproduce the exact meaning of the original at the expense of its art. The authorized translation of *Brand*, the dramatic poem which is said to have first made Henrik Ibsen famous, has something of this difficulty, tho Miles M. Dawson has translated it with remarkable care and at times with real inspiration. (Boston: Four Seas Company, $1.50.)

ESSAYS

John Webster and the Elizabethan Drama, the "dissertation" with which Rupert Brooke won his Fellowship at King's College, makes enquiry into the theater's meanings, Elizabethan drama origins, and shows an unusual understanding of Webster's means and methods. Concrete, convincing, more widely illuminating than its mere subject; but, in places, careless, contradictory, over-enthusiastic, too.

There are flashes of perhaps a greater genius than the one being studied. (John Lane Company, $1.50.)

Libraries, by John Cotton Dana, is a collection of suggestive articles and addresses by the wide-awake chief of the wide-awake Newark Library. The book has value for any one who in any way has to do with the management of public libraries, and it is interesting to other folk, even to the reviewers whose sins it catalogs. (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson, $1.80.)

Personality in German Literature Before Luther, by Kuno Francke, discloses (very slowly, scholarly and dully) the gradual rise and spread of individualism in German character, as exprest in minnesong and epic, in mystic and religious fervors, in folksong, ballad and satire, in Easter and Passion plays, and finally in the Humanist movement. The treatment is concrete, but pro-German with its superlative praise for almost everything of German origin. (Harvard University Press, $1.25.)

In *The Social Criticism of Literature*, Professor Buck, of Vassar, inquires into and extracts the good from the different forms of criticism to the end that critics may "heighten the reader's conscious life by increasing his capacity to read," and that each reader may gradually become his own critic. The book sees both literature and criticism as evolutionary, not static, and is a clarifying introduction to a new and larger method. (Yale University Press, $1.)

ESPECIALLY WOMEN

1000 Shorter Ways Around the House has the earmarks of the "Household Hint" column. It advises on every topic from how to get at the sardines to vaseline as a hair tonic. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

In *Clothing for Women*, Laura A. Baldt has prepared a most useful book both to home workers and schools. It discusses and illustrates fabrics, laces, colors, designs as well as give directions and diagrams for economical and correct cutting, and for all sorts of stitching. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, $2.)

Plenty of practical information and some good advice is to be found in *The Ambitious Woman in Business*, by Eleanor Gilbert, who considers the general status of women in business and analyzes the possibilities of many of the fields in which they are employed. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.50.)

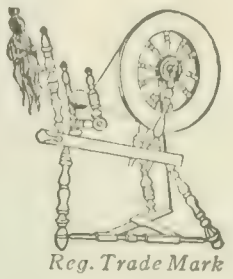
The Hygiene of Infancy, by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, is especially to be commended for the simple, non-technical language used. It is a very practical little manual for young mothers and gives adequate directions for meeting most of the problems that are likely to arise during a baby's first years. (Good Health Publishing Company, $1.25.)

No golfer should be without it! The book of *Golf for Women*, by a Woman Golfer who combines a thorogoing knowledge of the game with the rare ability of explaining it. Its many commonsense suggestions for improving one's own playing are pointed by interesting illustrations of noted women golfers and their styles of play. (Moffat, Yard & Co., $2.50.)

The Long Road of Woman's Memory, by Jane Addams, considers in the light of the author's own reminiscences the theory of race memory, its function, aside from interpretation for the individual, "as a selective agency in social reorganization." Miss Addams takes up the question solely from woman's viewpoint and illustrates it abundantly with anecdotes. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

Something of Thomas Mott Osborne's work for prison reform among men is being done by Madeleine Z. Doty for women and children. In *Society's Misfits* she gives a graphic sketch of her voluntary imprisonment as "Maggie Martin, 933," and tells some pathetically true stories of reformatory kids. The facts are convincing and the need of reform is appalling. (The Century Company, $1.35.)

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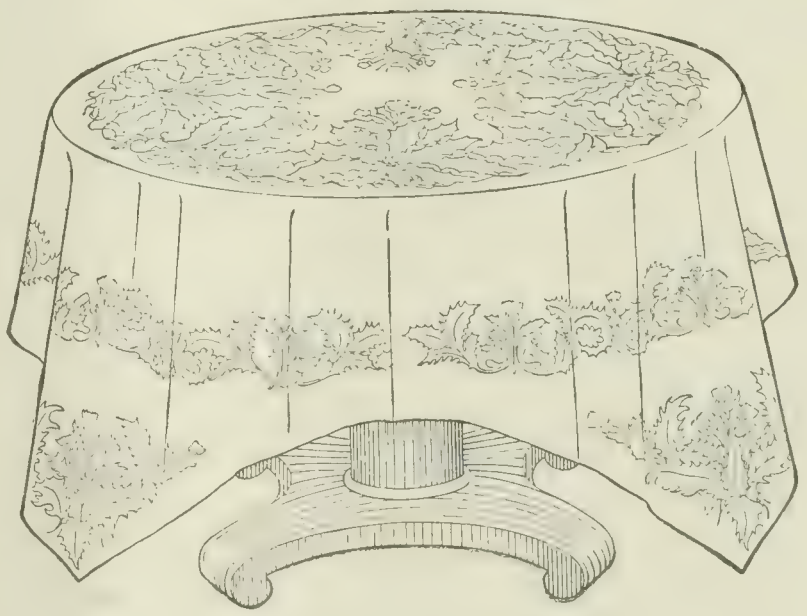
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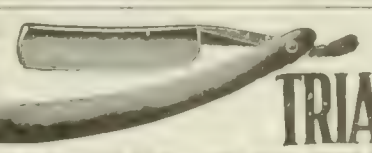
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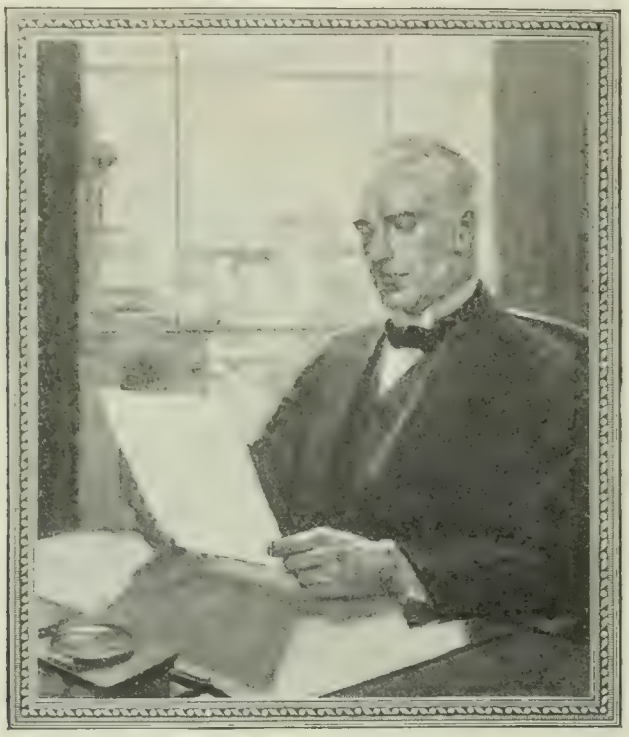
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CHINESE HUMOR

Many people have but a vague idea of the demarkation line between satire, humor, wit and fun, and still fewer take Swift's word to heart that the same story which may sound very spirited after supper has an insipid taste before breakfast. A man without humor is like soup without salt, and the character of a nation can best be judged by the quality of its humor. Nobody has yet thought of the thankful task of building a comparative race psychology upon the study of the humoristic literatures of the various nations, but it would be worth while.

Isaac Taylor Headland has, therefore, rendered no small service to the Chinese people by showing us the smiling wrinkle upon the gloomy mask of the stern adepts of the teachings of the statesmen, philosophers, Lao-Tse and Confucius.

Most people think, indeed, that Chinese social life is as solemn as a funeral simply because the Chinaman, in all his associations with foreigners, seldom loses his demeanor of cold reserve. Even the Chinese kids, always remembering the lesson in their primer to "be dignified in walking and be orderly in gait; never lean against a doorpost, but in standing, stand up straight," make upon the Occidental traveler the impression of "little men" and "little women." Regarding the latter, the provocation must be a strong one, indeed, to induce a girl of good stock to laugh in the presence of company.

The first smile appears upon the countenance of the European or American in hearing the huckster of sweets recommend with a stentorian voice his wares, assuring those who will eat them in sufficient quantity that they will be swiftly cured of blindness, baldness, lameness, deafness, bad teeth, ignorance, and so on.

And since we are at the chapter of curing, let us not miss the following satirical nursery rime on the Chinese doctor:

My wife's little daughter once fell very ill,
And we called for a doctor to give her a pill.
He wrote a prescription which now we will give her,
In which he has ordered a mosquito's liver,
And then in addition the heart of a flea.
And a half-pound of flywings to make her some tea.

Proud of their traditional queues, the Chinese urchins, unconsciously following the example of the naughty boys of Jerusalem running after the bald prophet Elisha, pitilessly crack their most cruel jokes at the expense of the shiny domes, male and female.

There is a big jump from the nursery and street to the cemetery, but even there Chinese humor knows how to nestle in and between the tombs. Thus, an amusing story is told about the great Chinese philosopher, Chuang-Tzu, a contemporary of Aristotle. One day he saw a woman clad in widow's garb fanning a freshly dug grave. By a slight cough he attracted the woman's attention. "What are you doing, Madam, if I may be permitted to ask?" "It is my poor husband's grave. At his

deathbed I had solemnly to promise him not to marry again until the earth on his grave should be dry." The old philosopher, seeing the point, took the fan from the beautiful widow's hand, flicked it a few times for her, whereupon she modestly thanked him, returning to her home with unfeigned satisfaction.

We hardly think that Horace and his famous description of the bore of whom the poet could not get rid can be counted among the favorite authors of the people with the almond eyes. The following Chinese story is, therefore, worth repetition, showing as it does that, after all, the foibles of man defy space and time:

One day our bore honored with his interminable presence a gentleman who did not know how to get rid of him. So he got up and looked at the sky. "Clouds are gathering," he said suggestively, "it will soon rain." The importune visitor quickly replied: "If it is going to rain, I mustn't go; it might rain before I reach home." The unhappy host, after a while, rose and looked out again. "The clouds are scattering." "All right, then there is no need to hurry, I can stay on."

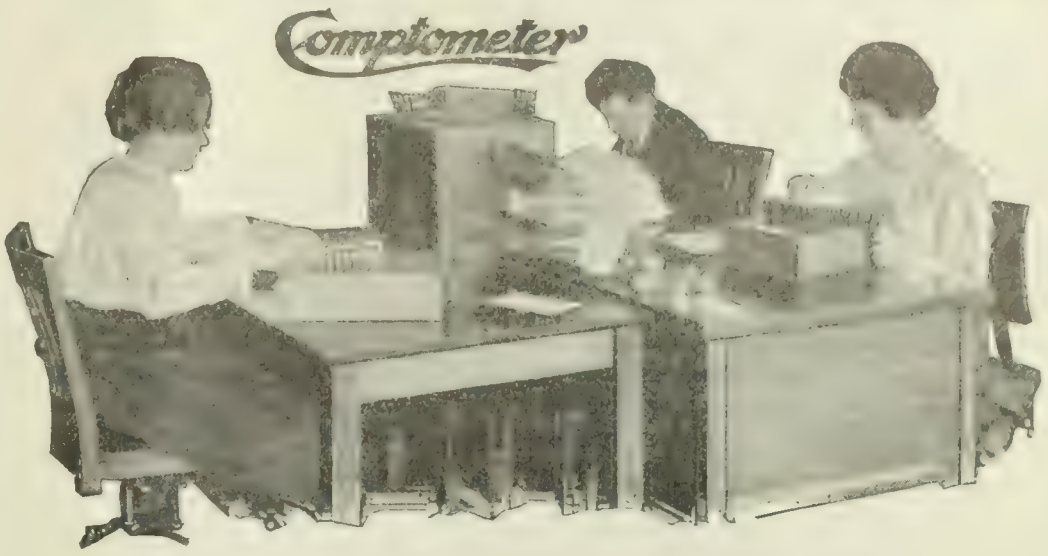
Let us terminate with the following trio of rather genuine chinoiseries: A family had just bought a new, large and ornamental bedstead with which it hoped to make a deep impression upon a household recently allied by marriage. The old lady of the house feigned illness. The female head of the allied family duly came to pay her sick visit. But having really come for the purpose of showing off her new pair of prettily embroidered shoes, she raised her foot to a correspondingly respectable hight. Then the following dialog followed: "House-mother, what illness are you suffering from?" "I am suffering, Madam, from the same disease of the heart as yourself."

A man sent a note to a rich neighbor to borrow an ox for a few hours. Happening to have with him an honored guest to whom he was loath to show his illiteracy, he opened the note, pretending to read it, and with an obliging smile turned to the messenger: "Tell your master I will come myself, presently."

A portrait painter, who had not received an order for a long time, was advised by a well-meaning friend to paint a likeness of himself and wife, sitting under the shade of a tree, and hang it up so that people might see and judge of his skill. He does so. One day his father-in-law came into the shop, and casting his eye about, spies the new picture. "Pray, son-in-law, who is this woman you have painted here?" "Why sir, that is your own, dear daughter." "What!" says the father with some indignation. "How do you dare paint my daughter sitting abroad with a stranger!"

Old Lady—Come in, my man. Don't be frightened of Tiny—his bark is worse than his bite.

The Man Outside—Then for Heaven's sake don't let 'im bark, Ma'am.—*Sydney (Australia) Bulletin.*



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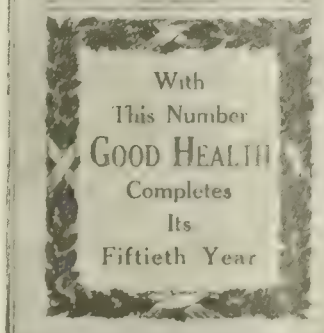
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No operating cost for this wonderful money-saver. First cost the last cost. No worry, no inconvenience, no loss of time, no skill required.

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every day of your life. Be spick and span—be envied for your appearance. Good appearance pays banker or clerk.

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Makes you the best-groomed man in your set for the rest of your life. It's a Creaser, a Presser, a Stretcher, and a Hanger, all combined in one.

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Auto Vacuum Freezer Co., (Trouser Press Dept.) 46 W. B'way, N. Y. City

Enclosed find $1, for which please send me postpaid one Leahey's HEATLESS Trouser Press. If at the end of 10 days I do not wish to keep it, I will return it to you and you will return my dollar.

Name.....

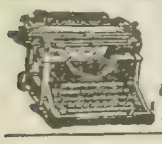
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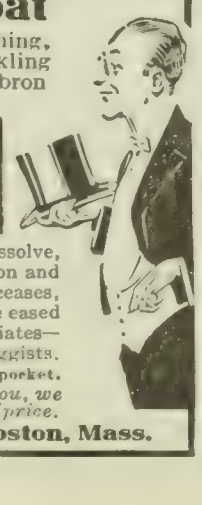
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THE ALLIES' REPLY TO THE GERMAN NOTE

Paris, Dec. 30.

The Allied Governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal, Rumania, Russia and Serbia, united for the defense of the liberty of their peoples and faithful to engagements taken not to lay down their arms separately, have resolved to reply collectively to the pretended propositions of peace which were addrest to them on behalf of the enemy governments thru the intermediary of the United States, Spain, Switzerland and Holland.

Before making any reply, the Allied powers desire particularly to protest against the two essential assertions of the notes of the enemy powers that pretend to throw upon the Allies responsibility for the war and proclaim the victory of the Central powers. The Allied Governments cannot admit an affirmation doubly inexact and which suffices to render sterile all tentative negotiations. The Allied nations have sustained for thirty months a war they did everything to avoid. They have shown by their acts their attachment to peace. That attachment is as strong today as it was in 1914. But it is not upon the word of Germany, after the violation of its engagements, that the peace broken by her may be based.

A mere suggestion without a statement of terms, that negotiations should be opened, is not an offer of peace. The putting forward by the Imperial Government of a sham proposal lacking all substance and precision would appear to be less an offer of peace than a war maneuver. It is founded on calculated misinterpretation of the character of the struggle in the past, the present, and the future.

As for the past, the German note takes no account of the facts, dates and figures, which established that the war was desired, provoked, and declared by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

At The Hague Conference it was a German delegate who refused all proposals for disarmament. In July, 1914, it was Austria-Hungary, who, after having addrest to Serbia an unprecedented ultimatum, declared war upon her in spite of the satisfaction which had at once been accorded.

The Central Empires then rejected all attempts made by the Entente to bring about a pacific solution of a purely local conflict. Great Britain suggested a conference; France proposed an international commission; the Emperor of Russia asked the German Emperor to go to arbitration, and Russia and Austria-Hungary came to an understanding on the eve of the conflict. But to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect.

Belgium was invaded by an empire which had guaranteed her neutrality and which had the assurance to proclaim that treaties were "scraps of paper," and that "necessity knows no law."

At the present moment these sham offers on the part of Germany rest on the war map of Europe alone, which represents nothing more than a superficial and passing phase of the situation and not the real strength of the belligerents. A peace concluded upon these terms would be only to the advantage of the aggressors, who, after imagining that they would reach their goal in two months, discovered after two years that they could never attain it.

As for the future, the disasters caused by the German declaration of war and the innumerable outrages committed by Germany and her Allies against both belligerents and neutrals demand penalties, reparation and guarantees. Germany avoids mention of any of these.

In reality these overtures made by the Central Powers are nothing more than a calculated attempt to influence the future course of war and to end it by imposing a German peace. The object of these overtures is to create dissension in public opinion in the Allied countries. But that public opinion has, in spite of all the sacrifices endured by the Allies, already given its answer with admirable firmness, and has denounced the empty pretense of the declaration of the enemy powers.

They [the peace overtures] have the further object of stiffening public opinion in Germany and in the countries allied to her—one and all severely tried by their losses, worn out by economic pressure and crushed by the supreme effort which has been imposed upon their inhabitants.

They endeavor to deceive and intimidate public opinion in neutral countries, whose inhabitants have long since made up their minds where the initial responsibilities lie and are far too enlightened to favor the designs of Germany by abandoning the defense of human freedom.

Finally, these overtures attempt to justify in advance in the eyes of the world a new series of crimes—submarine warfare, deportations, forced labor and forced enlistment of the inhabitants against their own countries, and violations of neutrality.

Fully conscious of the gravity of this moment, but equally conscious of its requirements, the Allied Governments, closely united to one another and in perfect sympathy with their peoples, refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere.

Once again the Allies declare that no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationality and of the free existence of small states, so long as they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end once and for all forces which have constituted a perpetual menace to the nations, and to afford the only effective guarantee for the future security of the world.

In conclusion, the Allied Powers think it necessary to put forward the following considerations, which show the special situation of Belgium after two and a half years of war. In virtue of the international treaties signed by five great European powers, of which Germany was one, Belgium enjoyed before the war a special status, rendering her territory inviolable and placing her, under the guarantee of the powers, outside all European conflicts. She was, however, in spite of these treaties, the first to suffer the aggression of Germany. For this reason the Belgian Government think it necessary to define the aims which Belgium has never ceased to pursue while fighting side by side with the Entente Powers for right and justice.

Belgium has always scrupulously fulfilled the duties which her neutrality imposed upon her. She has taken up arms to defend her independence and her neutrality violated by Germany and to show that she remains faithful to her international obligations.

On the 4th of August, 1914, in the Reichstag the German Chancellor admitted that this aggression constituted an injustice, contrary to the laws of nations, and pledged himself in the name of Germany to repair it. During two and a half years this injustice has been cruelly aggravated by the proceedings of the occupying forces, which have exhausted the resources of the country, ruined its industries, devastated its towns and villages and have been responsible for innumerable massacres, executions and imprisonments.

At this very moment, while Germany is proclaiming peace and humanity to the world, she is deporting Belgian citizens by thousands and reducing them to slavery.

Belgium before the war asked for nothing but to live in harmony with her neighbors. Her King and her Government have but one aim—the reëstablishment of peace and justice. But they only desire peace which would assure to their country legitimate reparation, guarantees and safeguards for the future.

PEBBLES

The crystal, as a means of divination, is very popular just now. It is, of course, a transparent fraud.—*Every Week.*

Mother (at the dinner table)—You always ought to use your napkin, Georgie.

George—I'm using it, Maw. I've got the dog tied to the leg of the table with it.—*Awgwan.*

To his Hungarian subjects the new Emperor is "Charles the First." Those of them who know our English history will be anxiously watching for signs of a tendency on their monarch's part to lose his head in critical times.—*Bystander.*

"I tell you," said Pat, "the ould fri'nd is the best, after all, and, what's more, I can prove it."

"How are you goin' to prove it?"

"Where will you find a new fri'nd that has shtud by ye as long as the ould ones have?"—*Last Word.*

Counsel (to plaintiff)—At this final interview when you demanded payment by the defendant of this debt, what did he say to you?

Plaintiff—Go to the Devil.

Counsel—What did you do?

Plaintiff—I immediately consulted my solicitor.—*London Opinion.*

"Yes," said the cynical old sea captain, "when I was shipwrecked in South America, I came across a tribe of wild women who have no tongues."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the listener, "how could they talk?"

"They couldn't," was the reply. "That was what made them wild."—*Awgwan.*

Willis—Going to the party?

Gillis—No. I haven't any lady.

Willis—Come with me. I've got two extras.

Gillis—Who are they?

Willis—Miss Oldbud and Miss Passé.

Gillis—They're not extras. They're early editions.—*Early Bird.*

"What do you suppose has come over my husband this morning, Sophia?" exclaimed a conscientious little bride to the new servant. "I never saw him start to the station so happy. He's whistling like a lark!"

"I'm afraid I'm to blame, mum. I got the packages mixed this morning and gave him birdseed instead of his regular breakfast food, mum."—*New Idea.*

I used to think good nature paid,
But now I have some doubt
When I perceive the progress made
By kickers all about.

The folks who say, "Oh let it go!
It isn't worth a fight,"
Are, as a rule, statistics show,
Not treated wholly right.

All men detest the kicker's ways
And blame him for his moods
Oh, yes, good nature gets the praise,
But kicking gets the goods.
W. G. Doty in New York Times.

The budding authoress had purchased a typewriter, and one morning the agent called and asked:

"How do you like your new typewriter, madam?"

"It's wonderful!" was the enthusiastic reply. "I wonder how I ever did my writing without it."

"Would you mind," asked the agent, "giving me a little testimonial to that effect?"

"Certainly not," she responded. "I'll do it gladly." Seating herself at the machine, she pounded out the following:

Aafteb Using thee Automatid Back-action atype write. er for thre emonth ⁄ an d Over. I unhesittattingly pronoun ce it tobe al ad more than th e Manufacturss claim! for it. Durinb the tim e been in myy possessio n $i thre month it had more th an paid paid for itse*f in thee saVing off tim e anD laborr?"—*Illustrated World.*

Your Office Problems

Is your mail out on time every day? Are you using up-to-date methods in all departments of your organization? Do you know all the time and labor saving qualities of loose-leaf and card devices? Are you acquainted with the remarkable figure work of the adding, computing, billing and bookkeeping machines?

Have you investigated the addressing machines, the inter-phone systems, metal office furnishings, duplicating machines, conveyor systems, envelope openers and sealers, payday machines, light-weight packing cases, lifting trucks, electric truck for the plant, concrete construction?

Are you familiar with results to be obtained from the use of time-recorders, ventilating systems, good lighting systems, vacuum cleaners, counting machines? Can you use to good effect the check protector, the telautograph, the productograph, or the wage table?

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Our Efficiency Service is prepared and equipped to put you in the way of solving your problems. Other men have labored over just the things that are now confronting you and are finding their way out with our assistance. The coupon you send will receive prompt attention.

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Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of $5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of $618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

DIVIDEND

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
Corner 8th Avenue and 42d Street

112th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after January 15, 1917.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

Amount due depositors.....$26,059,797.17
Surplus, market values..... 2,272,899.54

WILLIAM G. CONKLIN, President.
E. K. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.
H. W. NORDELL, Secretary.

THE INVESTMENT EDITOR

of THE INDEPENDENT will answer any inquiries, without charge, pertaining to investments of all kinds. Address your inquiries to Investment Editor, THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York.

The Market Place

THE STOCK MARKET

After the New Year's holiday the stock market showed a revival of activity, but the price movement was erratic, as the governing influence was exerted by shifting opinions as to the effect of Germany's proposals and of our Government's action, upon the duration of the war. If peace is not far away, the profits of many companies whose shares are prominent in the transactions of the New York Stock Exchange must soon be greatly reduced, and their market values will naturally decline. On Tuesday, the 2d, prices advanced, owing to the response of the Entente Allies to Germany's overtures. This, it was thought, indicated that nothing would be done at present to stop the fighting. In a market of nearly 1,000,000 shares (Steel Corporation leading, with 302,000) there was an upward movement. The advance for war order stocks, copper shares included, was from 2 to 4 points. Steel's net gain was about 3½. Railroad stocks were firmly held, but with little change, their condition and value depending to some extent upon the attitude of the four railway labor unions and upon legislation pending in Congress. The Adamson eight-hour law was to go into effect on January 1, but no final decision has been reached by the courts in the suits to test the constitutionality of it. On the 3d there was a broader market, with signs of another series of million-share days. The upward movement continued, but there was a lack of exprest reasons to account for it. Some were saying that the comments of the German press upon our Government's action concerning the proposals for peace negotiations indicated that the war would be continued indefinitely. There were rumors that the dividend rate on Steel Corporation common stock would be increased, as it was said that the forthcoming report would show that net earnings for the last quarter of 1916 had been nearly $100,000,000. The average price of the company's eight most important finished products is now $72 a ton, against $31 in 1914, and its net earnings last year were at the rate of 60 per cent on its common stock of $508,000,000. More than one-fourth of the day's business was in Steel shares, for which the net gain was 5⅜ points. For railroad stocks there was a fractional addition, but considerable advances were recorded for copper, motor and war order com-

DIVIDENDS

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY
Regular Dividend

New York, December 28, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of $3.00 per share upon the capital stock of this Company, out of surplus earnings for the six months ending December 31, 1916, payable on January 20, 1917, at the office of the Company, 51 Broadway, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of Business January 8, 1917. The Transfer Books will close at the close of business on January 8, 1917, and be reopened on January 22, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY
Special Dividend

New York, December 28, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a special dividend of $33 1-3 per share upon the capital stock of this Company, out of surplus funds of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, 51 Broadway, New York City, on January 20, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 8, 1917. The Transfer Books will close at the close of business on January 8, 1917, and be reopened on January 22, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

The Company on June 30, 1916, showed a surplus of $10.195,883.63. It owned in investment securities $24,677,064.42. Its income from investment securities during the preceding seven years was $8,913,974.48 or nearly $1,000,000 in excess of the sum required for the payment of this special dividend.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE OF THE

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY

The Board of Directors of the above Company at a meeting held January 2, 1917, declared a Cash Dividend of One and One-half (1½%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, a Cash Dividend of Two and One-half (2½%) Per Cent. on the Common Stock, and a Dividend at the rate of Two and One-half (2½) Shares of Common Stock on every one hundred (100) shares of Common Stock outstanding, all payable February 1, 1917. The Transfer Books will close at three o'clock P. M. on January 15, 1917, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on February 1, 1917.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 30, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 9.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, for the three months ending December 31, 1916, will be paid on January 15, 1917, to shareholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, December 30, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.
San Francisco, Cal., December 29, 1916.

UNITED STATES REALTY AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
115 Broadway,
New York, December 28, 1916.

The Coupons on this Company's Twenty-year Debenture 5 per cent. Bonds, due on January 1st next, will be paid on January 2nd, upon presentation at the Company's office, Room 415, U. S. Realty Building.

B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY,
St. Louis, Mo., December 28, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Registered 5 per cent. bonds of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will close at 3 o'clock, p. m., January 15, 1917, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due February 1, 1917, and will reopen at 10 o'clock, a. m., February 2, 1917.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

panies. Little or no attention was paid to current reports that, owing to the Federal Reserve Board's warning against investment by the banks in British Treasury notes, the British Government had canceled several orders for war supplies.

On Thursday, the 4th, when 1,333,000 shares changed hands, there was a sharp reaction, caused in part by rumors that the Federal Reserve Board had repeated its warning, thus nullifying the favorable effect of the action of the New York Reserve Bank in making the Bank of England its correspondent. The only foundation for the rumor was the fact that the board had reprinted its original warning in a monthly bulletin. Prices declined. Transactions in Steel Corporation stock were 488,000 shares, with a loss of 3 points, the closing quotation being 112. The summit, in November, was 129¾. On Friday, the 5th, the downward movement was not checked, but transactions were only 926,000 shares. Steel Corporation (302,500 shares) was lower by 1½ points and the war order stocks showed losses, while railroad securities remained almost stationary. Additional extra dividends were announced. For the year 1916 the Scovill Manufacturing Company has paid 121 per cent in cash and 25 per cent in bonds. The Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron Company's quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent is the first one paid by this corporation in six years.

FARM LOAN BANKS

It has been decided that the twelve new Federal farm loan banks will be in Springfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Columbia, S. C.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Wichita, Kan.; Houston, Tex.; Berkeley, Cal., and Spokane, Wash. To each a district is assigned. The first district includes New York, New Jersey and the New England states. The law says that each bank shall have a capital of $750,000, and it limits the interest rate on loans to a maximum of 6 per cent. As fast as the loans are made, farm loan bonds will be issued to cover them, and the interest paid on these will be less by 1 per cent than the loan rate, which probably will not exceed 5½ per cent. The Farm Loan Board has already received many applications for loans.

WHEAT PRICES RISING

Persistent foreign demand and a growing belief that Germany's proposals for peace negotiations will not hasten the end of the war have brought the price of wheat up again from the low figures of two or three weeks ago. On the 2d it rose, at Chicago, from $1.74 to $1.80, and on the 3d to $1.86⅝ (with corn at 99¾), owing partly to a decrease of the visible supply in England, higher prices in Argentina, bad weather in Australia, and reports that the condition of our own winter-sown fields was not favorable. The price declined two days later to $1.81. Exporters' purchases are said to be limited only by the available ship

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

54 WALL STREET

BRANCH: FORTY-SECOND STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business, Dec. 30, 1916

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bonds & Mortgages	$411,608.17	Capital Stock.....	$5,000,000.00
Public Securities, Market Value..	10,651,144.44	Surplus	15,000,000.00
Other Securities, Market Value..	18,211,206.77	Undivided Profits.	2,507,526.40
		Dividend payable Jan. 2, 1917, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement.	
Loans	87,520,266.31	Deposits	166,357,379.16
Real Estate	1,469,673.62	Reserved for Taxes	133,825.30
Accrued Interest..	884,850.44	Accrued Interest..	387,955.44
Customers' Liability on Acceptances (see Liabilities per Contra)	1,649,999.92	Secretary's Checks	17,723.04
		Acceptances	1,649,999.92
Cash on Hand and in Banks	70,255,659.59		
Total	$191,054,409.26	Total	$191,054,409.26

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STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

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ENGLISH INSTRUCTORS

Should read carefully the announcement of The Independent's Third Annual Contest for American Schools, which appears on page 116 of this issue.

TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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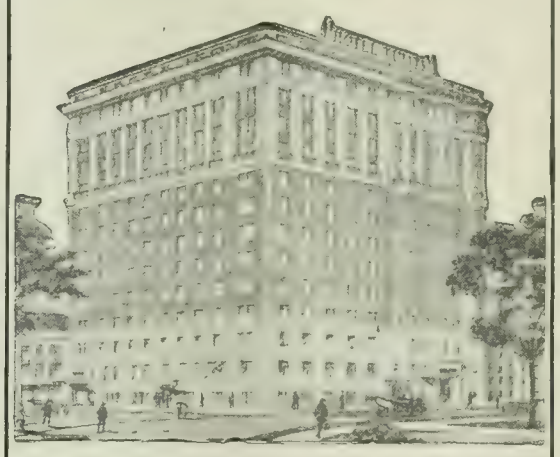
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tonnage. Europe has been accustomed to import large quantities from Argentina. Reports of the failure of this year's crop in that country are now confirmed. The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome says the crop is only 77,394,000 bushels, or 45 per cent of last year's and 52 per cent of a five years' average. The exportable surplus is very small. The crop of oats there has suffered to about the same extent. Australia's wheat crop is larger than last year's and much above the average. The Institute's reports show that the world's crop of wheat last year was less by 25 per cent than that of 1915.

A Federal grand jury which has been inquiring in Chicago about charges that the prices of wheat and other food products had been raised by unlawful combinations or trusts recently finished its work and was discharged. There were no indictments, because no evidence on which they could be based had been found. The Department of Agriculture at Washington estimates the value of all our crops last year at $8,934,587,000, an increase of $2,165,989,000 over the value in 1915, and $2,867,206,000 in excess of the average for the four preceding years.

ORDERS FOR CANADA

A published report that the British Government had canceled $100,000,000 of war orders here and diverted $300,000,000 worth of new contracts to Canada since the Federal Reserve Board's warning against investment in British Treasury notes had no effect in the stock market on the 3d, when share prices were rising. New orders have recently been given to Canadian manufacturers, but the largest of them, the amount of which is reported to be $150,000,000, is held by the Montreal branch of the American Locomotive Company, whose main plant is in this country. It does not appear that what has been done in Canada, or any cancelation here, was due to resentment on account of the board's warning, for several orders have been given in the United States since the warning was published, and cancelations were expected because of the remarkable growth of the munitions industry in England. In Canada there are many new factories and shops for munition work, and the orders placed there since the beginning of the war amount to about $1,100,000,000. In some cases much of the work has been turned over to manufacturers on this side of the boundary.

NEW BRITISH LOAN

It is expected that the British Government will negotiate a new loan here before the end of the month, and that the amount will be $250,000,000, with collateral security such as was used for a similar loan some time ago. The bonds and stocks are now in this country. With this loan the borrowings of foreign governments, provinces and cities here since the beginning of the war will make a total of about $2,350,000,000.

Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

CASUALTY COMPANY OF AMERICA QUITS

Policyholders in the Casualty Company of America, New York City, should understand that directly as the result of a heavy impairment of its capital, it has ceased doing business. All of its risks have either been assumed by another company or are amply protected by proper reserves. A committee appointed for the purpose has succeeded in restoring the capital deficit, and it is announced that the cooperation will be liquidated. All losses incurred by the failure will fall on the stockholders. About a year ago the people interested in the company, probably anticipating its end, organized the Bonding Company of America, which, it was believed, would take over the business of the Casualty Company. There is talk now of pushing the Bonding Company enterprise, confining its activities to surety and fidelity insurance.

A NOVEL PROPOSITION

A correspondent submits the following question:

"Tell me: Is there some company which writes such a 'proposition' as I will describe? On a group of from ten to fifteen men, 20-year endowments of such small amounts as $100, $200 or $300 apiece, policies to be kept up by individuals insured, having equal premiums, the ages varying between twenty and twenty-five, and all policies having a common beneficiary. Such policies would be more desirable if they did not require medical examination, but only a health certificate. I would like to hear suggestions as to such policies."

The proposition is new to me: I do not know of a company which writes it. It seems to be practicable. Life companies interested are invited to express their views on the subject, and any of them which are already issuing such or similar contracts, if they so desire, will be placed in communication with the correspondent quoted.

A. L. C., Forest Grove, Oregon.—Yes, the Western States Life Insurance Company of San Francisco is past the experimental stage, but when you ask me whether a company, comparatively new as to age and small as to assets and net surplus, has any future, I have to be circumspect. The record a life insurance company has made is a large part of its fortune when its goes before the public as a candidate for favor. That record must first be lived. The company you mention is on a par with scores of other stock companies writing non-participating insurance. It possesses enough quality to live forever; whether it will or not, who can say? Past experience tells us that, for some reason or other, the vast majority don't. You can't lose much, if anything, on a policy in it—except time, in the event it retires—for its contracts are secured by a proper reserve and its policies provide for no dividends, a reduction in rates partially offsetting that.



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MOTOR PROGRESS

Conducted by John Chapman Hilder

FREQUENTLY I hear it said that the motor truck is a most prosaic thing—a gross piece of steel which can be spoken of only in prosaic terms. It is not difficult to understand why so many people think thus of the motor truck, people who will become almost lyric at mention of a pleasure car.

After all, there are people who cannot seem to visualize the romance of commerce and if they can't do that, they can't be expected to romanticize the truck.

To me these modern beasts of burden are every bit as fascinating as ships. True, they lack the mystery of the sea, with which ships are ever clothed, but, nevertheless, they carry weird things into weird places. They are arteries of modern trade—and modern war. Whenever man wants something heavy carried to impossible places at impossible speed the truck carries it. Armies now fight on their trucks—without them they would be underfed, under-armed, under-supplied in general.

You have seen pictures from the French war zone showing great lines of motor lorries, as the English call them, winding along the shell-cratered roads transporting food and munitions and men. You have seen pictures of rows and rows of ambulances, and operating theaters, and soup kitchens, and armored cars, and ambulating stores, all mounted on truck chassis. You have seen that the French and English motor busses — commercial hacks plying the same streets day after day before the war—have been glorified by battle scars and honored by the praise of generals.

WHEN the war is over these commercial motor cars will go back to the old grind. Where they carried the implements and utensils of war they will carry those of reconstruction. They will help to repair roads, rebuild cities, reëstablish communications. It will be the most impressive sight seen for many a day and the beauty of it is that we shall see it in this country to the extent that we may help Europe rehabilitate herself. And the motor truck will be just as important, its part just as interesting here as it has been on the other side.

I have brought in this military side of the truck's usefulness to get you thinking about the truck and its work in a way that is probably strange to you. I want to get you thinking of a motor truck as you would of a man—an extraordinary man capable of doing well anything you ask him, within reason.

If you had such a man, the chances are you would think of him not as an efficient machine, but as a priceless human asset. You would be careful with him, see to it that he was kept in condition, give him what he needed, take an interest in him and study his peculiarities. You would do these things for two reasons, first because the man was an asset, and it would pay you to do them, second because you would find it intensely interesting.

GET rid of the notion—if you cherish it—that motor trucks are merely prosaic masses of machinery. They are not. They are beneficent agents that will save you money and work for you untiringly, provided you treat them properly. And interesting—have you read about the last Mt. Wilson episode?

A truck recently made its eighth trip to the summit of Mt. Wilson, carrying huge steel parts for the new telescope which will be the largest in the world, and is now being built by the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory. The first seven trips up the 6000 foot mountain were made fairly easily, altho the road was steep, winding, treacherous and very narrow.

The eighth trip was a rather ghastly undertaking. The last piece to be transported was a tube some thirteen feet wide and fifteen feet high. Projecting over each side of the truck and towering in the air, it was horribly top-heavy. The roadway in many places was only just wide enough, and in many cases rock on the mountain side had to be battered away by rushing the tube at it in order to effect a passage. Time after time the outer truck wheels were running practically on the edge of the gravelly slope. The slightest mistake on the part of the driver would have precipitated the whole outfit down the mountain. Over eight miles were covered in safety.

Suddenly the tube began to tilt sideways and back. The driver jumped, expecting to see the truck and its load disappear. But the truck stopped when its rear axle touched the ground. The roadway had been crushed under the enormous weight and all that stood between the truck and demolition was its axle and all round sturdy construction. After seven hours of its strained position the machine was jacked up, inspected, and sent on its way.

A new chain of retail stores has just been started. The idea behind the stores is that they shall be very small, and carry a diversified but scant stock. They are to be supplied once or twice a day from one central warehouse. This will enable each store manager to carry enough to meet his needs—but no more than necessary. Also it insures fresh stock for the consumer.

The chain is already a success. And, mark this, it could never have been started with any hope of succeeding had it not been for the motor truck. The truck was the foundation stone of the whole plan. It is the cheapness of making deliveries by truck from the central warehouse to the individual stores that enables the company to operate at a profit. With horses they could never do it. For they sell their goods on the narrowest possible margin of profit.

IT has been said that automobiles carry many more passengers than the railroads do. So far the railroads are holding their own on the freight end of the business. In fact, they are not alone holding their own but holding everything given them for shipment. The railroad freight situation has been the subject of much bright discussion of late, and while the discussion has been proceeding in a more or less ineffectual way, the wise ones have bought motor trucks in which to make long haul shipments.

In spite of the somewhat general belief that trucks were good for only short haul work when heavy loads were to be carried, truck owners are proving that they are just as efficient in long distance work, when the roads are reasonably good.

Many motor manufacturers are using trucks for shipping pleasure cars cross country, and since delayed shipments are the bane of the motor trade it is probable that more and more of them will decide to adopt this means of delivering a large part of their output.

A large hauling job from New York City to Hartford, Connecticut, was accomplished in remarkably short time by a fleet of heavy duty trucks and trailers.

One of the biggest packing houses in Chicago recently demonstrated the feasibility of using trucks for intercity delivery by sending a two-ton truck loaded with hams addrest to the mayors of thirty-one cities between Chicago and New York. The success of the test has induced this concern to announce that it will shortly inaugurate an inter-city system of truck deliveries.

There are hundreds and hundreds of examples to be quoted all showing conclusively that the motor truck is to be the great transportation agent of the future. I cannot urge business men too strongly to invest in trucks. They are more to be desired than government bonds.

Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give impartial information about any individual product.—Address Motor Editor, The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, N. Y. C.

The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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TO JACOB H. SCHIFF

A TRIBUTE ON HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY

BY ANNETTE KOHN

When Jacob woke up from his dream,
He took a stone and vowed to build
An altar to The Most High God,
And lay upon it sacrifice.

Another age, another land—
Again did Jacob dream a dream
And vow an altar he would build
And bring unto it sacrifice.

This time the altar was not stone,
But was his human living heart;
His sacrifice he brought to man,
And so unto The Most High God.

—*From the New York Times.*

JUST A WORD

Is it the high cost of living or the cost of high living that troubles the American public now; where does the money go; and how can it be made to go farther: these are some of the questions discussed by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson in an article which he has just written for The Independent. His conclusions are based on a wide statistical study of expense accounts kept by "normal" American families and they offer many interesting suggestions for the household budget.

She helped to start the modern craze for interpretative dancing—in fact she not only admits her responsibility, but is rather proud of it! And in an early issue of The Independent, Mrs. Mary Cerry King, founder of the Uni-trinitarian School of Personal Harmonizing, Interpretative Motion and Speech, will tell you why she believes in the humanizing and cultural influence of modern dancing, and what its future may be.

"PATENTS PENDING"

The seismograph, originally designed to detect earthquakes, is being used in Europe to locate the enemy's big guns. A trained observer can distinguish accurately between the disturbance caused by a falling projectile and by gunfiring and can tell the number, position and caliber of the guns.

An air-propelled automobile—cost $3, speed 22 miles an hour—was recently built by a Kansas City boy. It has a 5 H. P. motorcycle engine which turns a big wooden propeller. The mechanism works equally well on a canoe or a sled.

From Troy, New York, comes the latest labor-saving device for a laundry—a conical roller over which fits a hollow steam-heated plate of just the same shape. A skirt slipped over the roller can be ironed in one continuous motion.

The "combination" golf club has been invented by a Philadelphian. By means of a ratchet in the heel of the club it can be transformed into a driver, a mashie, a putter, a mid-iron or a niblick. The club can also be adapted for right-handed or left-handed players.

In Porto Rico the ingenious negro peddlers carry real shops with them from town to town. The goods in these miniature houses on wheels are much better protected than in an ordinary pushcart.

A simple, but hardly humane, trap for wild animals can be made by cutting two diagonal gashes in the top of a five-gallon gasoline can and bending the edges in slightly. The natural curiosity of the animal gets his head in there and the sharp edges of the tin keep him from getting it out.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

CHAMP CLARK—Mush is good.

REAR-ADMIRAL FISKE—Prepare or perish.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—I am for righteousness.

ALGERNON CASSIN—A muckraker is a moralist who specifies.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—I am now elderly and doddering.

ED. HOWE—Rabindranath Tagore is not a prophet; he is an ass.

HENRY FORD—A soldier today is the gamecock of unbridled plutocracy.

PRESIDENT JOHN GREER HIBBEN—America faces its most momentous year.

B. F. REED, JR.—The war is no longer being waged with the jawbones of asses.

W. J. BRYAN—The Democratic party can not afford to become the champion of the brewery.

AMBASSADOR GERARD—New York seems to be one round of pleasure for those who possess wealth.

GENERAL CARRANZA—I advocate a divorce law which will place the family on a basis of love.

ROBERT GOLDSMITH—The League to Enforce Peace is not a cross between militarism and pacificism.

PROF. R. J. SPRAGUE—The barbaric birth rate of ambitious Germany made the Great War inevitable.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER ROBERTSON—I recommend New England boiled dinners with mush and milk.

MICHAEL MONAHAN—'Tis strange how Rudyard Kipling persists in belonging to the nineteenth century.

DR. SIMON FLEXNER—I am inclined to think that infantile paralysis will be more widespread next summer.

THOMAS W. LAWSON—The good old capitol has been wallowing in Wall Street leak graft for forty years.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE—Lloyd George is one of the few British statesmen who understand the United States.

EDWIN L. TURNBULL—Our politicians know nothing and care nothing about the educational value of music.

CORRA HARRIS—I'm a firm believer in infant baptism. It never hurts the child and sometimes helps the parents.

DR. J. B. CRANFILL—My motto has been to be kinder to everybody than anybody can be to me and to do it first.

IVY L. LEE—The United States this winter faces the most acute railway congestion this country has ever known.

PRINCE MAHIDOL OF SIAM—Your American chorus girl is very beautiful, but the show girl of Siam is far more beautiful.

BISHOP DAVID H. GREER—Christianity has not failed, but the Church has failed miserably and lost its great opportunity.

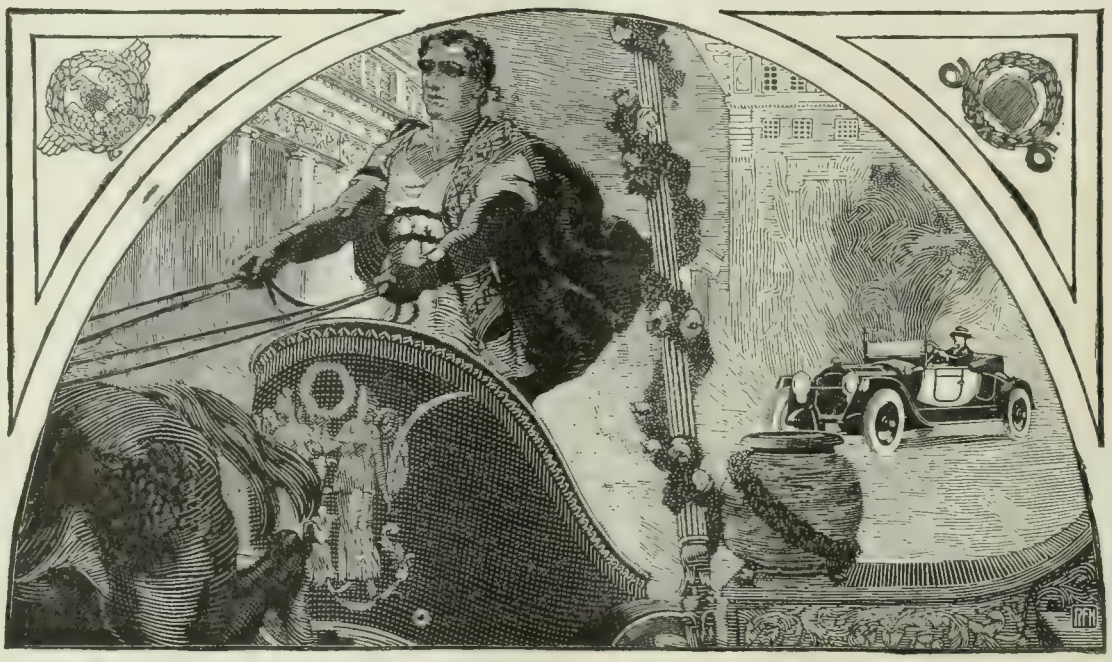
ELLEN LANE SPENCER—No one has any right to accept a salary of $12 a week and then come into the office as tho he or she received but $6 a week.

DEAN BRIGGS, of Harvard—There is no more reason why the teacher of football should curse his pupils than why the teacher of civics should curse his.

H. G. WELLS—More people and more intelligence is concentrated upon the manufacture of cigarets and hair pins than upon the establishment of world peace.

ELIZA B. GAMBLE—All the facts which have been observed relative to the acquirement of the social instinct and the moral sense prove them to have originated in the female constitution.

AVIATOR TOMMY BRENNAN—A flaming onion! Well, that looks for all the world like an eight candle power electric light bulb coming at you. Then all of a sudden it breaks into nice little ribbons of fire that dart and float thru the air like so many blazing serpents.



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A Journal of Civilization

THE ALLIES' TERMS

THE Allies hold the position of moral advantage. Their reply to President Wilson's note is a noble document, frankly stating purposes that mankind must approve, now and thru coming generations.

These purposes are those which sympathizers with the Allied nations in this and other neutral lands have from the beginning believed were the real objects for which those nations have poured forth blood and treasure. But hitherto they have been stated in general terms only. Now, they are set forth in concrete specification. The reply properly says that many details must be left for statement and consideration when peace negotiations begin, but no advantage is taken of this necessity. The chief and essential questions that President Wilson, speaking for the American people, asked, are answered, definitely and without equivocation.

Two things stand out in compelling moral clearness. The Allies ask for themselves nothing but security. They desire no vengeance. The specific, definite things demanded are things, or belong to categories of things, that all right-thinking human beings since history began have insisted upon as requisites of a moral civilization. There must be desistance from wrongdoing. There must be restoration and restitution so far as these are possible. The small nations no less than the great ones must enjoy independence and dwell in security. So far as possible peoples must be permitted to consort with their ethnic kindred in political organization. Germany must not be crushed nor vindictively punished; but the assassin Turk must go. Finally, to prevent recurrence of the appalling calamity of general war, the Allied nations pledge themselves to participate in creating an organization of nations to achieve that end.

These are demands not of the Allied nations only, but of civilization and enlightenment. To them Germany must surrender. Failing to meet them, she will once more place herself, as in her invasion of Belgium, definitely in the wrong. Was her suggestion of peace sincere or false? Her decision now will tell.

THE NEW MAP OF EUROPE ACCORDING TO THE ALLIES

TO the Allies belongs the honor of being the first to give an open answer to the vital question, "What are you fighting for?" The insistence of President Wilson has at last elicited a statement from one side such as should have been made voluntarily by both sides two and a half years ago. The single paragraph in which the Allied Governments have stated their aims is worth more to the world than the hundreds of volumes that have been published on the causes of the war. It does not matter much whether any man living knows the causes of the war or not, for the causes of the war are in the past and no man living can alter them. But the results of the war are in the hands of living men and they should understand clearly what they intend them to be.

In our issue of January 1 we ventured to draw up in parallel what we surmized to be the demands of the Entente Allies and of the Central Powers from such hints as had then been allowed to leak out. Now we have a more authoritative tho less definite statement to put into the column headed the "Allies' Demands." Comparing the Paris note as printed on another page of this issue with our forecast it will be seen that they are much the same, altho more sweeping than we anticipated. We thought then that we were making liberal allowance for the ambitions of the Allies, but we must confess that we did not expect that they would insist upon so complete a dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires as they have, altho the note says that "the civilized world" knew already, from the statements of the chiefs of the divers governments, that the points specified were among the primary and necessary objects of the war. Let us briefly consider these points in order.

First is the restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro with due indemnities. As for Belgium that may be regarded as settled, for the German Government has never laid claim to it, in spite of the agitation in favor of annexation by the pan-German jingoes. Serbia and Montenegro are more difficult. Austria has her own notion of solving the Balkan puzzle. This is said to be to unite Serbia and Montenegro with, presumably, other territory, in a single Slav state, with Prince Mirko of Montenegro as ruler. The Serbs and Montenegrins being of this race would not object to a union, altho they would not want it under Austrian suzerainty. The chief obstacle to the Allies' proposal is that Bulgaria would strongly resist ceding to Serbia the Macedonia

WHEN THE RAILROAD STRIKE BILL BECOMES A LAW



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

UNCLE SAM: "YOU JUST WAIT A MINUTE TILL I LOOK INTO THIS SCRAP"

territory to which, as it contains many Bulgars and few Serbs, she may well lay claim on the principle of nationalities that the Allies profess.

The second clause, the evacuation of France, Russia and Rumania with just reparation, is like the first. Germany will evacuate France, but desires to have the Russian frontier provinces made into the buffer states of Lithuania and Poland, while Bulgaria will cling to the Dobrudja, which Rumania took from her three years ago and which she has just regained by force of arms.

It should be noted that a distinction is made between the three countries completely conquered and the three countries invaded. Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro are to be restored with the indemnities due them. France, Russia and Rumania are to be evacuated with just reparation. Doubtless this implies that the Central Powers are to be to some extent penalized for attacking the three countries in the first group, while the other three, which entered the war voluntarily, will claim only actual damages. The difference, however, is not so great as it appears. Germany and Austria can never be made to pay for all the damage they have done, no matter how thoroly they may be beaten, and the more thoroly they are beaten the less they will be able to pay.

The next clause is an admirable statement of principles for the reorganization of Europe. If the coming conference, whenever it comes, will draw boundaries with regard not only to past treaties but to nationalities, safe frontiers and freedom of economic development as well, then indeed we may hope for a more stable régime.

But since these principles are unquestioned and no cases of their application are specified we pass on to "the restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the Allies by force or against the will of their populations." The scope of this clause is hard to determine. Does it mean more than Alsace-Lorraine? If so, what? Schleswig-Holstein was forcibly annexed by Germany, but Denmark is not one of the Allies. Bosnia-Herzegovina was illegally annexed by Austria against the will of a large part of its population, but it was wrested from Turkey rather than from Serbia.

The most drastic of the demands of the Allies is that for "the liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Rumanians and of Czecho-Slovaks from foreign domination." This, carried out literally, would mean practically the partition of the Austro-Hungarian empire, leaving, if anything, only that part of Austria inhabited solely by Germans and that part of Hungary inhabited solely by Magyars. But even this would not satisfy the demand. There are, for instance, a million Rumanians in Russia and half a million in Serbia and Greece. Are these also to be freed from "foreign domination" as well as the Rumanians in Hungary? Apparently the Allies plan to set up an independent Kingdom of Bohemia composed of the kindred races of the Czechs and Slovaks. But a third of the inhabitants of Bohemia are Germans and a quarter of the Czechs live outside of Bohemia, some them in Russia. As for the Slovaks, they are coming to America as fast as they can anyway and the cost of the war for a single day, $100,000,000, would pay the steamer fare for the entire race to emigrate to a free country. So long as statesmen persist in regarding races as rooted such problems as the Balkans will be insoluble. Yet migrations of peoples in mass have been familiar from prehistoric times and never were so easy to accomplish as now and the Balkan people are especially mobile.

Italy lays claim to Triest because there are 170,000 Italians living there. But there are twice as many Italians living in New York City as in Triest. Nor can it be said that Triest was wrested from Italy by Austria, for that city petitioned the Emperor of Austria to become its ruler in 1382, and it has remained under the Austrian crown ever since, except for a few years during the Napoleonic régime.

It is surprizing to find the "Slavs" are mentioned separately from the "Czecho-Slovaks," altho the latter are Slavs. In so carefully worded a document such a violation of grammatical or ethnological rules can hardly be accidental, and we may surmise that its purpose was to emphasize the recognition of Bohemian nationalism which—we venture to say in contradiction to the note—has not hitherto been generally understood to be one of the main objects of the Allies. The other Slavic races referred to include the Ruthenians of Galicia, who would in the partition of the Dual Monarchy be taken over by Russia; the Serbo-Croats, who would be taken over by Serbia, and the Slovenes, who would be taken over by Italy or Serbia. Possibly the reason why the Allies have displayed this unexpected interest in the liberation of the Slavic races is because of their desire to get ahead of the new Emperor-King Charles, who is rumored to have in mind a plan for the organization of a Slavic state to form, with Austria and Hungary, a Triple Monarchy. So whichever side wins we may expect to see some sort of a Jugoslavia, or federation of the southern Slavs, to arise after the war, tho whether it shall be under Austrian or Russian hegemony remains to be decided.

Much the same is true of the northern Slavs, at least of the Poles. They also are promised by both sides a certain measure of autonomy, altho in the one case it would be an "independent Polish kingdom" under the joint hegemony of Germany and Austria, and in the other case a "free Poland" ruled by the Czar. It will be noticed that the Allies avoid committing themselves to a Polish program, but, regarding it as a matter of internal policy, refer instead to the Czar's proclamation to his army. If, however, the reader takes the trouble to look up this proclamation, which we published January 8, he will note the curious fact that the Allies make no mention of what the Czar made more prominent than the question of Poland, that is, acquisition of Constantinople and the Dardanelles by Russia. It was announced by Premier Trepov to the Duma that the other Allied Powers had promised Constantinople and the Straits to Russia, and the British Ambassador at Petrograd recently confirmed this. Yet the Allied note avoids any reference to Russia and merely calls for "the expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman Empire." This leaves it possible to make Constantinople a free city under some sort of international control. It is interesting to observe that, if the Ottoman Empire is expelled from Constantinople, Europe will be, for the first time in history, a Christian continent, for the Turks entered Europe from the east before the Moors were driven out in the west.

The demand for "the enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks" means the complete dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. If

Armenians, Syrians, Arabians, Jews, Greeks, Italians and other subject populations were withdrawn there would be little territory left to the Turks except a part of the interior of Anatolia.

But in America there would be few mourners at the funeral of "the Sick Man of the East," nor would many of us lament the dissolution of that heterogeneous and accidental complex known as the Dual Monarchy. The Allies appeal strongly to American sympathies when they announce their intention of reconstructing the map of Europe on the basis of nationality, security and free economic development. The Germans retort that the Allies should themselves recognize the principle of nationality and that England should free Ireland, Egypt and India; that France should free Morocco and Algeria; that Italy should free Tripoli; that Belgium should free the Congo; that Russia should free Finland, Lithuania, Poland and the Ukraine, and that Japan should free Korea. But such a retort, tho it may be in some of these cases justified, cannot alter the fact that, for instance, the Poles ought to be freed from Prussian oppression and the Rumanians from Magyar oppression.

We still believe, as we said in the leading editorial of December 25, that peace would come sooner and be more secure if both parties would renounce all intention of conquest and leave questions of any necessary territorial changes to be settled in cold blood by impartial tribunals. But the Allies insist upon the partition of their enemies' territory and no doubt the Central Powers will do the same.

The peace terms specified in the note are of course the maximum, not the minimum, of the Allies. They are what the Allies would impose if they were in possession of Berlin and Vienna. The Central Powers will not accept such terms until they are completely exhausted.

The omissions of the note are as striking as its statements. There is not a word about some of the most important issues of the war, such as the partition of Africa, the German islands in the Pacific, the evacuation of the Shantung peninsula by Japan, the freedom of the seas, or equality of commercial rights after the war. The German colonies, now almost entirely in Allied hands, are apparently held in reserve as trading stock when the time comes for bargaining. The note is, as we have seen, so vaguely worded in places as to be capable of meaning almost anything that may be desired, and some of its demands are quite impossible of execution if literally construed, but considered as a whole it makes a favorable impression, and it is, at any rate, much more definite and satisfactory than anything that has come from the Teuton side. We welcome the assurance that the Allies do not design to accomplish the political destruction of the German peoples. Perhaps "it goes without saying"—to follow Mr. Sharp in his use of the French idiom—but since it "has been alleged" by such British organs as *The National Review* and *The Morning Post* that such was the intent of the Allies, it is well to have it authoritatively denied.

A NEW PHASE OF CHRISTIAN UNITY

ONE momentous consequence of the present war may prove to be that the national churches of England and Russia will find it easy to understand each other and to arrange some kind of coöperative union. At least the fear of this has apparently penetrated the Vatican and stirred the Pope to action. A statement made this past week by Dr. Palmieri, of the Library of Congress, and based, so the press reports indicate, on private advices from the Vatican, runs to this effect: That the Roman See, disturbed by the rapprochement between the Anglican Communion and the Orthodox Church of Russia, is about to launch under its own egis a movement for Christian unity.

A contributing factor in disclosing the progress of this parley between Russia and English-speaking Episcopacy is the cordial reception given by the Russian hierarchy to the proposal of a World Conference on Faith and Order, planned by American Episcopalians. Clearly the prestige of Rome would suffer an incalculable loss if there should be formed, apart from her, a union of all the other churches which claim apostolic orthodoxy and catholicity. One can imagine a confederacy of the Russian, Greek, Anglican and American Episcopalian churches, involving such a mutual recognition of each other's orders and beliefs, and such a common refusal to recognize the primacy of the Roman See, as would present to Rome a far more disheartening situation than the defection of all the multiplying sects of Protestantism. "Of course Rome cannot see with indifference," Dr. Palmieri is quoted as saying, "the growing friendship between Anglicanism and Orthodoxy."

One who studies this movement for Christian unity with an eye for the social forces working thru it must perceive that this is a highly favorable time for such a coalescing of the churches. Social solidarity and individual liberty are the two poles between which all social life, ecclesiastical or not, is lived. In the history of the church Protestantism represented the movement away from solidarity to individualism. Milton's words in "Areopagitica" reveal with what ardent joy the privilege of forming separate sects was welcomed by an independent mind:

"What some lament of we rather should rejoice at, should rather praise this pious forwardness among men to reassume the ill-deputed care of their religion into their own hands again. I fear that this iron yoke of outward conformity has left a slavish print upon our necks —the ghost of a linen decency yet haunts us. We stumble and are impatient at the least dividing of one visible congregation from another."

But the swing back to solidarity is here at last. Many old differences between the churches have been outgrown until they seem as unimportant as the boundaries of ancient Indian tribes in a modern American commonwealth; the open avenues of intercommunication around the world are breaking thru provincialism and are forcing a cosmopolitan spirit on the churches; the call for efficiency thru coöperation is in the air and even the bigoted begin to see that agreement in purpose and fraternity in service may be hearty while identity of opinion lags behind.

Within Protestantism the resulting movement toward mutual understanding and coöperation is pronounced and vigorous, and now with Anglican and American Churchmen making overtures, not unwelcome, to Russian orthodoxy, and with the Pope determining to join the movement lest unity be wrought apart from him, how interesting the situation grows! What if the next stage, in part effected by the war, should be a confederacy of the English and Russian churches and the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, with the Greek Orthodox Communion, it may be, a member, too, while

an increasingly united body of Protestant denominations, aloof but sympathetic, watches the confederacy grow, and the Papal Church stands alone, insisting on the primacy of Peter's See?

THE PROMISE OF WORLD FEDERATION

WHEN President Wilson sent his note of inquiry to the belligerents he had two ends in view. First, he wanted "an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded." Second, he desired to know "the arrangement which would be deemed satisfactory as a guarantee against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future." To these two requests the Allies have now answered. In this and previous editorials we discuss their terms. The Allies say that "they associate themselves with all their hopes with the project for the creation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice thruout the world. They recognize all the advantages for the cause of humanity and civilization which the institution of international agreements destined to avoid violent conflict between nations would prevent—agreements which must imply the sanction necessary to insure their execution lest an illusory security serve merely to facilitate fresh acts of aggression."

Thus Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Portugal, Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro have agreed, after the war is over, to join a league to enforce peace.

President Wilson, as spokesman for the United States, said in his note to them: "In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world the people and government of the United States are as vitally and directly interested as the governments now at war—they stand ready and even eager to coöperate in the accomplishment of these ends when the war is over with every influence and resource at their command."

Last week China, thru her foreign minister, exprest to the American minister at Peking, her desire to join a league to enforce peace.

Germany, as leader of the Central Powers, has said that not only would she join a league to enforce peace, but she would be glad to lead in such a movement.

May we not at last say, therefore, that a league to enforce peace will somehow, some way, be created when this war is over? If the American people will only back our President in this there can be no doubt of its accomplishment.

Thus the little group of men who met at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, June 17, 1915, have started a movement that will eventually lead to the formation of the United Nations, just as some of their forefathers, a hundred and thirty-nine years before, in the same place, started a movement that led to the formation of the United States. The nations are evidently now approaching a period similar to that in America preceding the signing of the articles of confederation. And as our first confederation was inadequate for the needs of our fathers and they had to develop it into "a more perfect union," so any league of peace, to be established now, will be inadequate to our needs, and we shall have to develop it into that final world state which the historian Freeman has said when it comes into existence will be "the most finished and most artificial production of political ingenuity."

If from the Great War comes a first step toward a world state, the ten million men whose blood reddens the clay of Europe will not have died in vain.

"WITH MY OWN BODY!"

LYNCHING is a cowardly business. In almost every case it is the work of a mob; and the essence of the mob spirit is cowardice. Time and again it has been shown that the antidote for mob cowardice is individual courage. A single fearless man, inspired with a sense of duty and justice, is more than a match for any but the most delirious mob of lawless and reckless men.

When Governor Stanley, of Kentucky, speeding across the state in a special train to the town of Murray, where a mob was threatening to lynch a judge and prosecuting officer for the heinous offense of postponing the trial of a negro charged with murder, said simply: "They will have a chance to lynch the Governor of Kentucky first," he displayed the spirit before which mob bravado runs up its true colors. He had only to face the mob and declare, "I am here to uphold the law and to protect this court, with my own body if necessary," to have the mob quail and slink away.

It took courage. For accidents sometimes happen when the mob spirit is aflame; and the crowd's lust for blood is a dangerous explosive which it requires but a spark to ignite. Governor Stanley took his life in his hand. He won precisely because he held his life cheap beside his duty and his oath.

The Murray mob was ready to splash an indelible stain upon the state's fair name. But the bravery and self-forgetfulness of its Governor saved it from the disgrace. He has deserved well of the commonwealth. Kentucky owes him a debt of gratitude it will not find it easy to pay.

What Is the Best Thing in Your House?

OF course you—a reader of The Independent—are not thing-minded. But when you stop to think of it, you realize that somewhere between the foundation and the roof-tree of that house of yours, or between the hall-door and the fire-escape, if it's an apartment, there is one thing which is so completely beautiful, or so appropriate, or so efficient, or so convenient, or so amusing—or all of them together—that you get more solid satisfaction out of it than out of anything else in the house. It may be a vase or a vacuum cleaner, a clock or a closet, a table or a teapot. Whatever it is, the editors of The Countryside want to hear about it.

Fifty dollars is the first prize, twenty-five the second, for 200-word letters on The Best Thing in Your House, with a photograph to match, mailed to The Countryside before February 1. Live Best Things are barred. Otherwise all comers are welcome.

There's not much time left; this is the final announcement.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Capture of Fokchani

The new Russo-Rumanian line of defense was, as we explained last week, established in the best possible position, one that had been tested in the wars of two thousand years and had been fortified at an expense of millions of dollars, tho with the view of protection against the Russians instead of the Germans. The western end of this line rested on the Transylvanian Alps and the eastern on the Danube River. At the eastern end was the fortress of Galatz and in the middle the fortress of Fokchani.

Here, if anywhere, the Rumanians and their Russian allies would be expected to make a stand, but in a single week the line has been broken in the center and driven back. The Fokchani fortress was captured in a day by enveloping it on both sides and 4000 prisoners taken. The retreating troops were closely pursued as they fell back to the Sereth River, behind which they have established their new line of defense.

The key position of this line, as of the other, is the fortified city of Galatz, at the junction of the Sereth with the Danube. If this is taken the Teutonic Powers will have control of the Danube from its source to its mouth, 1800 miles, and will be able to ship by water all the way from the Rhine to the Dardanelles. Galatz is also the only fortress on the Russian frontier in this region, and if this obstacle were removed the Germans could, if their ambitions carried them so far, invade Bessarabia and make an effort to take Odessa. Consequently, Field-Marshal von Mackensen is directing his strongest efforts toward the capture of Galatz, which already lies under his guns on the other side of the Sereth River.

The western or mountain end of the Russian line is being attacked by the Archduke Joseph, who entered Rumania from Hungary thru the Oitoz Pass and other canyons. The crossing of the Alps in the dead of winter when the forests and defiles were filled with snow and the thermometer fell at times to fifteen degrees below zero was an arduous undertaking, but accomplished with remarkable celerity. Cannon had to be lowered into gorges by ropes and hoisted in the same way up the other side. The ammunition and food had to be carried over the mountains mostly on the backs of the soldiers. Once on the eastern side of the Alps, the German and Austro-Hungarian forces made more rapid progress and the Russian right was rolled up and forced back toward the Sereth.



SMASHING THE RUSSIAN LINE

The heavy dotted line stretching between the Transylvanian Alps and the Danube River shows where the Russians and Rumanians established their line for the defense of northern Rumania. The shorter arrows and the extension of the shaded area show how this line was forced back during the past two weeks. In the middle the fortress of Fokchani was captured. On the right or eastern end the troops of Field Marshal von Mackensen have been brought up to the Sereth, just across from the fortress of Galatz. On the left or western end the troops of Archduke Joseph, entering Rumania thru the mountain passes, have driven the Russians out of the foothills and back toward the Sereth River. As may be seen from the map the capture of the city of Galatz would give the Central Powers complete command of the Danube and access to the Russian province of Bessarabia.

THE GREAT WAR

January 8—Mackensen's army takes Rumanian fortress of Fokchani.

January 9—British warship "Cornwallis" sunk by submarine in Mediterranean. British attack German trenches at Serre, north of Ancre Creek.

January 10—Prince Golitzin becomes Premier of Russia in place of Trepov. Allies reply to President's request for peace terms.

January 11—British gain and lose Turk trenches east of Kut-el-Amara.

January 12—Italian Government admits loss of battleship "Regina Margherita" by mine on December 11.

January 13—Kaiser issues proclamation in reply to Allies' note. Russians gaining in swamps south of Riga.

January 14—Japanese battle cruiser "Tsukuba" burned in Yokosuka harbor. Germans within six miles of Galatz.

The German Reply

We publish in full on another page the note which the Allies sent from Paris in response to the request of President Wilson for definite statement of aims and we discuss the note editorially in this issue. A formal reply to the Allies' note has been given out at Berlin to the representatives of the neutral nations and sent to the American press by wireless to Sayville. In this Germany and their allies reaffirm the sincerity of this proffer of peace and of their readiness to enter at once upon a conference. It was "an honest attempt to terminate the war and open a road for an understanding among the belligerents. The hostile governments have declined to accept that road. Upon them falls the full responsibility for the continuation of the bloodshed."

The German note declines to enter into a discussion of the origin of the war but appeals, instead, to the verdict of history:

> History's verdict will as little pass over the encircling policy of England, the revengeful policy of France, and the endeavor of Russia to gain Constantinople as over the instigation of the Serbian assassination in Sarayevo and the complete mobilization of Russia, which meant war against Germany.
>
> Germany and her Allies, who had to take up arms for defense of their liberty and their existence, consider this, their aim of war, as obtained.
>
> On the other hand, the hostile powers always went further away from the realization of their plans, which, according to the declarations of their responsible statesmen, were, among others, directed toward the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine and several Prussian provinces, the humiliation and diminution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the partition of Turkey, and the mutilation of Bulgaria.

The note questions the sincerity of the Allies in claiming the championship of the principle of nationalities in view of "the fate of the Irish people, the destruction of the liberty and independence of the Boer Republic, the sub-

jugation of Northern Africa by England, France and Italy, the suppression of alien nations by Russia, and also the violation of Greece, which is without precedent in history."

In reply to the accusation of violations of international law by the Teutonic Powers the note which was given out at Berlin makes the following counter charges:

England already during the first weeks of the war repudiated the London Declaration, the content of which had been recognized by her own delegates as a valid law of nations, and in the further course of the war violated in the most severe fashion also the Paris Declaration, so that by her arbitrary measures for warfare a condition of lawlessness has been created.

The war of starvation against Germany and the pressure exercized in England's interest against neutrals are not less scandalously in conflict with the rules of the laws of nations than with the commands of humanity.

Likewise, contrary to the laws of nations and incompatible with the usages of civilization are the use of colored troops in Europe and the extension of the war into Africa, which was done by a breach of existing treaties and which undermines the prestige of the white race on that continent. The barbarous treatment of prisoners, especially in Africa and Russia, and the deportation of the civilian population from Eastern Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Galicia and Bukovina, are further proof of how our adversaries respect justice and civilization.

The Kaiser's View of It

The German reaction to the communication of the Allies to the President found expression not only in the press and in the note to neutrals summarized above, but also in a proclamation by the Emperor William to his people. We quote the first half of the proclamation:

Our enemies have dropt the mask. After refusing with scorn and hypocritical words of love for peace and humanity our honest peace offer they have now, in their reply to the United States, gone beyond that and admitted their lust for conquest, the baseness of which is further enhanced by their calumnious assertions.

Their aim is the crushing of Germany, the dismemberment of the powers allied with us and the enslavement of the freedom of Europe and the seas under the same yoke that Greece, with gnashing of teeth, is now enduring. But what they could not achieve in thirty months of the bloodiest fighting and unscrupulous economic war they will also fail to accomplish in the future.



Passing Show

A LONDON IDEA OF GERMAN VICTORY

Mackensen Hubbard, she opened a cupboard
To get her starved dog some food.
But when she got there, the cupboard was bare,
And so the starved dog—
Was told to grin and bear it, bark *Deutschland über Alles* at the top f its voice and try to continue being good.



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DID GERMANY GET THEM?

The oil wells of Rumania, said to be the real objective of von Mackensen's drive, were destroyed by the retreating army, according to the Allies' report. But at any rate Germany holds the property and the possibility of getting fuel enough from it to run her war machine for some time longer

The Belgian Reply

Ambassador Sharp transmitted, along with the joint reply of the Allied Powers, a separate note from Belgium. The Belgian Government expresses its appreciation of the President's motives and remarks, somewhat sarcastically, that "it desires as much as Mr. Woodrow Wilson to see the present war ended as early as possible." Like most of the European press the Belgian Government ignores the qualifying words of the President's note, "as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world," and says, "the President seems to believe that the statesmen of the two opposing camps pursue the same object of war." So the Belgian Government thinks it necessary to assure the President that Belgium, unlike Germany, has never aimed at conquest, but was the victim of an unprovoked attack and is now suffering from the ruin of its industries, the draining of its resources and the enslavement of its workingmen. The note contains this generous appreciation of American sympathy and aid:

The American people, since the beginning of the war, has manifested for the opprest Belgian nation most ardent sympathy. It is an American committee, the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which, in close union with the Government of the King and the National Committee, displays an untiring devotion and marvelous activity in revictualing Belgium. The Government of the King is happy to avail itself of this opportunity to express its profound gratitude to the Commission for Relief as well as to the generous Americans eager to relieve the misery of the Belgian population. Finally, nowhere more than in the United States have the abductions and deportations of Belgian civilians provoked such a spontaneous movement of protestation and indignant reproof.

Autocracy Triumphant in Russia

The friends of Russian freedom rejoiced at the overthrow of Premier Stürmer last November because it had been accomplished by the Duma, and this was the first time that the Russian Government had submitted to the will of the parliament. The speeches in the Duma on that occasion were of unprecedented boldness, and what was more remarkable, the Minister of War and other members of the cabinet took the side of the Duma, because they suspected Stürmer of pro-German proclivities.

The successor of Stürmer as Premier, Alexander Trepov, was also a conservative, in fact his father and his brother were notorious for their tyranny, but since he came into power with the support of the Duma it was hoped that his advent meant the beginning of a constitutional regime, as well as a more efficient management of the war. Premier Trepov created a sensation by announcing in his first speech to the Duma that at the time when Turkey entered the war: "We concluded an agreement with our allies which establishes in the most definite manner the right of Russia to the Straits and Constantinople. Russians should know for what they are shedding blood and, *in accord with our allies*, announcement of this agreement is made today from this tribune." Considering the phrase we have italicized above it is curious that the note stating the peace terms of the Allies makes no mention of Russia in connection with Constantinople. A discussion of this will be found in the editorial pages of this issue.

But the Trepov regime lasted less than two months. Last week we told how a band of well known gentlemen in Petrograd shot the mystic monk, Rasputin, and threw his body into the Neva. This open assassination of his favorite adviser is said to have so incensed the Czar that he determined to put an end to parliamentary government. So he appointed Protopopov as Minister of the Interior without con-



London Evening Telegram — *La Victoire, Paris* — *Il 420, Florence*

THE ALLIES' UNOFFICIAL ANSWER—CARTOONS FROM ENGLAND, FRANCE AND ITALY

THE INTRUSIVE LEADSMAN

Lloyd George: "My good man, *we* know the port *we're* making for.

ANALOGY

Judge (Wilson): Now tell me, what was your object in receiving a stab from this assassin?"

WILSON BEGINS IN EARNEST

The bombardment of belligerents by a storm of diplomatic notes

sulting the Premier, and when the Premier remonstrated the Czar dismissed him and put Prince Golitzin at the head of the government.

Prince Golitzin is a reactionary and at once made public announcement of his belief that the Ministry was responsible solely to the Emperor and not to the Duma. He was kind enough to add that "this, however, does not exclude the legislative chambers from taking an interest in the Government." He declared that his watchword would be "everything for the war; everything for victory," and "being occupied with this aim we cannot now think of internal reforms. After victory we can begin the reorganization of our internal life."

Congressional Business The Senate adopted, on January 8, the conference report on the immigration bill by a vote of 56 to 10. The House and the Senate agreed as to the main features of the bill, including the literacy test, so that the conferees had little to do beyond adjusting details of the wording. Nevertheless eight Democratic and two Republican Senators voted against the conference report in order to put on record their opposition to any immigration bill which excluded illiterates from coming to the United States. Senator Stone of Missouri and Senator Martine of New Jersey spoke at some length against the immigration bill as a departure from the hospitable traditions of this country. The immigration bill, so long as the literacy test is an integral part of it, is certain to be vetoed by President Wilson but it may be passed over his veto if there is opportunity for Congress to do so before the end of the session. The exclusion of Japanese is not specifically provided for in the bill, but remains a "gentlemen's agreement" between the two governments concerned.

On January 9 the House of Representatives passed the Hughes-Smith Vocational Education Bill providing funds for coöperation with the states in training and paying teachers and directors of agricultural, commercial, industrial and domestic science subjects. This bill is important as an indication of the widening of the influence of the Federal Government from agricultural instruction only to other vocational fields as well.

The House of Representatives is not taking kindly to the changes recommended by the Postmaster General and endorsed by the House Committee on Postoffices. By a vote of 152 to 104 the House restored the appropriation for pneumatic tube service in the cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston, in spite of the Postmaster General's recommendation that it be discontinued except in New York and much reduced there. Points of order were made successfully against the proposed reduction of postage on drop letters, the adoption of a zone system of postal rates for periodicals, and nearly all the other "riders" on the appropriation bill. Some of these special provisions may be added again in the Senate.



American Press Association

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

One of the few picturesque phases of war photography in these days of trenches and concealed artillery is the lookout, who can't help posing for his photograph, on a windmill, in a tower, or up a tree. These are French military observers sniping at the enemy in Macedonia

Lawson and the Leak Thomas W. Lawson, subpoenaed as a witness before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives, has given testimony in his most sensational vein regarding the alleged "leak" of advance information that President Wilson was about to prepare a peace note to the European belligerents. Mr. Lawson proved to be a most intractable witness, refusing to answer questions and promising vast revelations in the future should a general investigation of the "leak" be undertaken by Congress or the administration. He pledged himself to give the names of a banker, a cabinet member and a "great official" involved in the case, and to mention the sum of money won by manipulating the stock exchange with the aid of advance information about the President's note. Lawson's unmannerly conduct as a witness, and his mysterious hints of the vast scandals which he could reveal at will, incensed the Rules Committee, and unanimous consent was granted by the House of Representatives to the Committee to summon Mr. Lawson again as witness and compel him to testify. Should he again refuse to tell what he knows, Mr. Lawson will probably be prosecuted for contempt of court. A number of other witnesses were summoned, such as Bernard Baruch, the financier accused of profiting by secret information; R. W. Bolling, President Wilson's brother-in-law; William A. Crawford, manager of the Central News Association, and others. Nothing of importance was elicited.

Supreme Court Sustains Prohibitionists On January 8 the Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon act forbidding the shipment of intoxicating liquors into any state which prohibits their sale, manufacture or use. The same decision sustained the West Virginia law prohibiting the importation into that state of

intoxicants for personal use. Chief Justice White gave the majority opinion, which was opposed in principle only by Justice Holmes and Van Devanter, altho Justice McReynolds did not concur in the opinion as it was given.

Thus ends a long contest over the right of Congress or of any state to prevent the importation of intoxicants into "dry" territory. Many lawyers had contended that the Webb-Kenyon act must be unconstitutional, since it surrendered the control of interstate commerce, vested in the Federal Government by the constitution, to the states, by giving them the power to exclude or admit a certain class of goods from their boundaries by legislation. President Taft, who was of this opinion, vetoed the Webb-Kenyon act as probably unconstitutional, but Congress repassed the law over his veto.

The verdict of the Supreme Court is admitted to be of the most far-reaching importance, and both friends and enemies of prohibition are endeavoring to extract comfort from it. It enables prohibitionists to make their anti-liquor laws completely effective, to wipe out the reproach that the consumption of intoxicants in some prohibition states is almost as high as if there were no law at all, and to make the Federal Government the ally instead of the enemy of state authority. On the other hand, liquor men call the Webb-Kenyon act a "test of sincerity" and prophesy that many persons who voted for prohibition, knowing that they could import as much liquor as they desired for their personal use, will hereafter vote against all prohibitory laws. Unless the liquor men are right in this opinion, the 8th of January, 1917, will go down in history as the most memorable date in the whole course of the fight against the saloon in this country.

On the following day, the cause of prohibition won another important victory. The Sheppard Bill for prohibition in the District of Columbia passed the Senate on January 9 by a vote of 55 to 32. The real test came earlier in the day when the Senate rejected by a tie vote of 43 to 43 the Underwood amendment, which would have required a referendum of the residents of the district before the bill could become law. Vice-President Marshall was not present to break the tie by casting his vote.

Neither the vote on the referendum amendment nor that on the bill itself followed party lines. The Democrats favored the referendum by the narrow margin of 26 votes to 22, but they approved the bill by a vote of 28 to 22. The Republicans opposed the referendum by a vote of 17 to 21 and accepted the bill by a majority of 27 to 10. All the "progressive" Republicans supported the Sheppard bill. The measure has still to pass the House of Representatives and to secure the President's signature, but if the House has time to consider it before the end of a crowded session, there is little doubt of its passage.



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A NEW U. S. ADMIRAL

The head of the Naval War College, Rear-Admiral Austin M. Knight, has been appointed by President Wilson to command the Asiatic squadron, with the rank of Admiral. He succeeds Admiral Winterhalter, who is assigned to the General Board

The High Cost of Warships Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department is experiencing no little difficulty in carrying out the will of Congress in the matter of naval construction. He was authorized to secure the building of four battle cruisers at a maximum cost of $16,500,000 apiece, but no private shipbuilding company would undertake such a contract. Bids were received from four companies but they were all too high. The Navy Department has the right to add twenty per cent to the building appropriations as a bonus for speedy construction, but no one of the four companies would promise to complete the work in less than forty-eight months. Mr. Daniels also reported that the bids made for the construction of scout cruisers were unsatisfactory.

In order to eliminate the element of profit, which he considers responsible for the failure of private shipbuilders to bring their estimates within the limits authorized by law, Mr. Daniels favors construction by the government. In a recent letter to Chairman Padgett of the House of Representatives Naval Committee he urged an appropriation of twelve million dollars for fitting up federal navy yards so that the national government could itself construct the needed cruisers without delay. He declared that the existing shipbuilding facilities of the navy yards were being utilized to their full capacity and that without this additional appropriation the government would have to await the pleasure of private companies for the completion of its preparedness program.

The Railroad Situation Hearings before the Supreme Court on the question of the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour railroad law opened on January 8 and a decision is expected within a few weeks. Solicitor-General Davis spoke on behalf of the Department of Justice in favor of the law, and urged that the decision of the lower courts in the test case of the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, which held the law void, be set aside. Mr. Davis went so far as to claim for the Federal Government the same power of fixing wages in interstate commerce that it has of fixing rates. He did not admit, however, that the Adamson law was really a minimum wage law for railroad men rather than a limitation of hours of service. On January 9, Walker D. Hines and John G. Johnson, attorneys for the railroads, attacked the law as wage legislation, which they asserted to be beyond the power of Congress, as class legislation for the profit of four railroad labor unions, as unrelated to the public service, and as confiscatory and unjust. Frank Hagerman, of Kansas City, closed the argument for the Department of Justice on the following day. He contented that the Adamson law was constitutional because it was the only way to prevent the threatened railroad strike, and thus Congress acted in the interest of the whole public and did not exceed its constitutional power of regulating interstate commerce.

Samuel Gompers, speaking before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, protested against President Wilson's recommendation, now embodied in a bill introduced into Congress by Senator Newlands, that railroad strikes be made illegal pending the investigation of a railroad strike by the government. He prophesied that such a law, introducing the principle of compulsion into industrial life, could not endure and would certainly be wiped out in time, "it might be by a revolt." Other labor leaders, appearing before the committee, exprest similar sentiments. With the labor unions united in their opposition to further railroad legislation of the kind desired by the administration, it is very doubtful if the Newlands bill can pass this session of Congress. On January 9, however, the friends of the administration program of railroad legislation won a hard-fought victory, when the House of Representatives adopted the Senate joint resolution extending till next December the life of the Newlands committee for the investigation of interstate commerce conditions and needs. The vote stood 146 to 61.

Senate Confirms Daniels' Appointment An interesting chapter in the long railroad controversy was concluded on January 10, when the Senate confirmed the reappointment of Winthrop M. Daniels as a member of the Interstate Com-



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FRIGHTFULNESS IN NEW JERSEY

A spark in the ammunition plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, near Kingsland, N. J., started a fire which destroyed $5,000,000 worth of property and bombarded the surrounding country with exploding shells for nearly four hours. The heroism of a telephone girl saved the lives of most of the workmen.

merce Commission. Mr. Daniels was at one time associated with President Wilson in the faculty of Princeton University, and the President believed that his recognized ability and knowledge of economics would be of service to the Federal Government in the regulation of interstate commerce. But on several occasions since his original appointment in 1914 Mr. Daniels has favored the grant of increased freight rates to the railroads, and this attitude offended a number of senators, especially those representing agricultural constituencies, who thought that a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission who had shown himself so friendly to the railroad companies was not a safe man to reappoint. Forty-two senators voted to confirm the President's nomination, but fifteen senators opposed it. Five of the objecting minority were of the President's own party, and with them voted nearly all of the "progressive" wing of the Republican party.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, who led the opposition to Mr. Daniels, declared that if the Interstate Commerce Commission were to be composed of men of such capitalistic sympathies the whole system of government regulation should be forthwith abandoned. "For one," declared the senator, "I have no hesitation in declaring that if his views are to prevail I am for absolute and immediate government ownership and operation of our transportation facilities." Thus the cause of government ownership of railroads seems to have gained another distinguished recruit.

Kentucky Governor Prevents Lynching

A lynching mob in Murray, Kentucky, balked of its desire to put to death a negro accused of murder, attempted to revenge itself by killing Judge Bush and Commonwealth Attorney Smith. A force of deputy sheriffs called out for the emergency was barely able to prevent the mob from dynamiting the hotel at which the judge and the prosecutor were staying. Popular anger was directed against these two men for permitting a postponement of the murder trial and for taking the accused negro out of town to prevent a lynching. Finding that the local authorities had such difficulty in maintaining order, Governor Stanley chartered a special train and reached Murray on January 11. He spent the morning in appeals to the citizens to respect the law. He reminded them that his oath of office required him to support the laws of the state and see to their orderly execution, and he declared that he would uphold the authority of the court with his own life if necessary. By noon he had quieted the town and compelled even the mob to recognize his courage and his sincerity After averting the lynching in Murray, Governor Stanley left the town in company with the judge and the prosecutor by the train which he had chartered for the emergency.



Cloud & [illegible]

WATCHFUL WAITING—A POLICY THAT WORKS BOTH WAYS?

The silent influence of women, an attribute mostly mentioned in anti-suffrage speeches, has been adopted as the latest campaign device of the Congressional Union, working in Washington for the passage of the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage. Pickets have been stationed at the White House entrance with instructions not to talk, but simply to display their banner: "Mr. President, What Will You Do for Woman Suffrage?"

Montana Lands Opened Up

On January 2 approximately 110,000 acres of Indian lands within the Crow Indian reservation were opened to settlement. These lands are located in the fertile Big Horn and Little Horn Valleys, midway between Billings, Montana, and Sheridan, Wyoming. Most of the land is productive; some of it being good grazing land, a good deal of it available for dry farming purposes, and the lowland soil suitable for raising wheat, oats, alfalfa, clover, timothy and sugar beets. The lands are listed as inherited and noncompetent Indian lands by the Interior Department, and are sold to the public under the auspices of the department at a basic appraisal of twenty dollars an acre. This will bring their Indian owners at least $220,000; which sum will be divided among fewer than three hundred persons.

New Jersey Munitions Plants Blow Up

At four o'clock on Thursday, January 11, the Canadian Car and Foundry Company's plant near Kingsland, New Jersey, was almost wholly demolished by the explosion of several hundred thousand three-inch shells. The cause of the explosion is wholly a mystery and the full extent of the damage it caused cannot as yet be accurately estimated. No lives appear to have been lost, but the company believes that it has sustained a financial loss of about $16,750,000. Some of this loss will prob-



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THE WAR PROFITS OF A NEUTRAL

For several days after this explosion occurred fire smoldered thruout the munition works and the ruins of neighboring houses. Only the hill shown in this photograph, and a lucky wind, saved the towns of Kingsland and Rutherford. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company has been working for two years on a contract of over $80,000,000 worth of shells for the Russian Government.

ably have to be borne by the Russian Government, which had placed with the company an order for 5,000,000 rounds of three-inch ammunition, half shrapnel and half high explosive shells. The value of the contract with the Russian Government is placed at no less than $85,000,000. Of course, the fact that the Canadian Car and Foundry Company was virtually a munitions factory for belligerent powers makes it easy to understand how an enemy of the Entente Allies might desire the destruction of the company's plant, but there is no positive proof that the explosion was other than an accident. There was, however, one incident which has given rise to much speculation—the discovery of a shell marked with the initials of the United States Navy among the scattered projectiles.

The destruction of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company plant began with a fire in building 30, the cleaning room of the factory, which swept thru the factory and within ten minutes blew up a building stored with loaded shells. The workmen fled in panic from the factory grounds and scattered in every direction. As the explosions continued during the night, the little town of Kingsland became the target of shell and shrapnel and its residents were forced to stay indoors for safety. Several private houses were destroyed; two miles of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad were damaged, delaying thousands of travelers; shade trees were knocked down as if by cannon fire, and the ground was covered with shell splinters and furrowed by the fall of unexploded shells. The flames were plainly visible from New York City, ten miles away. Fortunately the company magazines escaped destruction.

Another disaster on a similar scale occurred the following evening at Haskell, New Jersey. The Du Pont powder mill at Haskell suffered the loss of twelve buildings in a series of explosions which followed an accident in the barrel mixing house, where the raw powder is blended with graphite. The two men at work in this part of the plant were killed, the other workmen escaped, most of them without injury. The shock of the explosion was felt even in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

These two gigantic catastrophies, which occurred within less than thirty-six hours of each other, have aroused public sentiment in New Jersey, and it is probable that either the state legislature or Congress will be compelled to take some action placing new restrictions upon wholesale manufacturers of explosives. Mayor Clay of Kingsland has threatened to prevent any attempt to rebuild the Canadian plant by getting out an injunction against any such rebuilding until a new building code has been adopted. It is probable that in the cases of both the Kingsland and the Haskell explosions the companies concerned will be indicted for criminal negligence.

Cheap Radium

With a general rise in the price of such commodities as meat, bread, paper, leather, coal and so on, the announcement of the Bureau of Mines that the United States Government, working in coöperation with the National Radium Institute, has just completed the extraction of eight and one-half grams of radium at a gross cost of less than forty thousand dollars a gram comes as a welcome surprize. The market selling price for a gram of radium has hitherto been from two and one-half to three times as much as this. The National Radium Institute furnished the mineral bearing lands, plant and machinery, and received the greater part of the radium produced for use in cancer hospitals. The Bureau of Mines undertook the work of extraction and will receive about a hundred thousand dollars worth of radium for purposes of scientific experiment and for research.

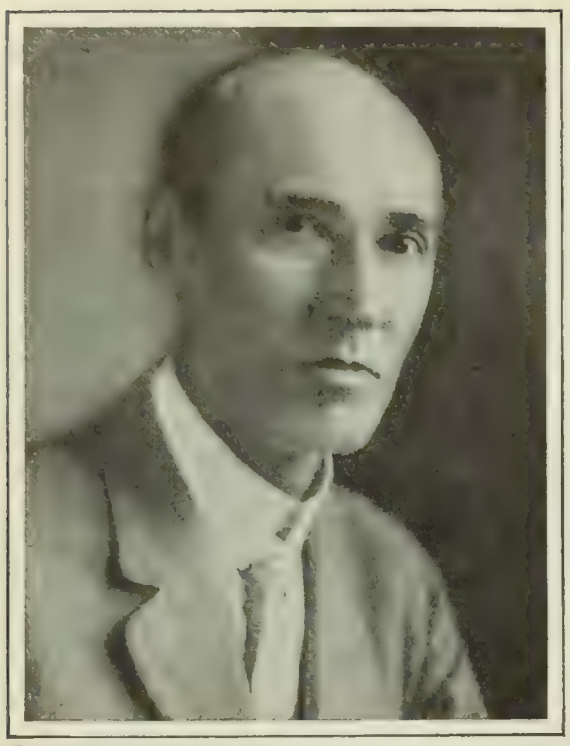
The annual report of the director of the Bureau of Mines relates many other achievements of equal importance and interest. The director lays particular stress upon new economies introduced into industry, with the aid of the bureau. For example, the introduction of more careful methods of drilling oil wells in one instance prevented the loss of twenty million dollars worth of natural gas; economies in the purchase and use of the coal used by the national government saved the taxpayer fifty thousand dollars, the development of the Rittman furnace for the manufacture of gasolene made available for internal combustion engines large quantities of otherwise unavailable petroleum.



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A PEACE PANIC IN JAPAN

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was forced to close when the market slumped badly as a result of Germany's note to the Allies proposing a discussion of peace



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MR. GARRETSON KNOWS THE MEN

BOTH SIDES OF THE

AUSTIN B. GARRETSON, PRESIDENT OF THE ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS, SPEAKS FOR THE MEN

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

THE President desires the enactment of a law, not for the compulsory investigation of strikes, as many suppose, but for the investigation of the conditions that have brought the possibility or the probability of a strike, before it can take place. He desires the enactment of a law containing provisions similar to those in the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act, which make it illegal for a strike or lockout to be ordered by either employee or employer before the causes leading to it have been investigated by the Government. At its last annual meeting the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress—the A. F. of L. of Canada—passed a resolution, almost unanimously condemning it for the reason that it pinches only one foot, binds only one side of the industrial struggle.

As such legislation actually works out, as is evidenced under the Canadian act, the employer invariably utilizes the period of delay that is specified for investigation to make preparations for a strike, hiring strike breakers, even importing them, in defiance of alien laws, so that when the period of involuntary service required under the act has elapsed he is in position, if the finding of the tribunal that has done the investigating upholds the contentions of the men to any degree, to repudiate the award, and to replace the forces of the men. In other words the act wholly and absolutely disposes of the tactical advantage that may lie with the employee, who is, of course, in the very nature of a strike, the attacking party. Almost any strike illustrates the fact that there is a psychological moment for striking—one that is just as important in industrial warfare as in international warfare; just as important to a strike, often, as Japan's attack upon the Russian fleet was to the Russo-Japanese War. An act of this kind renders valueless the greater part of the weapons of the laboring man. It is on that account, primarily, that there is such widespread opposition to the enactment of laws of this character. In a word, it gives the employing side a great advantage.

Strategically, this advantage works to the good of the other side in railroad strikes especially. In the first place this is true because the railroads are adept at providing on short notice a mass of statistical evidence that often overwhelms investigators who are dealing with matters as complex as the compensation given railroad employees, and the conditions under which they serve. This evidence, moreover, is often so skillfully presented that it is deceptive. In the second place, the railroad brotherhoods have always gone forward on the theory and practise of compromise. In dealing with their employers they have been content with almost any appreciable proportion of that which was demanded. The willingness of the brotherhoods to compromise in this manner (growing out of the quasi-public character of the service) has often brought upon them the criticism of other crafts, some of whom condemn such willingness to exert every means toward settlement before appealing to the strike. This situation is reflected also in the fact that the experience of the railroad brotherhoods in strikes is very limited. The two great strikes in America, in 1893 and 1877, were not conducted under the auspices of the brotherhoods. There has been nothing approaching a general tie-up since.

The influence of every combination of men in this country who are employers of labor and of men who are in the conduct of enterprises commercial in their character, from which profit is derived, is lent to the enactment of a measure which will permit the continuance of profits without actually interesting themselves as to the facts of whether or not the welfare of the worker is safeguarded thereby. To such men the acme of success is the continuance of profits or the increasing of them. And as what may be described as "the master class" is in control of most of the journals thru which public opinion is exprest and by which public opinion is formed, it becomes readily apparent that the real will, the real desire and the real purpose of the great majority of the citizens of the republic rarely come to the surface at all and then only in fragmentary form. When industrial strife creates suffering and hardship, complaints as to these hardships seldom originate with those who suffer real hardship, but almost wholly from those who suffer nothing but diminution of profit. When there is a cessation of street car service in a great city the demand for resumption of peace, regardless of the terms of settlement upon which resumption may be founded, comes not from the working people who are compelled to walk or avail themselves of makeshift transportation, altho they make up nine-tenths of those who supply the revenue of the street car companies, but almost wholly from those whose profit suffers by the inability of the purchasing class to continue to contribute to the endless chain of merchandizing or manufacturing. It is significant, in other words, that in these cases and in most other cases where the public interest is at stake a cry is always made in the name of the suffering public, when in fact the actual suffering public voices no protest and accepts the hardship as part of the heritage of men who labor.

This cry on behalf of the suffering public has been raised by the employing class in behalf of the enactment of the President's proposed bill.

WHAT labor men resent in this proposed bill is the utilization of forces of any character whatsoever as weapons by one side or the other in a strike because labor has learned that the interest of the government is in peace and in profits. The police forces and the military, both state and national, instead of being utilized only for the purpose of seeing that each of the combatants in industrial strife uses only legitimate means, are almost invariably used as weapons for the purpose of furthering the interest of the employing class at the expense of the employee. Out of this long established practise grows the feeling on the part of the laboring man against the expansion of military power either upon the part of the state or nation. Experience has taught the laboring man that military power is more often directed against him, to break down his resistance to oppressive conditions than against any outside foe. He therefore regards any legislation that makes possible any greater measure of oppression as directly inequitable, as, in fact, the worst form of preparedness. The correctness or incorrectness of this view on the part of labor is easily tested by one rule—by an examination of the arrests and convictions made in strikes for a class of offenses that if no strike was in existence would not be considered as offenses. This examination will show you how the peace

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RAILROAD PROBLEM

ELISHA LEE, ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, SPEAKS FOR THE RAILROADS

TRIAL BY JURY



Photograph by Dreyer

MR. LEE IS AN EMPLOYER

SEVERAL years ago, when we had to adjust a wage controversy with the engineers on our eastern roads, a very distinguished board of arbitrators, in settling our differences, pointed out the dangers inherent in attempting to settle railroad industrial disputes by resort to the strike.

This board said: "From the point of view of the public it is an intolerable situation when any group of men, whether employees or employers, whether large or small, have the power to decide that a great section of the country shall undergo a great loss of life, unspeakable suffering and loss of property beyond the power of description thru the stoppage of a necessary public service. This, however, is the situation that confronts us as a nation."

It was the opinion of this board that "the public utilities of the nation are of such fundamental importance to the whole people that their operation must not be interrupted, and means must be worked out which will guarantee this result."

That situation, so vividly portrayed, still confronts us as a nation. It confronted us in that crucial week in August when the President told the country "This situation must never be allowed to arise again."

The remedy proposed by the President is that "a full public investigation of the merits of every dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted."

This, in essence, is compulsory investigation rather than compulsory arbitration—restricting the right to strike or lockout pending an investigation, but in no way restricting the right of the parties in the controversy to fight it out afterward should they refuse to accept the recommendations of the board.

It seems clear to me that a differentiation between private industrial warfare and public industrial warfare such as a railroad strike is essential to any intelligent understanding of the question at issue. Private industrial warfare, in other words, need not here be considered at all. The situation is different. The premises are different. The conclusions must be different. This fact is reflected, of course, in the very law proposed by the President in that it is concerned only with interstate commerce.

When we were in Washington, we heard the chief spokesmen for several million organized workers warn Congress that any law restricting the right to strike would be fought by the workers he represented. Mr. Gompers, in speaking before the Senate Committee, placed in the record, as the view of organized labor, the dissenting opinion of the late Justice Harlan in an admiralty case, in which the principles of human liberty as guaranteed by the constitution were most clearly and forcibly laid down. "The supreme law of the land," said the Justice, "now declares that involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime, shall not exist anywhere in the land."

But Justice Harlan, in the same opinion, pointed out that "involuntary service rendered for the public, pursuant as well to the requirements of a statute as to a previous voluntary engagement, is not in any legal sense, either slavery or involuntary servitude." He was referring particularly to service in the army and navy. But is not service rendered in interstate commerce likewise a public service? Has not the nation the right to say to the railroad workers, as suggested by the President, "You must not interrupt the national life without consulting us?"

The threat of a nation-wide stoppage of railroad traffic, that would strike at the very heart of our national existence, found the country unprepared to defend itself, and it brought home to everybody the necessity of finding a means of safeguarding the economic life of the whole country against the possibility of internal industrial warfare.

This is a problem that must be solved, and in its solution we must keep clearly in mind the rights and duties of all the parties at interest. The problem, it seems to me, is but another phase of the centuries-old conflict between private rights and public duties.

RAILROAD regulation has been an evolution. Our railroads grew up in an age when enterprise, initiative and energetic business ability had unrestricted opportunity for development. Unlike the railroads of Europe, they preceded population and took the risks of pioneers in developing the country and settling it. In the early days we were too busy building the railroads to think much about regulation. But when the whole country became gridironed with steel rails and steam transportation became an integral part of the life of the nation, there developed our modern conception of the public character of these arteries of commerce and of the need of constructive regulation in the public interest.

The mandate of the people, thru acts of Congress and decisions of the courts, is that the railroads must be continuously operated in the public interest—the public interest is greater than that of the individuals who own these properties, or of the individuals who earn their livelihood in the operation of them. And when the private rights of the railroads have come into conflict with their public duties, the public, thru the courts, has declared that public duties are greater than private rights. To the railroads the public says: "You must operate continuously, under such regulation as we provide, and under such tariffs as we approve." Yet, to the two million of our citizens who are actually engaged in this public service—and without whom it could not be conducted—the public has neglected to issue any instructions. It has failed, in other words, to mark the difference between the private rights and the public duties of the employees.

The unfortunate controversy of last August brought vividly before the country the weakness of a system of public regulation of railroads, which fails to provide insurance against a paralysis of the internal commerce of the nation. The crisis came. The President felt compelled to intervene in the public interest. And when he attempted to intervene he found that the existing machinery of voluntary arbitration was inadequate to avert the threatened trouble.

It may, indeed, fairly be asked, Is not this unrestricted right of the railroad employees to quit work in a body a menace to the public welfare? Does not the individual who chooses to earn his livelihood in the public service of transportation assume a duty to help keep open these vital arteries of commerce—a duty greater than the private right to strike?

A member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Judge Clements, recently exprest the opinion that railroad employees are affected with a public interest that they can no more ignore than can the carriers, and he suggested that there should be a legally established obligation upon these employees not to interrupt the service by strike

(*Continued on page* 144.)

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

BY AUSTIN B. GARRETSON

(*Continued from page* 142.)

power of state and city are prest into industrial conflict against the weaker side. The same use of the supposed peace power is indicated by the existence of a large number of agencies which veil their real purpose under the name of detective associations, yet draw the larger part of their revenue from and find their principal field of activity in the furnishing of either professional strike breakers or armed guards, all of whom usually carry arms in utter defiance of the statutes of the various states in which their activities are exercized and against whom no legal action is taken.

Taking these facts in conjunction with those previously referred to, one need not seek further to find causes for the hostility of laboring men generally, both union and non-union, to the enactment of further legislation formulated for the purpose, as they believe, of further limiting the abilities of the working man to better his own condition.

The greatest difficulty that confronts final disposition of the strife between the man who has and the man who has not lies in our methods in dealing with it, and in our refusal to look issues squarely in the face. Indisputable evidence of the existence of that fundamental error is found in the fact that now, at a period of unprecedented prosperity in this very metropolis, one-twelfth of the funerals end at the potter's field. That almost unbelievable thing is fact.

It is needless to go further than this grewsome fact to establish the reason for the existence in the minds of men from the paths of labor as to the inadequacy of the present method of the distribution of the results of labor, and it is not difficult to understand that the mass of men who realize that they have not received what they believe to be a fair recognition for their work will hold that democracy as exemplified in our government has been a failure. To men seeing things from this point of view it is inevitable that the theory of direct action would have great appeal in the face of the enactment of laws such as the President recommends, or of any law that adds to the machinery by which they believe that their rights are disavowed, their efforts nullified and their reward for toil made non-existent.

Much has been said and written about the surrender of government to an oligarchy of labor.

Capital has been made of the fact that Congress passed the Adamson law in the interest of a little group of 400,000 men, yet in the years gone by, legislation of the character of special privilege has been passed by the supreme legislative body at the behest and in the interests of groups of men composed of not one-one-hundredth part as many as are represented here. Millions of acres of land, the world's supply of standing timber, water rights, charters for utilities, deposits of coal, a supply of oil to serve the world, have been exploited by these very self-elected spokesmen of a long suffering public, now raising their voices in denunciation of an act humanitarian in its character, secured, it is true, thru the efforts of 400,000 men, but inuring to the benefit of untold millions who now labor hours still out of all proportion to the stipend paid.

This proposed law is a step backward. The Adamson law was a step forward even tho it has brought forth, as all laws do that are passed in the interest of others than the chosen few, a plentiful crop of criticism as to its unfairness, its injustice and its impracticability. It seems inevitable that in the future there must be more legislation of similar character, and less of the kind that guarantees to Shylock his pound of flesh. For the tendency of the age is toward recognition of the rights, not the privileges, of the common man, regardless of the powers of either invisible government or entrenched privilege, and the coming years surely will see the enactment of laws which will make impossible the condition that in a period of unrivaled prosperity contributes its benefits to the privileged few while the great body of citizens are in a more depressing condition because of high prices than they were in preceding periods of depression. The Adamson law is such a law. Any law that deprives either side of the opportunity to exercize to the fullest every legitimate energy it possesses is not.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

TRIAL BY JURY

BY ELISHA LEE

(*Continued from page* 143.)

until the justice of their demands has been determined by some public tribunal. Such a definition by law of the public duties of railroad employees must have been in the mind of the President when he told a gathering of business men recently that "the business of government is to see that no other organization is as strong as itself; to see that no body or group of men, no matter what their individual interest is, may come into competition with the authority of society itself."

"America is never going to say to any individual," the President declared, "'You must work whether you want to or not,' but it is privileged to say to an organization of persons 'You must not interrupt the national life without consulting us.'"

If the all-embracing commerce power under the Constitution covers railroad wages as well as railroad rates, then the way is open for Congress to turn the whole problem of railroad wages over to the Interstate Commerce Commission, or, as has been proposed by eminent publicists, to an Interstate Wage Commission, working in coöperation with the Commerce Commission. It may be that something such as this will be the ultimate solution of the railroad wage problem—regulation of wages by the same government commission, or an ancillary one, that regulates railroad rates.

When it is considered that nearly two-thirds of the cost of railroad operation is the wage bill, it is seen how closely related are the considerations of railroad rates and the amount of the wages which the company must pay to its employees.

No matter what remedy is finally adopted by Congress for safeguarding the nation against the sudden interruption of interstate commerce, there are many strong advocates of a plan for continuous oversight of railroad labor conditions by a permanent body of expert commissioners—men of the same high attainments and integrity as the men who make up the Interstate Commerce Commission.

We are at the parting of the ways. One road before us is a continuation of the system of unrestricted private wage bargaining that eventually leads to settlement by force. The other road is a restriction and regulation of private wage bargaining in order to give fuller protection to the rights of the public—trial by jury instead of trial by brute force.

This is a problem in which all of us, as American citizens, have a vital interest. I have endeavored to state the facts without prejudice. I am not an advocate of any particular plan, but I am an advocate of industrial peace—not peace at any price, but peace that will insure the best possible wages and working conditions for our employees together with the highest efficiency in the operation of our transportation systems.

There must be, as President Wilson has so well said, "a full and scrupulous regard for the interest and liberties of all concerned."

I am in favor of an investigation, rather than an inquest. I believe there should be an inquiry by some properly constituted tribunal into the facts of a wage dispute before there is any resort to force, rather than an inquest after the trouble has been made and the damage done, to learn the causes of the disaster.

I am not prepared to say that all wage problems on the railroads should be placed unreservedly in the control of a public commission, but I do believe that when a controversy between the managements and the men reaches a stage where the interests of the public are imperiled, that then there should be a peaceful settlement and a judicial settlement, that will conserve the public interest as well as the rights of the parties to the controversy, and if it is finally determined that any body of men be required in the public interest to subordinate their private rights to their public duties, it should be with the full understanding that their private rights must be in every way safeguarded by the public.

New York City

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



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The new governor of the Panama Canal Zone, Lieutenant Colonel Chester Harding, of the Army Engineer Corps. He succeeds Colonel Goethals, under whom he served as Engineer of Maintenance during the construction of the Canal



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The winter quarters of the men holding the Allies' lines in France till their great spring "push" develops. They have burrowed, animal-like, into holes in the hillside, called appropriately "Monte de Froide Terre." While they wait enemy guns are shelling the position; the growing company of crosses in the valley speaks for their work



Underwood & Underwood

And here is warfare with more action—invented by a brigade of British Tommies to meet an emergency call for quick transportation. "Stormed at by shot and shell, bravely they rode and well" in a freight car commandeered for the occasion. So they came from — to — (deleted by the censor). All honor to the freight car



Root Newspaper Association

The woods are full of soldiers in the Balkans, in this case fresh Austrian reinforcements on their way to the front



Central News

Preparedness—"in the heavens above" and "the earth beneath" and "the waters under the earth." The triplane, the latest type of airship, has not yet been adopted by the United States, but its successful use by the European belligerents has encouraged our Government to test its availability. Miss Ruth Law is to try it out



Central News

It doesn't seem just complimentary to our army to consider adding the "Kiddie Kar" to its equipment. But trials prove that the "Kar" is no plaything: it will carry 300 pounds or more at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, it will go over roads—or lack of roads—impassable to cars or horses, and it costs only 1/5 of a cent a mile



© Underwood & Underwood

The largest submarines in the U. S. Navy, reminding Cuba of their existence by naval maneuvers in Havana Harbor

THE END OF THE OPIUM TRAFFIC

BY NATHANIEL PFEFFER

THE last wisps of smoke are curling from the opium pipes of China. On March 31 the last ounce of the poppy will be sold, on June 30 the last pipe will be lit, and China will be free of opium. In ten years it will have thrown off the most terrible bondage that has ever enslaved a nation and at the same time will have consummated one of the finest achievements in the history of any people.

The last effort to prolong the life of the drug has been frustrated under circumstances that provide a fitting climax to the sweeping surge of idealism that has characterized the fight of a decade. For the last three years all China has been closed to the traffic in opium except the three provinces in which, ironically enough, the foreign interests have dominated: Kiangsu, in which is Shanghai; Kuantung, in which is Canton, and Kiangsi, in which is Kiukiang. While the Chinese themselves have sacrificed whatever property interests they had in the traffic, the British importers who make up the Shanghai opium combine, forced an agreement three years ago allowing them to sell the drug in those three provinces until they disposed of their accumulated stocks. The expiration of that agreement was fixed at March 31, 1917, the date originally set by the Chinese Government for the end of the evil thruout the country.

A few months ago the combine, finding it could not dispose of its stock by that time, asked the Government for an extension of that agreement until January 1, 1918, offering $16,000,000 for the privilege. That offer the Government has refused. In financial straits as it is, its treasury depleted by revolution, forced even for a time to suspend specie payments, and negotiating — almost begging — for $5,000,000 loans in America, it has refused. Strong political pressure has been brought to bear; the combine has even threatened to withhold $5,000,000 of the duty on its last months of operation. Still it has stood firm, a magnificent stand for a principle. Backward, material China! How many of the "civilized" powers, similarly situated, would have done the same? How many governments, hanging by so tenuous a thread, would have balked at so small a compromise for so large a stake? For remember, chiefly on its ability to raise money will the new republican government of Li Yuan-hung stand or fall.

It has been with just that splendid disregard for the pressure of the pocket nerve that the whole war on the drug has been carried on.

Mr. Pfeffer is a young journalist, recently returned from the Far East, where he made an extended study of the commercial problems of the Pacific and economic conditions thruout China.—THE EDITOR.

To realize what this has meant, financially at least, to China, you must compare it with the effect on the United States if the Government were suddenly to forbid the cultivation of wheat and corn. Then imagine the people of those states not only submitting, but burning with elaborate ceremonies all agricultural implements.

Opium has been for nearly a century the largest vested interest in China, an interest in which thousands had their entire wealth and from which millions drew their living. There were provinces in which there was virtually no other crop, for opium has always commanded a much higher price than any other product. In addition, the customs revenue on the poppy imported from India and the internal tax on the native product have represented a large proportion of the entire revenue of the country, more than $30,000,000. And on the personal side at least half the 400,000,000 people of the country have been addicted to the drug.

Is it any wonder then that when, in 1906, the Empress Dowager promulgated her decree ordering the suppression of the drug within ten years, the world looked for the tongue in her cheek? Or that when the Chinese asked Great Britain to stop the opium imports from India and urged the opium merchants in China to curtail their sales, a British official publicly said: "It is impossible not to be skeptical of the intentions of the Chinese Government, with regard to this matter."

It was not possible to be skeptical long. Two months after the Empress' decree the Government council had framed a definite program for its execution—the immediate closing of the dens for smoking and the reduction of the area under poppy cultivation by one-tenth each year. With savage, relentless strokes, without any regard for financial loss, that program was carried out. In six months the closing of the dens had begun. After three years American consuls reported that the production of the poppy had been reduced fifty per cent and that two million dens had been shut. In 1912 five of the eighteen provinces had been closed to the traffic and in 1913 five more. By 1914 fifteen were free from the drug.

The amazing feature of the whole fight has been its overwhelming popular support. Seldom have there been such spectacles as the public burning of huge quantities of opium worth thousands of dollars, rich furnishings of dens, pipes and all the paraphernalia of smoking. These have been held from time to time in various parts of the country with official and religious ceremonies.

The one ugly fact has been the part played by foreigners, as it has been thru the whole history of opium in China. Forcing it originally on the Chinese at the point of guns, they have resisted to the last its passing. Officially China has been given coöperation, tho not ungrudgingly, in its effort to free itself from the curse.

But the attitude of the foreigners living in China who have had an interest in the traffic has been an ugly commentary on western morals. So far from making any sacrifice, they have made capital out of the suppression of the drug. In cities like Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, where the foreigners have concessions or the privilege of extra-territoriality, opium dens have been open years after they were closed in the adjoining districts under native jurisdiction.

The only places in the country where a Chinese can get the drug that has been the curse of his people are those ruled by the civilized white man. And even to the last the opium merchants have made their abortive effort, by bribe and threat, to prolong the life of those shops. But it has been abortive, and before the snow falls again China will have won its liberty from the sinister tyranny that bound it to decay.

New York City



Underwood & Underwood

A BONFIRE OF OPIUM PIPES IN SHANGHAI

IS THE TIME RIPE?

COMMENT ON THE GERMAN PROPOSAL FOR DISCUSSION OF PEACE, THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE AND THE ALLIES' REPLY

The attempt of the German Government to secure a discussion of peace, the suggestion of President Wilson to the belligerents that they make known their terms of peace, and the uncompromising reply of the Allies to Germany, have led to spirited debate. Opinions run from stern demands that the war go on till Germany is crushed to appeals that the killing cease at whatever cost. Even on the question whether the time is ripe for the belligerents to confer on the subject there are all shades of opinion. The President is sharply criticized, and warmly commended, for his peace note. The Allies are assailed, and praised, for the inflexibility of their position. In all the cross-currents of discussion, the question which crops up most insistently is this, Is the time ripe for the discussion of peace? We have asked the individual trustees of the Church Peace Union and other publicists who are keenly interested in the problems of international relations, to discuss this question in The Independent. They approach it from many angles, and by no means do they agree in their conclusions. — THE EDITOR.

DANGER IN HASTY PEACE

BY SHAILER MATTHEWS

PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

I APPROVE heartily President Wilson's note to the belligerent powers. It would, however, be unwise to push peace negotiations until Germany makes it beyond question that her peace proposals are not an element of her military program. Any proposal for further peace negotiations should assure reparation to Belgium, organization of a league of nations to enforce peace, policies leading to a reduction of armament, participation of neutral nations in a peace conference and an avoidance of boycott in international trade.

A hasty peace might prove a collossal danger to the future of civilization. The issues the world faces are vastly more extensive than the military or other interests of the belligerent powers.

Chicago

END ALL WAR

BY CHARLES S. MACFARLAND

GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

WHILE I realize the difficulties which are at the immediate moment in the way of negotiation, I cannot see that those difficulties are likely to be decreased, and it seems to me that there is at least as good a chance to secure justice by negotiation as there will be by continued conflict. I do not feel at all sure that militarism itself can be put out of existence by military methods.

The more important matter, however, is that the negotiations which put an end to this war shall also put an end to war itself. Therefore, the primary and ultimate end of any conference of the nations should be provision for the process of disarmament by means of a league of nations, including a world court or any other similar provision. If a conference should come together for this purpose and with the high moral purpose of relief, reconstruction and reconciliation, it seems to me that this would engender such a spirit on the part of the participants in the conference as would lead them, first of all, to consider their questions of territory and compensation upon the basis of righteousness and not on the basis of military advantage, whether past, present or prospective.

Secondly, if such a conference kept clearly in view its primary and ultimate purposes, it would engender a spirit which would make possible the submission of disputed questions to the Hague tribunal or to some specially constituted court.

On such conditions as these, I could wish the war stopt tomorrow, or rather, today.

New York City

THE RIGHT DIRECTION

BY FRANCIS E. CLARK

PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION

IT seems to me that the international skies have been distinctly cleared by President Wilson's so-called peace note. The President expresses no opinion of his own as to the right or wrong of the conflict or the blame to be apportioned to either combatant. If he had done so, such an opinion would, of course, at once have rendered the message negatory and would have prevented the nations against which he sided from giving any attention to it. He simply stated what was true: That each set of allies professed to be fighting for the same great objects. If the minds of the combatants can be centered first on the suggestion of a possible permanent peace and how to secure it by partial or total disarmament, by an international league to enforce peace, or by a world court with sufficient sanctions, I believe that terms consistent with justice and equity which should end the present war could be agreed upon without great delay. Vastly important as it is to bring about immediate peace, it is still more important to prevent all future wars.

Boston, Massachusetts

STAND BY THE PRESIDENT

BY SIMEON E. BALDWIN

RECENTLY GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT

THE close of 1916 brought into being what, it is to be hoped, is only the beginning of two sets of international correspondence. One is between the two great international alliances now at war with each other. Ten nations belong to one alliance, and four to the other. The smaller opened the way by proposing to the larger "to enter forthwith into peace negotiations." The letter stated that its object was to secure such a guarantee of the existence, honor, and liberty of evolution of the four nations as may be the basis of the establishment of a lasting peace. Its tone is one of self-confidence, but courtesy.

To this the ten nations have responded, as it seems to me, in a letter exprest in a tone of self-confidence and discourtesy. The offer made is denounced as a sham, deceitfully put forward to affect public opinion in neutral countries, by a calculated misrepresentation of the character of the struggle. It is added that there can be no peace based on the word of Germany.

Meanwhile the President of the United States has exercized, in behalf of this country, its right as explicitly agreed to by all the nations now at war, in the Hague Convention of 1907 (Article I) to approach them all with what is virtually a tender of his good offices towards arranging peace.

Apparently, as the President has intimated, both sets of belligerents are looking towards two things—peace, and peace on a basis which will guarantee a lasting peace. This must mean that it will be a peace providing for the

future by stipulations, especially as to the law of the sea, as to which neutral powers will be consulted, and to which their consent is likely ultimately to be asked.

It seems to me that American public sentiment ought to declare itself strongly in favor of maintaining the President in his stand. It is the second set of correspondence, rather than the first, that seems now likely to bring peace to the world, and lasting peace.

New Haven, Connecticut

THE TEST OF CHRISTIANITY

BY PETER AINSLIE

MINISTER OF THE BALTIMORE CHRISTIAN TEMPLE

GERMANY'S proposals for peace should be taken in sincerity until her conditions of peace reveal her insincerity. Then is the time for protests for there are wrongs to be righted—wrongs that Germany must right without which there can be no peace—but has the time not come when this can be done by force of reason rather than by force of steel?

If the church followed more closely after the teachings of Jesus it might become a factor in hastening the end. The world must come to know that the one moral equivalent for war is the religion of Jesus Christ, and these days test men's faith in Him.

Baltimore, Maryland

OUR PRESIDENT IS RIGHT

BY CHARLES E. JEFFERSON

PASTOR OF THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE

PRESIDENT WILSON'S note to the belligerent nations was, in my judgment, one of the bravest and noblest things he has yet done. It is the only thing which at the end of fifty years from now is likely to shine like a star. His request was timely. It is always timely to be sensible. It was wise. It may not lead to a speedy ending of the war, but it was wise nevertheless. It is always wise to do a rational and humane thing, no matter what comes of it. The sputtering caused by the note shows how many minds are now hysterical and unbalanced. Many men can no longer think straight: some of them cannot even read straight. Many critics showed by their speech that they had not read what the President said.

Mr. Wilson did nothing rash. He was amazingly conservative. He made a low bow, and spoke in a tone exceedingly gentle. He plainly stated that he was not proposing peace. Those critics who hurl their lances at "a patched up peace which would lead to another war" fight the creation of a feverish imagination. The President suggested no peace either "patched up" or otherwise. He clearly confest that he was not even offering mediation. Mediation he had a right to offer. International law gives him that privilege. But he did not care to avail himself of all his rights. He chose the humbler part. He offered neither peace nor mediation. He proposed no terms. He suggested no concessions. He was content simply to ask both sides to avow their views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded. Things have come to a pretty pass, if in the presence of a conflagration which is burning up billions of dollars of wealth, and millions of human lives, a Christian man at the head of the greatest republic on the earth cannot with propriety lift a little finger or even utter a whisper in the hope of releasing forces which may, in ways now not clearly seen, bring about the beginning of a process which will end in peace. The President suggested that the time has come when light on this matter is desirable. He is right. No matter what the statesmen of Europe may think or say, our President is right. He deserves the gratitude and support of us all.

New York City

A CHANCE FOR THE NEUTRALS

BY EUGENE R. HENDRIX

SENIOR BISHOP OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

EVEN tho the German peace offer be regarded as tentative, the President was justified in receiving it as the leading neutral, and, in transmitting it properly asked for a full expression from all the belligerents in order to secure an intelligent basis of action. The change of government in Great Britain made it an inopportune time to secure a favorable response from the Allies, but President Wilson would have been held responsible for not doing his part.

Surely the combatants, in seeking the good opinion of the neutral nations, owe a full statement of the ends sought by the war and the conditions on which peace may be had even tho the conditions may be subject to negotiations in the final adjustment. Campaigns of frightfulness by both land and sea are to be feared from now on unless the neutral nations can still call out such expression as may lead to negotiations for an early peace. With other neutrals coöperating, the United States need not consider the door closed to later negotiations if diplomatically made in the interest of humanity.

Kansas City, Missouri

THE PRESIDENT KNOWS BEST

BY ARTHUR J. BROWN

SECRETARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

IN this critical hour when the President of the United States has publicly initiated a movement for peace and is being vociferously denounced in some quarters for doing so, I feel that he should have the support of every friend of humanity and justice. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to occasion or form, wherever our sympathies may lie as between the belligerent nations, the outstanding fact remains that, after nearly two and a half years of a war that is ruining Europe and endangering the rest of the world, the man whose knowledge of the real situation is most accurate and who acts under the most solemn sense of responsibility as the representative of the American people, has officially suggested that the time has come to consider the steps toward peace and that four other neutral governments have concurred.

No one wants peace at any price, much less at the cost of righteousness. But neither do we want war at any price or at the cost of righteousness. I believe that the nations concerned should now consider whether righteousness is being attained or is likely to be attained by the continuance of war and whether it cannot be attained by other means. I say nothing of methods or terms, for I realize that the governments of Europe are not looking to us for opinions as to the specific forms which a final adjustment should take. The one person in America who can exert the most influence in these matters is the President; and his influence will depend, in some degree at least, upon the extent to which he is regarded as voicing the sentiment of the nation. I therefore believe that the most effective aid which our countrymen can render is to support him.

New York City

WE MUST LEAD

BY JENKIN LLOYD JONES, D. D.

EDITOR OF "UNITY"

THE situation is international. The interests of all the political powers of the world are profoundly concerned. The belligerent powers are necessarily maneuvering in front of the enemy. They may be seeking strategic advantages, but the neutral powers are free to take peace propositions coming from any source at their face value. They should speak for those who cannot speak for themselves. The war weary men in the trenches, the broken homes, with their exhausted treasuries and empty larders.

The decisive victory sought for is as impossible as it is undesirable. To further pursue the killing is simply fruitless murder, and for the neutral nations to mutely stand by is to become accessories before the fact. The solution must eventually come not on battlefields, but round a table as the result of conference and arbitration.

Upon the United States, by virtue of its independence, eminence and remoteness, rests the solemn responsibilities of leadership. The initiative taken by the President should be supported by all the political, economical and religious forces of the nation.

Chicago

THE OPPORTUNE HOUR

BY JUNIUS B. REMENSNYDER

PASTOR OF ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH

IF we are to act in accordance with the principles and teachings for which the church professedly stands, then when an opportunity like the present arises, we should suppress all sympathies and all prejudices and remember that all Christian nations are linked together by the tie of brotherhood, and be dominated by a spirit of internationalism, which sees that each belligerent has its point of view.

That is, we should seize the hour when it comes, strike when the iron is

hot, keep the door that is open from being closed.

When secular powers and governments are advocating peace and encouraging each other to help to achieve it, should Christians—especially should the church, which calls her Head the Prince of Peace—decline to speak on grounds of mere policy? This has not been the character which has won the church such unique authority as a universal teacher in the ages of history. I think the policy which suggests silence now, one of weakness and moral cowardice. If we see two combatants fighting each other to the death, how absurd to say "O, let us wait until one has finished the other before we try to stop them." The moment to act is when opportunity offers to stop the war, to save civilization and to redeem imperiled Christianity. That opportune hour is the present, and when so famous a thinker as the Englishman, Bertrand Russell, tells us that if the war keeps up, after years we will be no nearer a just and lasting peace than now, why protract it further?

New York City

PEACE AND GOOD WILL

BY DAVID H. GREER

BISHOP OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW YORK

ABSENCE from the city has prevented me from replying sooner to your request for a statement on the international situation, and it is now too late, I fear, to send you anything for your current issue except to say that while the outlook at present does not seem very encouraging, I am not without hope that the long distance parleying between the belligerents may lead to a conference of a more intimate and personal character, and that a peace, not at any price, but based on righteousness, may ultimately result therefrom. It should be remembered, however, that if a permanent peace is to be secured it must be reached not simply by putting an end to fighting among the peoples, but by such dissemination of good will among the peoples as will put an end to the disposition to fight.

New York City

FORM A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BY GEORGE A. PLIMPTON

PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

THE peace question is with us whether we wish it or not. The German note, President Wilson's note, the endorsement of President Wilson's note by several of the neutral nations, and its endorsement or its censure by various gatherings of our citizens—makes the matter of peace a real issue. The important point is, when shall peace be brought about? Both parties want a peace that is permanent, both parties wish this to be the last war. Both parties ought to be convinced by this time that the settlement of international disputes by war is not only a barbarous custom which should be abolished forever, but is also futile.

Is not the time ripe, then, for them to agree at once to form a league of nations to settle all international questions either by judicial process or by methods of conciliation with a world police force as a last resort? How can future wars be prevented without establishing an organization of this character? Hence, it seems to me that preliminary to all peace discussions should be the formation of this league of nations. This is of vital importance to the neutrals as well as to the belligerents. You cannot have war in one part of the world now without every other part being affected. Therefore, it is the world's business to put a stop to wars. The question of millions of lives, not only in this present war, but in future wars, will be determined by the way the world solves this problem. Settle the league of nations first, and peace will follow.

New York City

A MOMENTOUS DOCUMENT

BY FREDERICK LYNCH

SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

I BELIEVE that the President's note will go down into history as one of the few momentous state documents of the ages. It is not so much what is in the note, but it is what it may accomplish that makes it significant. The note simply asks the nations if it is not time that they state the terms on which they will talk peace. But it has opened a door that I do not believe will be closed.

I admire the President for doing this brave thing and before many years everybody will see that he has voiced the real feeling of all peoples. It was the act of one who believes in the people

Perhaps certain members of governments and the Tory reactionary groups in all nations will criticize, but the people will sustain him. Already the Allies have complied with the President's request and stated their terms. Already the neutral nations have endorsed his act. Already the Senate of the United States has endorsed it. To my mind it is one of the most hopeful signs for the future of real democracy that the President should have chosen to voice the people's wishes rather than that of their government, and the people of all nations will respond.

New York City

WE MUST HAVE GUARANTEES

BY WILLIAM I. HULL

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AT SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

THE demands of the Allies have reference to the past, the present, and the future—namely, restitution, reparation and guarantees. As is intimated in The Independent's cogent editorial, the greatest of these is guarantees. These guarantees must undoubtedly include both a limitation or reduction of armaments and the further development of the international organization; without one of these the other would inevitably fail, and without both of them no other guarantees for the future peace of the world would avail.

Fortunately for the future reduction of national armaments and for the future peace of the world, it is not necessary that the development of the international organization shall assume the form or the motive power advocated by the League to Enforce Peace. The World Court, the Council of Conciliation, and successive meetings of The Hague Conference, as advocated by that League, together with an enlightened and organized public opinion, will be as sufficient for the judicial settlement of international disputes as is the Supreme Court of the United States for the settlement of disputes between the forty-eight commonwealths of the American Union.

The Independent is to be heartily congratulated upon its timely and statesmanlike editorial. May law and justice arise out of the present international anarchy and, incorporated in an adequate international organization, prevent any more armageddons!

Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

PLAIN PEOPLE WANT PEACE

BY WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL

PASTOR OF THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

I AM in hearty accord with the position of The Independent, as indicated in its editorials addrest to Germany. Germany must agree to the basic conditions of durable peace before peace can be seriously considered. Those conditions certainly include the three mentioned in your editorial of January 1.

Germany's peace offer was offensively blatant in tone. President Wilson's note was coldly neutral. Naturally the first impression in many minds was unfavorable. But sober thought finds some excuse for the tone of each, as one considers the audience to be reached.

The President has at least rendered this invaluable service: that the liberals in every nation—the plain people who want peace and not war, international justice and good will rather than vengeance and domination—have been encouraged to speak out and act. He has also made it more difficult for either side to fight with good conscience, unless it clearly avow the aims and objects for which it is fighting. Every true American should be glad of this great service rendered, and should sustain the President in his attempt to clear up the vital issues of the war.

New York City

END THE SLAUGHTER

BY MARCUS M. MARKS

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

IT seems to me that in this country we do not fully realize that the best life blood of Europe is flowing away in deep streams, and that anything that can properly be done to end this terrible disaster is worthy of great sacrifice on our part. We cannot pass with full intelligence upon the wisdom of President Wilson's acts without being in possession of all the facts, but we can unite in a universal appeal to end justly the slaughter of the young men of

Europe, who, whether they be German or English or French or Russian, are our brothers, and whose fortune or misfortune reflects sympathetically upon our own lives.

The war, in my judgment, can be ended only by the establishment of an international court of justice, the nations agreeing to leave all their differences to arbitrament by such court, and the establishment of an international police to see to it that the edicts of this court are carried into effect. It is not an easy problem, but it is well worth while puzzling out for the salvation of humanity. The difficulties are not insurmountable. Civilization has reached a stage where individuals leave their differences to the courts, having abandoned the duel and the fortification of the home. Nations being simply combinations of the same individuals can arrive at the same happy conclusion if the "psychology of the mass" is overcome.

All of us have occasion to blush at the fact that only thru trials of brute force can differences between nations be adjusted. This should cease, and if we all concentrate with wise and self-sacrificing efforts, we can be helpful in hastening the end of this frightful war.

New York City

SPEAK THE TRUTH

BY WILLIAM H. P. FAUNCE

PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY

PRESIDENT WILSON'S note—unfortunately, because ambiguously exprest—has nevertheless opened a new act in the tragedy—the era of willingness to think and talk of peace. He is fully justified in asking each side to state to the world the objects which must be attained before fighting can cease. The nation which is unwilling to be explicit must be concealing its aim, or else must be changing it. The supreme danger is that the fighting will continue after the motives have wholly changed. Millions who went to war for a principle, for self-defense, for justice, may continue war from motives of pride, of greed, of hatred, of lust for territory.

Self-examination is good for a nation as for a person. Do the belligerent governments know what they want? Then let them speak out as "gentlemen unafraid." A merely military solution of the international quarrel can never be a permanent solution. Such a peace will be only a breathing space. The real solution must be based on reasons that can be stated, and can be approved by civilization.

I cannot pretend to be a neutral. If any deity approved the violation of Belgium, he is not my God, and his worship is not my religion. The ambition for "world power or downfall" either must be surrendered or must end in downfall. But the ambition to crush seventy millions will be equally futile. Let the bleeding nations now say: "We know why we went in; but do we know why we stay in? If so, why not tell the world?" The highest strategy now is to speak the truth.

Providence, Rhode Island

WHO CARES FOR DIPLOMACY

BY JAMES S. SLAYDEN

MEMBER OF UNITED STATES CONGRESS SINCE 1897

I'M sure I don't know whether the President violated diplomatic convention in his note suggesting that the belligerent countries in Europe and Asia say upon what terms they will consider making peace, and I'm equally certain that the people most concerned, the sufferers in the trenches and their inadequately nourished families at home, don't care, if peace can only be made. Humanity is still more important in the balance sheet of life than the ways of diplomats or the schemes of ambitious politicians.

To me the President's inquiry seems a reasonable thing and the prompting of a sympathy that does him credit. One of his severest critics, a metropolitan newspaper, doubts his sincerity and says that he sent the note because he saw the opportunity to associate his name with the restoration of peace slipping away and feared that he would never have another. What of it? Is it not a laudable ambition?

The great outstanding fact of the peace correspondence so far is the amazing and unexpected declaration of Germany, confirmed by the German Ambassador, that the Teutonic Governments are ready to discuss disarmament, arbitration and a league to enforce peace.

That, in substance, is what the peace organizations demand. Decreased armaments may not mean the end of wars, but it will mitigate their horrors and make an opportunity for industrial development. These were evidently the aims of the President and he did the world a service when he sent the note.

Washington, D. C.

USE PEACEFUL PRESSURE

BY FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D.

PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY

IN my opinion the note of President Wilson, addrest to the belligerent nations, was admirable and opportune. The time has now come for the United States to go even further, and to definitely urge a conference between the belligerent nations. Nothing is to be gained by postponement. France may bleed to death. Germany may starve to death, more millions of women and children may die of want, and all Europe may be dragged down to bankruptcy, but in the end a conference, and a conference alone, will achieve peace. For it ought to be obvious by this time that neither side can "crush" the other. I believe it would be disastrous to the whole world if either side should "crush" the other. But while both are trying to accomplish this the whole world suffers, the rights of neutrals are being trespassed and their interests jeopardized. America, therefore, has a right to demand that an attempt at least shall be made to bring about a conference looking toward peace. In such a conference many things should be considered besides the mere reëstablishment of armed peace between the belligerent nations, such as the organization of a world court clothed with authority to enforce its decrees, and the reduction of armament on the part of all the nations of the world. In all such questions neutral nations have an equal interest with the ones now at war and should, therefore, have an equal place in the conference.

New York City

NOT YET

BY JAMES J. WALSH, M. D.

AUTHOR OF "MODERN PROGRESS AND HISTORY"

I CANNOT help but think that the situation raised by the German peace proffer is very similar to that which developed after the rather thoro beating of the Northern troops during the first half of the Civil War. Well-meaning European nations felt it incumbent on them to suggest that it was utterly barbarous for Americans to go on killing each other in the awful way in which we were doing it. Of course we did not take their suggestion.

We know now that it would have been a very serious mistake to have made peace. A peace in '63 either before or after Gettysburg, which represents very nearly the same length of war as the states of Europe have had up to this time, would only have been the prelude to constant bickerings and a very unfortunate state of affairs on this continent.

Personally I have the feeling that while Mr. Wilson is not only within his rights in suggesting peace, but also it is an actual duty for him to do so, any urging in the matter is quite unwarranted. I do not look for any nation or set of nations being beaten in this war in Europe, but I think that there must be further fighting before there will be willingness on either side to submit to the conditions that must be submitted to if we are to have, as has been so well suggested, not merely *a peace, but peace.*

New York City

A WISE QUESTION

BY J. G. SCHMIDLAPP

DIRECTOR OF THE CARNEGIE PEACE FUND

WHILE a large majority of the people of this country hold only one of the belligerents, and I may say one man, responsible for beginning the war, there are some with whom it is yet a debatable question. But it seems to me that if the Allies do not consider seriously the overtures for a conference made by the Central powers, then it will not be debatable who is responsible for the continuation of the war.

I am entirely in accord with the President in his note to the belligerents, and feel that he was perfectly justified in asking the question of the belligerents, to state specifically what they are fighting for, in which the whole world shares his ignorance. If by any effort the President could shorten the war only by one day, he would receive the thanks of the whole world, and I dare say the thanks of those who are now engaged in battle.

Cincinnati, Ohio

THE NEW BOOKS

BETWEEN ASIA AND EUROPE

It would be an underestimate of *The Gate of Asia,* by William Warfield, to state merely that it is an exceptionally interesting book of travel. In the region traversed, Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, Armenia, and the western part of Persia —the future occupation of which is one of the main causes of the Great War— the author unfolds instructive pictures of the country and its present tenants. In the light of personal contact with the latter he reviews their racial characteristics, and such aims as crop to the surface. For the theological student, a careful study of the Christian churches in Asia Minor, their relations toward each other historically and dogmatically, should win for the book a place in the college library.

But it contains also the spice of adventure, particularly when Mr. Warfield journeys into the stronghold territory of the half civilized if not half savage Kurds. A glimpse of Kut-el-Amara, now of siege fame, is but one of the many impressive incidents in the narrative.

The Gate of Asia, by William Warfield. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50

TWO MEN OF LETTERS

Two books of reminiscence showing widely differing pictures of American life have recently been published, *The Years of My Youth,* by William Dean Howells, and the *Letters of Richard Watson Gilder.* Mr. Gilder came early to New York. His first work was on *Scribner's Monthly,* under Dr. Holland, and he remained on the staff when *Scribner's* became the *Century.* He succeeded Dr. Holland as editor-in-chief, a position he held till his death, twenty-eight years later. Thus he was brought at once into literary and art circles of New York, which, as time went on, simply broadened till they included the writers, painters and musicians of all over this land and of foreign countries.

His letters, however, are not interesting alone for the folk of note they mention and the topics of importance. They have the fine qualities that were the qualities of their writer. They are eager, sincere, swift, full of the joyous zest of living, and of never-fading enthusiasm for art, and, later, for public service.

The friendship with Grover Cleveland is one of the interesting features in these records, and, with the same precise and beautiful phrasing that made his inscriptions at the Buffalo fair notable, reads the farewell sentence which Mr. Gilder set in the Cleveland guest book:

> To this house on this day came a guest long dreaded, but whom we saw at last, thru eyes of grief, to be the Angel of Peace and Rest, of Victory and Everlasting Life.

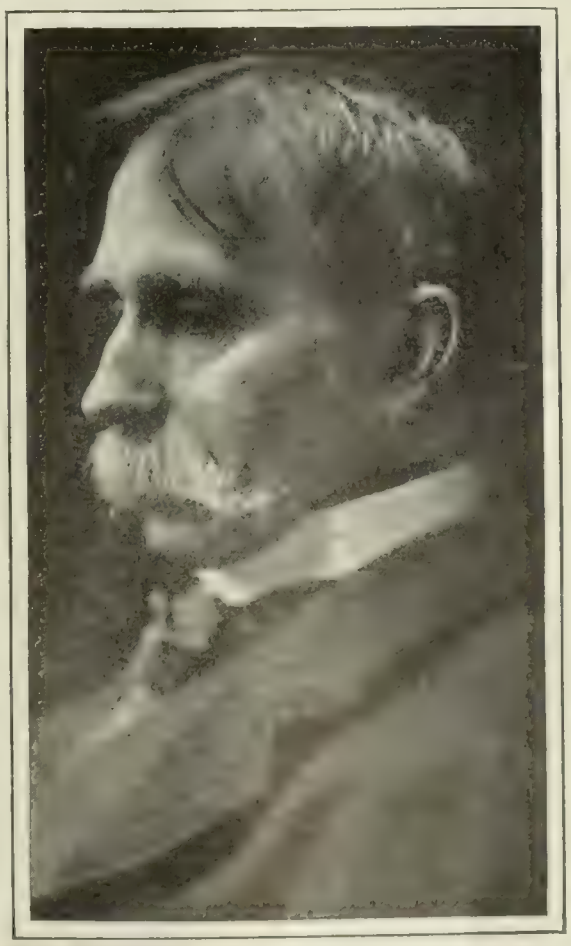
Mr. Howell's book stops short of the consulship at Venice. To that time about the only person of prominence with whom he had been thrown was Whitelaw Reid, then, like Howells himself, a struggling newspaperman of the middle west. The Howells stock was on the one side Pennsylvania German and Irish, on the other Welsh. Plain living and high thinking, almost Utopian high thinking, made the program of that Swedenborgian household.

School ended for the boy at twelve and thereafter his father's newspaper office took the main care of his education. This unpretentious record of the growing up of an Ohio lad, poor in money but rich in ideals, is one of the most convincing descriptions we have ever read of what we trust is in some regions still typical American life. Written with Mr. Howell's skill and clarity, here is a book of real charm, and, as well, a valuable addition to our social history.

Letters of Richard Watson Gilder, Rosamond Gilder, ed. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $3.50. *The Years of My Youth,* by William Dean Howells. Harper and Brothers. $2.

HISTORY AT THE SOURCE

In The Independent of January 3, 1916, we called attention to the launching of an ambitious enterprise, the translation of the leading source books of the world's history. The first of these records of civilization appeared last year and dealt with Greece. The second and third volumes take us into a very different atmosphere, that of the mediæval church. One of the two, *The Book of the Popes,* has never before been translated into any language, and will not attract many readers now, for it consists of a very barren chronicle of the popes from Peter to Gregory. The other, the *History of the Franks,* by Gregory of Tours, has more human interest, for the gossipy bishop tells of miracles and battles, of intrigues in court and church, of scandals and quarrels, altogether giving a curious picture of France as it was in the sixth century, when life was even more perilous than it is there now.



Press Illustrating
RICHARD WATSON GILDER

Here for instance is what happened at Verdun:

> Now Deoteria saw that her daughter was quite grown up, and was afraid that the king would desire and take her. She placed her in a litter to which wild oxen were yoked, and sent her headlong over a bridge; and she lost her life in the river. This happened in the city of Verdun.
>
> In this year a severe famine opprest almost all of the Gauls. Many dried and ground into powder grape seeds and oat chaff and fern roots and mixt a little flour with it and made bread; many cut straw and did the same. Many who had no flour ate different herbs which they gathered, and in consequence swelled up and died. Many, too, wasted away and died of starvation. At that time the traders plundered the people greatly, selling scarcely a peck of grain or half measure of wine for the third of a gold piece. They subjected the poor to slavery in return for a little food.

Getting history at first hand, as these "Records of Civilization" now enable us to do, is a very different thing from getting it warmed over and cooked up according to some modern's notion of what should have happened.

Book of the Popes, tr. by L. R. Loomis. $2. *History of the Franks,* by Gregory, Bishop of Tours. Columbia University Press. $2.50 each.

AN OLD AND A NEW POET

It is a pleasure to turn the pages of Edna Dean Proctor's new volume, *The Glory of Toil,* and find her, after many years of sincere work in American letters, still full of vigor and keen as to what the world is doing. "Abdallah of Cairo" reflecting on the war, comments:

> By the Prophet, if these be Christians where shall we find the Heathen?
> If this be their Gospel of Love, where shall we look for Hate?

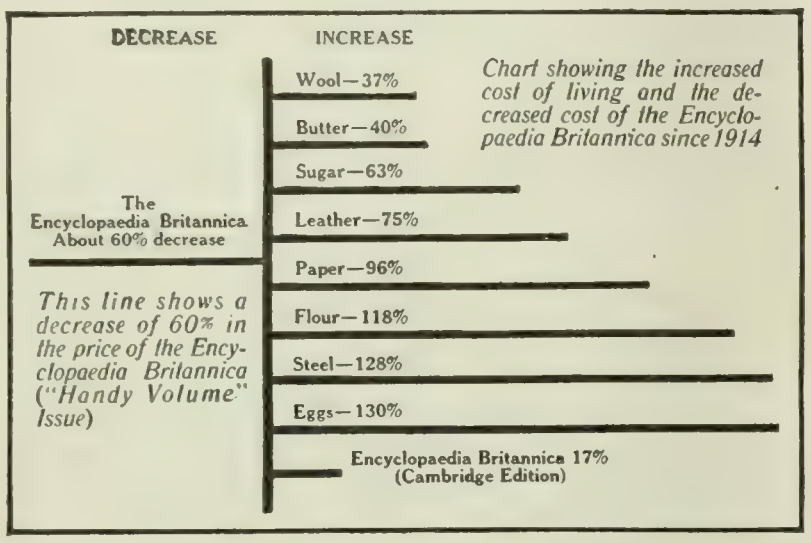
"The Woman of Paris," included in this collection, is one of the most touching little poems that the war has brought forth.

Irene Rutherford McLeod's first book was simply youth singing. Her second book, *Swords for Life,* has not achieved artistic maturity, and the least successful poems in it suggest that she is making a transition from spontaneous youth to artistic and conscious mastery, for they are too conscious, too "literary." But in this book are lines and poems better than those she gave us a year ago. It is not bad poetry to call Beethoven "a spirit rocked in silence, nourished of the sun" and to say of him,

> His are thunder and sleep.
> Calvary, and the silver rain
> Of peace.

The Glory of Toil, by Edna Dean Proctor. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 75 cents. *Swords for Life,* by I. R. McLeod. B. W. Huebsch. $1.

Education Comes Down in Price While Living Goes Up



This chart shows the enormous advance in the price of leading staples since 1914 compared to the 60% net decrease in the price of education, as represented by the Encyclopaedia Britannica, through the publishing of the "Handy Volume" Issue. The Cambridge issue of the Britannica (the big and expensive issue) has increased 17% in price. In view of the impossibility of buying any more India paper, the present prices at which the Britannica is offered are certainly bargain prices. But to get the Britannica *you must act quickly*—the supply of India paper sets is *limited*.

WHEN his salary stands still while the cost of living shoots up, the average man simply grits his teeth and gets along with less. The resourceful man realizes the necessity of improving himself and his salary. Education is the basis of all improvement—the more you know, the more you earn—and the less you do physically. Education means comfort, pleasure, luxury, power. Napoleon said, **"Show me a family of readers and I will show you the people who rule the world."**

The Encyclopaedia Britannica means education. From no other source can a man or woman beyond school age secure such a complete, superb *and economical* education as from this mighty fount of knowledge.

Read the Britannica a few hours a week (it is as interesting as a story) and you will soon have a substitute for a college education—no matter how old or young you are—and at a fraction of the cost of a college course.

Will you pay 10c a day (for a limited period) for a better education? Just think. For only one dollar you can bring this great work into your home and share the knowledge and inspiration of the world's master minds. It will help you to meet the needs for earning more money with which most men are face to face.

It is a remarkable fact that while education, as represented by the Britannica, should be the last thing to deny yourself, the price of it has actually *decreased* 60% at a time when most everything else is soaring in price. See chart above.

There is every reason for raising the present bargain prices of the Britannica. But while the prices in other lines are being advanced because of the growing scarcity of materials, we will continue to give you the benefit of our former purchases made at a time when prices were lower. As long as our remaining supply of the Britannica lasts the prices will not be advanced. But the limited supply of sets requires that you ACT AT ONCE. See next page for details of offer.



"The most successful man in life is the man who has the most information."
—Disraeli.

Complete your education with the Britannica as your teacher

SUCCESS is not a matter of luck. Salaries are not increased by chance. Men are not picked out for big jobs through favoritism, or if they are, they do not last. Employers nowadays ask what you *know*—not what you think you can do.

You must ACT AT ONCE to Profit by this Special Offer

With this advertisement we give you *timely warning.* There are left but a few sets of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Handy Volume" Issue, printed on genuine India paper. These are the *last* that can be offered on this beautiful paper—*because* the war has cut off the supply of Europe-grown flax out of which India paper is manufactured.

This fact is a sound business reason for raising the price of the remaining India-paper sets of the Britannica 20 or 25 per cent. This is being done right and left with other commodities on less justifiable grounds.

But in the present sale of the Britannica, *you get the advantage* of the publishers' foresight. For the same reason, however (because the present low price will not be increased if we can possibly avoid it), it is imperative that you buy your set in a very short time. Send coupon for full information and prices *now.*

Send now for the interesting free "Book of 100 Wonders." This book—128 pages, printed on the famous India paper—gives you interesting information on a hundred subjects; it has 200 illustrations; it tells three clever stories that appeal to women and it gives full information about the Britannica. Fill in and mail the coupon now.

Before long this sale will be history. But if you act promptly, you can still secure this wonderful library of knowledge in its most convenient form—"Handy Volume" size, printed on genuine India paper—for only $1 down and a limited number of monthly payments of $3 to $4.50, according to binding.

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Please send me, free, **"The Book of 100 Wonders,"** illustrated, giving interesting information on a hundred subjects and full information about the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Also tell me what I will have to pay for one of the remaining sets of the "Handy Volume" Issue of the Britannica printed on genuine India paper.

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It will work on any kind of a furnace—steam heat, hot air, hot water or vacuum.

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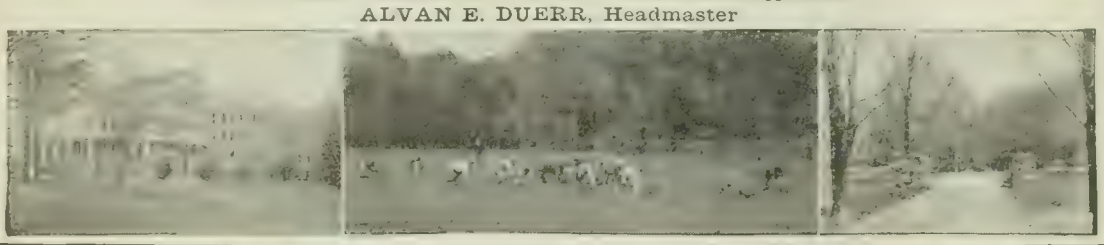
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WORK: Preparation for College or Business Life; recent graduates in 12 leading colleges. Each boy studied physically and mentally to increase individual efficiency. Small classes: A teacher for every six boys.

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ALVAN E. DUERR, Headmaster



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THE COUNTRYSIDE

At the special price of only ONE DOLLAR (Value, 25c per copy, - $1.75)

The Countryside .....
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.....beginning with the February number just off the press.

1-22-17 .....

PAPER PLANTING

BY F. F. ROCKWELL.

> Bring pencils, fine pointed,
> For our writing must be infinitesimal;
> And bring sheets of paper—
> We will scatter little words
> Like seeds—so that the brown earth
> Shall never show between our flowers.
> —*"The Paper Garden," by Amy Lowell.*

THE rainbow was placed in the sky as a sign that there would be no more floods. But that was before the days of seedhouse catalogs. The perennial down-pouring, or out-pouring, of these bearers of glad tidings is always the first indication that Spring is about to play her long anticipated reëngagement.

There is no doubt that the annual issue of seed catalogs, which runs into the millions, is eagerly devoured by a garden hungry population. The best seller, or the latest magazine will remain on the table unopened until the seed catalog, with a breath of spring and gardens blowing thru its pages, has been thumbed from cover to cover. There should, however, be some method in the mad reading of these seductive annuals.

If you want to plan your garden for the coming season in a rational way, lock the catalog up in the cupboard and sit down with your back to it, and a pencil and paper in front of you.

If you will stop to think a minute the reason for this will be obvious. If you go thru the catalogs *first,* you are bound to get so many conflicting suggestions, ideas and "inspirations" that you cannot possibly harmonize and digest them all; and your order, if it is made out on the spot, will be a hodge-podge of items. Each thing ordered, perhaps, may be desirable in itself, but half of them you will not know where to put when you receive them. On the other hand, if you make a *general* plan of your vegetable garden, your flower garden, and such shrubs, or roses, as you may expect to plant this spring, and *then* go thru the catalogs, picking out the things which will best meet your requirements, the result will be a great deal more satisfactory.

In planning your vegetable garden, you should decide, first, just what vegetables you want to grow, and if your garden area is limited, the exact amount of space you will be able to devote to each. This can be done readily by drawing out a rough plan to scale. Most good seed catalogs mention the amount of space or distance between rows which each kind of vegetable requires, so information on that point is easily to be had, if you do not happen to know it from experience.

There are some vegetables, such as bush beans, early beets, early carrots, onion sets, early peas, radish, early spinach and early turnips, which will be used and out of the way by June or July, so that the space they occupy can be used again for succession plantings of the same things, or for late

NEW-YORK LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

346 & 348 BROADWAY . . NEW YORK CITY

TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC:

A brief of the chief activities of this Company during 1916 runs as follows:

New Paid Business $263,048,300.00
Of this total $239,090,873 was secured in the United States.

Total Income $138,559,395.79

Total Payments to Policy-holders $81,415,138.36
Of this total $19,551,361 was paid in dividends.

Invested During the Year in Bonds and Mortgage Loans **$70,717,602.17**
To pay 5.26%.

Added to Legal Reserves	$24,676,393.00
Market Value of Assets, Dec. 31, 1916	$866,988,841.57
Legal Liabilities	$728,226,426.34
Reserved for Dividends and Contingencies	$138,762,415.23
Outstanding Insurance	$2,511,607,274.00

Represented by 1,228,601 policies.

The actual mortality of the Company expressed in the per cent. which it bears to the expected death losses according to the tables of mortality adopted by the State for valuation purposes through a period of years is as follows:

1912 Actual death losses 76% of the "expected"
1913 Actual death losses 73% of the "expected"
1914 Actual death losses 73% of the "expected" (5 mos. of war)
1915 Actual death losses 73% of the "expected" (12 mos. of war)
1916 Actual death losses 71% of the "expected" (12 mos. of war)

Significant Facts:

Mortality Rate reduced; Expense Rate reduced; Interest Rate increased; New Business increased.

The Seventy-Second Annual Statement of the Company will be filed at once with the Department of Commerce in Washington and with each State of the United States and each country where we do business. A brief of that statement will be sent gratis to any person asking for it.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY,
President

Why We Advertise in The Independent

Copy of an Article by the Advertising Manager of

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WHY WE ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT

"Doesn't it all come down to this: Mr. Hughes violated the first principles of salesmanship by running down his competitor's goods?"

This little paragraph headed "The Essence" follows the leading editorial "The Election and a Look Ahead" in The Independent for November 20. It is typical of many choice expressions that appear in this weekly magazine regularly. And this one little quotation shows well the spirit of progressiveness that pervades each and every issue.

Speaking of progressiveness, it is interesting to note that back in 1848 The Independent came into being as a champion of the Anti-Slavery Movement. For 68 years this magazine has prospered and in that time has built up what is recognized as the most distinguished roll-call of contributors of any periodical ever published in America.

The present management of The Independent announced in October, 1913, that it would double the circulation within a year, and it did. Then it began a campaign to again double the circulation, and it has succeeded. Over 100,000 people now receive this publication every week.

The Independent is much more than a "Review Magazine." It has a definite personality and editorial influence which result in a high percentage of reader confidence. It may be sharply distinguished from other magazines of its class through the fact that it flashes its news, editorial comments, articles and pictures of world events more swiftly, by from one to five weeks, than does any other American periodical.

This publication is the official organ of the National Institute of Efficiency. You have doubtless observed the Efficiency Service which it has conducted for more than a year under the direction of Mr. Edward Earle Purinton. The response to this service from every state in the Union has been remarkable. The excellent results we have secured from this medium are due, in part at least, to the favorable position we have had opposite these articles by Mr. Purinton.

To summarize briefly:

1. The Independent has grown swiftly and solidly.
2. Buying space in The Independent now is buying on a rising market.
3. It presents the swiftest periodical news, picture, and advertising service in America.
4. It is preëminently a periodical of service.
5. Its circulation has high potential and long reach.
6. It takes our message into homes of refinement and intelligence.
7. That its readers are those who appreciate high grade merchandise is proved by the character of its contents coupled with the natural growth of its circulation.

Watch your leads and see.

B. LICHTENBERG
[Advertising Manager]

Reprinted by kind permission from "The Institute Wire" of November 18, 1916, the Official Organ of The Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York City.

The Independent-Harper's Weekly

planted vegetables like winter cabbage, celery, endive and winter turnips. In making the plan of your garden these vegetables should be grouped together, while those requiring practically the whole season, such as corn, cucumbers, eggplant, melons, onions, parsnips, salsify, squash and tomatoes, should be assigned another section of the garden where they will not be in the way of the second plantings.

The cultivation of your vegetable garden will be made much more easy if vegetables which are similar in their habits of growth, such as onions, parsnips and salsify, which are planted close together in continuous drills, are grouped together. The same is true of the vine crops, corn and tomatoes, and others which are planted in "hills."

In making your selections of varieties of vegetables from the catalogs, to meet the requirements of your garden plan, be guided by the *type* rather than by names. In picking out peas, for instance, you will want an early maturing variety, and a medium, and a late, so that they will not all be ready for use at one time; and this holds true of corn, beans and other things.

In planting your flower garden, one of the most necessary things to remember is that solid masses or groups of plants of one kind, or even of one variety, are much more artistic, and more striking in effect, than the indiscriminate mixture of plants which one so frequently sees. Often the flower effect which arrests one's attention and causes a long second look has been achieved with one of the most common flowers, used in a bed or border, or along a fence, by itself. Be sure that the plants which you plan to use in the center of large beds, or along the backs of borders, are sufficiently tall so as not to be "drowned out" by those in front of them. The varieties chosen should make a pleasant color contrast or else harmonize.

In planning improvements of or additions to plantings about the grounds, take care first of all to keep an open center. A sweep of good smooth lawn is almost invariably the prime requisite in getting beautiful grounds. Shrubs should be grouped along the boundaries. About the house, especially if it has a stone or brick foundation, there should be low shrubs or dwarf evergreens.

Be careful to mark upon your plan points at which there are unsightly objects, either on your own grounds or in the "off-scape," which would be conspicuously beautiful by their absence. Such may easily be covered up or blotted from the view by the use of quick growing vines, tall flowers, such as sunflowers and hollyhocks, tall perennials, or shrubs. On the other hand, even a small tree, or group of shrubs planted near the house, may cut off a very desirable vista. In ordering a number of shrubs get the proper proportion of tall and low growing ones, so that they may be grouped artistically, with the latter in the foreground.



"What's the Matter, Robert?"

"You hardly said a word the whole time the Petersons were here. It was quite noticeable. I'm afraid they think you don't like them."

"Noticeable! I should say it was. But I was more uncomfortable over it than anybody else was. I *like* them well enough, but *I couldn't think of anything worth saying,* and you can't talk nothings to people like the Petersons. I'm beginning to dread having people in. I haven't the time to do the *reading* necessary to be a good conversationalist, and——"

"Oh, I know the very thing for you. Mrs. Peterson told me about it this evening—a way *they've* found to learn at least one interesting, worth-while thing every day. It is by joining

The Mentor Association

and we must join." The Mentor Association numbers among its members 100,000 folks who know that to be interesting to others one must constantly be absorbing interesting information—information, for instance, about art, nature, music, travel, and other good things that the world has to offer. They are obtaining this information in the most delightful form in "The Mentor."

"The Mentor" comes to them the first and fifteenth of every month—twenty-four times during the year. Each time a special topic is discussed with absorbing interest by a recognized authority who is also a gifted writer. And with each issue of "The Mentor" are six exquisite gravures or color pictures, reproduced on heavy paper, which, added to the illustrations throughout the text, and the text itself, leave a graphic and vivid recollection of the subject.

The Mentor Discussed

and illustrated, at various times during the last several years, for instance, the following topics (note the scope of its interests and activities): Travel, Fine Art, History, Biography, Literature, Music, Domestic Art, Nature and Popular Science.

Beauty Spots in India; the Mediterranean; Switzerland; London; Romantic Ireland; China; Japan; Mexico; The Philippines; Alaska; Grand Canyon of Arizona; Shakespeare's Country; Beautiful Children in Art; Beautiful Women in Art; Etchers and Etching; Pictures We Love to Live With; Great Galleries of the World; Michelangelo; Raphael; The War of 1812; Story of the French Revolution; Story of America in Pictures; The Golden Age of Greece.

Joan of Arc; Oliver Cromwell; Napoleon; Milton; Thackeray; Dickens; Shakespeare; Walter Scott; George Washington; Abraham Lincoln; American Poets of the Soil; American Pioneer Prose Writers; Famous Women Writers of England; Famous English Poets; American Novelists; Makers of American Humor; Masters of the Violin; Famous Composers; Masters of Music.

Old Silver; Gothic Architecture; Chinese Rugs; Architecture in American Country Homes; Furniture and its Makers; Natural Wonders of America; American Birds of Beauty; Sporting Vacations; Game Birds of America; Game Animals of America; Favorite Trees; The Weather; Story of the American Railroad.

This is but a partial list of the subjects which "The Mentor" has been discussing, twice each month, with the members of The Mentor Association. It will give you, though, an idea of the delightful excursions they have been taking into realms where their desires would lead them. Yet it is only a part of

What Membership Means

Briefly, membership in The Mentor Association gives you these five things:

First. 24 issues of "The Mentor," bringing a beautifully printed and illustrated story every two weeks, all about one subject written by a leading authority upon that subject—300 pages during the year.

Second. 600 beautiful illustrations, distributed during the year through the text of the 24 issues of "The Mentor."

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Fourth. Answers to any question on art, travel, literature, history, nature or architecture, each answered by an authority.

Fifth. Authoritative Club Programs. Any program you may want for a club, a reading circle, a literary afternoon or evening—each made for you by an expert.

How to Become a Member

The Mentor Association wants among its members only those people who love the finer things of life, and yearn for them—music, art, nature and travel—who seek for self-improvement; who realize that to be interesting to others one must absorb worthwhile knowledge; who believe that education is only commenced in school and should be followed through life.

If you believe as we believe, if you desire as we desire, then we warmly invite you to our membership.

But you want to know even more about The Mentor Association before you decide. So we make this suggestion: write your name and address on the coupon below, tear it off and mail it to us. Send no money; you will receive a copy of "The Mentor." If you like it, and want to join The Mentor Association, send $1 on receipt of a bill from us and $1 each month for but two months thereafter until a total of only $3 has been paid.

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By O. HARRELL, M.D.

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The foregoing truths are recognized the world over, which is proved by the fact that deep breathing is taught in every school, every institution of physical training, and in the army and navy of every country.

The point is simply this: You cannot run a one horse power engine with a one cat power boiler. Yet this is exactly what most of us try to do. Few persons have strong lungs and those who have strong lungs do not use them. We are shallow breathers; sufferers from oxygen starvation, and still we wonder why we are depressed, nervous, underweight, and why our vital organs fail in their duty.

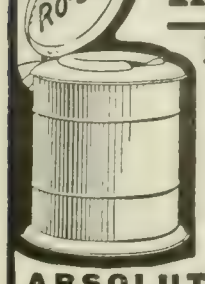
Breathe, Breathe, Breathe, if you want Health, Strength and Endurance. Have a competent instructor teach you how to breathe. I recommend especially Paul von Boeckmann, the foremost authority of breathing in America. In order to give wide publicity to his teachings and discoveries, he will send his book, "Super-Conscious Deep Breathing and Nerve Building," *free* to anyone who will write to him, Studio 22, 110 West Fortieth street, New York. This offer bears with it no obligations, but when you have read the book you will feel that you owe him a debt of gratitude for having unfolded to you the startling facts he presents. It contains more real information than most books sold at a high price. —*Advertisement.*

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PEBBLES

Shoes are made nowadays from all kinds of skins. Even banana skins make slippers. —*New Idea.*

"It is sometimes forgotten," says a contemporary, "that a telephone operator is a civil servant." It is. Even by the telephone operator.—*Passing Show.*

"Your wife seems busy these days."
"Yes; she is to address a woman's club."
"Ah, working on her address?"
"No; on her dress."—*Time Keeper.*

Insurance Examiner—What did you say your grandfather died of?

The Subject—Well, sir, I can't remember rightly, but I know it was nothing serious.—*Evening Sun.*

"You shouldn't have spun your top again, Bobbie. Mollie can't say her prayers with it humming away like that."

"That's all right, mother. It's humming a hymn."—*London Opinion.*

"My son says that next to him in the hospital is a case of pyrexia."

"My dear! I didn't think they were allowed to have those fancy wines; and a whole case, too!"—*Passing Show.*

The pupils in a certain class in hygiene were told to set down on paper the reasons why, in their opinion cremation was superior to burial.

"Cremation is good," wrote one little boy, "because the person might be in a swoon, and if he is burned he cannot recover."—*New York Times.*

Miss Green—You sing in the Wesley Street Church, don't you?

Miss Crochet—Yes.

Miss Green—Then you must know the gentleman over opposite. I have seen him going there Sunday after Sunday.

Miss Crochet—Oh, yes; he fills intermissions when the choir isn't singing. He is the pastor.—*Boston Transcript.*

While walking along the street an epileptic dropt in a fit and was quickly rushed to a hospital. Upon removing his coat one of the nurses found a piece of paper pinned to the lining, on which was written:

"This is to inform the house surgeon that this is just a plain fit—not appendicitis. My appendix has already been removed twice."—*New York Times.*

A gallant sergeant was walking down the street the other day when a recruit approached him from the opposite direction, and, as he got to within three paces of the brave three-striper, he gave a most regimental salute.

Sergeant—Why did you salute me? I'm not an officer!

Recruit—No, I know you're not; but anything will do to practise on!—*The Direct Hit.*

A farm hand saved a train from being wrecked, and at a splendid banquet was presented by the railway company with a gold watch in a red morocco case.

The company's chairman, at the end of an eloquent speech, handed the watch to the heroic farm hand, and waited expectantly to hear the yokel's thanks.

The farm hand opened the morocco case, took the watch from its rich satin bed, turned it over and over, and then looked up and said:

"And where's the chain?"—*Home Again.*

A motor car was held up in a busy street by a wagon drawn by two horses. The driver seemed in no hurry to get out of the way, and at length one of the occupants of the motor car exclaimed sarcastically:

"Here, I say, my man! What are those things you are driving? What are they for, I should like to know?"

"These 'ere, guv'nor?" answered the carter, flicking the horses with his whip. "Oh, these is wot is commonly called 'orses, an' they're sometimes used fer to take motorists to the 'orspital!"—*Tit-Bits.*

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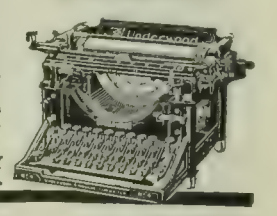
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The Market Place

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

The market for securities on the New York Stock Exchange was narrow and comparatively dull during the week that ended on the 13th, the average daily transactions amounting to only a little more than 700,000 shares. On the week's first business day the number was 589,000, the lowest on record since August. At the end the net result was an average loss. Controlling influences were the current opinions as to the effect of Government utterances in response to Germany's proposals for peace negotiations and the note of President Wilson. Any definite advance in the direction of peace must cause a reduction of the profits of many American manufacturers and a decline of share values. In a restricted market on the 8th the price changes, as a rule, were slight. Railroad stocks showed fractional gains or were stationary. More than one-fourth of the business was in Steel Corporation shares, with a net addition of only ⅛. On the following day the market appeared to be waiting for the reply of the Allies to the American note. Only 600,000 shares were sold, and the movement was controlled by professional traders. The new General Motors stock lost 11 points, altho the dividend declared was equivalent to the last one on the old stock.

There had been rumors that the Atchison Railroad dividend would be increased, and when the old rate was retained, a decline of 2 points was caused by sales. A report from the Interstate Commerce Commission showed that while the railroads' gross revenue in November was greater by $23,750,000 than in the corresponding month one year earlier, the gain of net revenue was only $161,000. This pointed to a considerable increase of the cost of operation, due mainly to higher prices for everything a railroad company must buy.

Prices fell on the 10th, altho there was no news to account for a decline. The loss for Steel was 3⅞ points. A report showing that 488,744 tons had been added to the company's unfilled orders did not check the downward movement. General Motors lost 14 points, selling at 106½, a price which may be compared with 140 in the preceding week. Money could be had on easy terms, for the rate on call loans was reduced to 1½ per cent. There was recovery in a broader market (988,000 shares) on the 11th, owing to the

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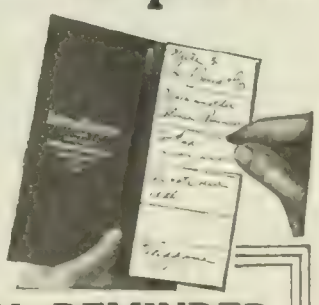
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A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 30, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (87½ cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1916, will be paid January 31, 1917, to stockholders of record as of December 30, 1916.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.
New York, December 20, 1916.

FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.
January 10, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid January 29, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business January 26, 1917. Transfer books will not close.

A. H. PLATT, Secretary.

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speech of Premier Lloyd George, which, it was thought, indicated the character of the coming reply to Mr. Wilson's note. Nearly one-third of the day's transactions were in Steel shares, with an advance of 1⅛. But the average addition was small. On the last of the week's full days the market was narrow again, and prices showed no well-defined response to the published reply of the Allies, which probably had been discounted. In the curb, or outside market, the shares of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, whose works in New Jersey were destroyed in the preceding night by explosions and fire, suffered a marked decline. The loss was said to be $4,000,000, but the company was insured and it has four other factories in Canada. For a long time it has been working on an order from Russia for $83,000,000 worth of shells.

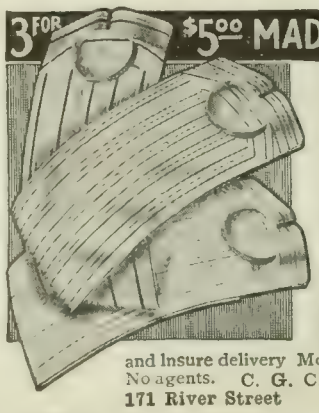
There is evidence in the course and character of the stock market that what is called "the public" has been drawn away from it by recent disappointment and losses. Some explain the decline of motor company shares, at a time when the output of machines is very large, by saying that the cost of the manufacturers' raw material has been greatly increased and that their orders for it are filled only after long delay.

THE METALS

In the steel industry prices are still rising and the demand is so great that it cannot be satisfied. The Steel Corporation's orders are far ahead of shipments, the unfilled contracts on December 31 showing an increase of 488,744 tons and a total of 11,547,286, a quantity not far from one-third of the country's annual output of steel a few years ago. These orders prove that the return to normal conditions would be gradual and much delayed if the war should end in the near future. A remarkable demand for ship plates, even with delivery in the third quarter of next year, is causing a sharp advance of prices. Italy and France are bidding for pig iron. Our railroad companies gave large orders for cars, locomotives and rails in December and they are competing closely with foreign buyers.

Foreign demand caused a very large increase of the country's output of metals last year, and among the gains were the following: Pig iron, 32 per cent; copper, 41; spelter, 36. Owing to higher prices, values were increased in even greater proportion. For example, the value of the copper produced was $520,000,000, while that of the preceding year's output was $242,000,000. The mining companies of Arizona, Utah, Montana, Nevada and Idaho paid more than $100,000,000 in dividends. Gold was an exception, for the value, $92,316,000, was less by $8,719,000 than that of the product in 1915. But $685,000,000 in gold came to us from abroad. Imports of gold are growing. In December they were $157,000,000, and about $50,000,000 was received last week.

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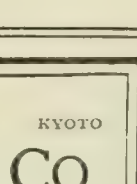
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PHYSICAL REEXAMINATIONS

In a paper read by Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, medical director of the Life Extension Institute, before section I of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he asks: "Which is the greater public service for a life insurance company to perform; to pay a $10,000 claim to a widow and children, or to keep alive a $100,000 husband and father." It is a pertinent question and a thought-provoking question.

Of course, it is not the business of a life insurance company to keep its members alive; but, obviously, it is profitable to all the members that it do so if it can; and individual members, whose longevity may be thus extended, must be duly grateful.

The proposition of the Life Extension Institute is a sound and practicable one. Not only does it seem of value that life companies extend to all policyholders the privilege of periodical physical examinations, but to me it seems desirable that every human creature in an apparent state of good health should submit himself to the inspection of a medical man annually or biennially. Observation prompts me to express the belief that this custom would be of inestimable value among the children of a family.

But getting back to Dr. Fisk's question: In ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent of all cases, it would be a much greater public service by a life insurance company to keep alive a $100,000 husband and father than to pay a $10,000 claim on him; but I might leave the remaining one-tenth of one per cent to shift for themselves.

L. H. B., Cascilla, Miss.—Answering your questions, the National Life Association of Des Moines, Iowa, is neither an old line company nor a fraternal order; it is an assessment association. Organized in 1899 as the World Mutual Life Association, it changed to the present name in 1905. Its rates provide no mathematical reserves in support of the future demands under its certificates; and until it does, it is but a matter of time when its members will be called upon to pay the deficits created. As to the Woodmen, Omaha jurisdiction: some of its rates are probably adequate; others, especially those of old members, are not so regarded. The order has a large surplus, but it does not equal the amount of an adequate reserve. In 1916 the order was twenty-five years old. Compare its surplus and total outstanding insurance with the Equitable of New York which was twenty-five years old in 1884. At the end of twenty-five years the Woodmen had $1,007,932,400 insurance in force, supported by $25,421,814 of surplus; in 1884 the Equitable had $309,409,171 insurance in force, backed by $43,754,881 of reserves, plus a surplus of $13,452,242—an aggregate of $57,207,123 of security behind its policies. The difference is obvious.

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Since writing the letter you saw, telling of a 40 per cent. increase; I have had another increase of 20 per cent. C. E. VERRALL, 66 Olney St., Providence, R. I.



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From $70 a month when I took up the study, I was soon drawing $150-salary more than doubled. There is no comparison whatever between the Tulloss Method and the ordinary system. A. H. GARDINER, 429 Hawthorne Place, Madison, Wis.



100 Words a Minute
Formerly I never exceeded 50 words a minute, but since taking up the Tulloss Method have written as high as 100. R. R. MASTIN, Norval Bros., Law Office, Seward, Nebraska.

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THE ALLIES' ANSWER

A Translation of the French Text of the Note Handed to Ambassador Sharp at Paris.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
Paris, Jan. 10, 1917.

The Allied Governments have received the note which was delivered to them in the name of the Government of the United States on the 19th of December, 1916. They have studied it with the care imposed upon them both by the exact realization which they have of the gravity of the hour and by the sincere friendship which attaches them to the American people.

In a general way they wish to declare that they pay tribute to the lofty sentiments with which the American note is inspired and that they associate themselves, with all their hopes, with the project for the creation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice thruout the world. They recognize all the advantages for the cause of humanity and civilization which the institution of international agreements, destined to avoid violent conflicts between nations, would prevent—agreements which must imply the sanctions necessary to insure their execution, lest an illusory security serve merely to facilitate fresh acts of aggression.

But a discussion of future arrangements destined to insure an enduring peace presupposes a satisfactory settlement of the actual conflict. The Allies have as profound a desire as the Government of the United States to terminate as soon as possible a war for which the Central Empires are responsible and which inflicts such cruel sufferings upon humanity. But they believe that it is impossible at the present moment to attain a peace which will assure them reparation, restitution and the guarantees to which they are entitled by the aggression for which the responsibility rests with the Central Powers, and of which the principle itself tended to ruin the security of Europe—a peace which would, on the other hand, permit the establishment of the future of European nations on a solid basis. The Allied nations are conscious that they are not fighting for selfish interests, but, above all, to safeguard the independence of peoples, of right and of humanity.

The Allies are fully aware of the losses and suffering which the war causes to neutrals as well as to belligerents, and they deplore them, but they do not hold themselves responsible for them, having in no way either willed or provoked this war; and they strive to reduce these damages in the measure compatible with the inexorable exigencies of their defense against the violence and the wiles of the enemy.

It is with satisfaction, therefore, that they take note of the declaration that the American communication is in nowise associated in its origin with that of the Central Powers transmitted on the 18th of December by the Government of the United States. They did not doubt, moreover, the resolution of that Government to avoid even the appearance of a support, even moral, of the authors responsible for the war.

The Allied Governments believe that they must protest in the most friendly but in the most specific manner against the analogy drawn in the American note, between the two groups of belligerents. This analogy, based upon public declarations by the Central Powers, is in direct opposition to the evidence, both as regards responsibility for the past and guarantees for the future. President Wilson, in mentioning it, certainly had no intention of associating himself with it.

If there is a historical fact established at the present date, it is the willful aggression of Germany and Austria-Hungary to insure their hegemony over Europe and their economic domination over the world. Germany proved by her declaration of war, by the immediate violation of Belgium and Luxemburg, and by her manner of conducting the war her systematic contempt for all principles of humanity and all respect for small states. As the conflict developed, the attitude of the Central Powers and their allies has been a continual defiance of humanity and civilization.

Is it necessary to recall the horrors which accompanied the invasion of Belgium and of Serbia, the atrocious régime imposed upon the invaded countries, the massacre of hundreds of thousands of inoffensive Armenians, the barbarities perpetrated against the populations of Syria, the raids of Zeppelins on open towns, the destruction by submarines of passenger steamers and of merchantmen even under neutral flags, the cruel treatment inflicted upon prisoners of war, the judicial murders of Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt, the deportation and the reduction to slavery of civil populations, et cetera? The execution of such a series of crimes, perpetrated without any regard for universal reprobation, fully explains to President Wilson the protest of the Allies.

They consider that the note which they sent to the United States in reply to the German note will be a response to the questions put by the American Government, and, according to the exact words of the latter, "constitute a public declaration as to the conditions upon which the war could be terminated."

President Wilson desires more. He desires that the belligerent powers openly affirm the objects which they seek by continuing the war. The Allies experience no difficulty in replying to this request. Their objects in the war are well known; they have been formulated on many occasions by the chiefs of their divers governments. Their objects will not be made known in detail with all the equitable compensations and indemnities for damages suffered until the hour of negotiations. But the civilized world knows that they imply, in all necessity and in the first instance, the restoration of Belgium, of Serbia, and of Montenegro, and the indemnities which are due them; the evacuation of the invaded territories of France, of Russia, and of Rumania, with just reparation; the reorganization of Europe, guaranteed by a stable régime and founded as much upon respect of nationalities and full security and liberty of economic development, which all nations, great or small, possess, as upon territorial conventions and international agreements, suitable to guarantee land and maritime frontiers against unjustified attacks; the restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the Allies by force or against the will of their populations; the liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Rumanians, and of Czecho-Slovaks from foreign domination; the enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks; the expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman Empire, so radically alien to Western civilization. The intentions of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, regarding Poland have been clearly indicated in the proclamation which he has just addrest to his armies.

It goes without saying that if the Allies wish to liberate Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussian militarism it never has been their design, as has been alleged, to encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance. That which they desire above all is to insure a peace upon the principles of liberty and justice, upon the inviolable fidelity to international obligations with which the Government of the United States has never ceased to be inspired.

United in the pursuit of this supreme object, the Allies are determined, individually and collectively, to act with all their power and to consent to all sacrifices to bring to a victorious close a conflict upon which, they are convinced, not only their own safety and prosperity depend, but also the future of civilization itself.

SHARP.

The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

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JUST A WORD

"The remedy for the evils of alliance is more alliance," says Dr. Charles F. Aked in an article advocating a world-alliance instead of the group-alliances existing today. Dr. Aked is a pacifist of prominence, the founder of the Passive Resistance League in England and one of the organizers of the peace party which Mr. Ford sent to Europe a year or more ago. His article will be published in an early issue of The Independent.

A TIME TO TALK

From *Mountain Interval*, by Robert Frost, which was reviewed in The Independent for December 25, 1916, we take this poem, particularly expressive of the New England neighborliness and outdoor flavor of Mr. Frost's work:

When a friend calls to me from the road
And slows his horse to a meaning walk,
I don't stand still and look around
On all the hills I haven't hoed,
And shout from where I am, What is it?
No, not as there is a time to talk.
I thrust my hoe in the mellow ground,
Blade-end up and five feet tall,
And plod: I go up to the stone wall
For a friendly visit.

—*From Mountain Interval, published by Henry Holt and Company*

REMARKABLE REMARKS

MICHAEL MONAHAN—Life is more cruel than death.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE—We need a town spanker.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW—Don't retire at sixty or seventy.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Our enemies have dropt the mask.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP—The outlook for business is excellent.

THOMAS W. LAWSON—I am sorry I ever wrote "Frenzied Finance."

PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS—Prussia is the Harry Thaw of nations.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN—Russia's resources cannot be exhausted.

WOODROW WILSON—A court of law is not necessarily a court of justice.

DR. CHRISTINE MANN—The American girl is a rotten physical specimen.

STATE'S ATTORNEY ROBERT E. HOGAN—Cabarets are modern dynamite.

HELEN ROWLAND—The most dramatic things always happen on Saturday evening.

MRS. ANNA SCHOFIELD—Marriage brands a man as plain as a hot iron on a cow's hip.

JOSEF HOFMANN—There is no piano music of any composer that forbids the use of the pedal.

SPEAKER CLARK—Any time that the galleries are full orators on the floor are posing and wasting time.

EDWARD BOK—Do you realize that with the approach of spring each year scores of girls "run away"?

ED. HOWE—She married a Polish count—which is about equal to contracting the morphine habit.

FRANK A. MUNSEY—I have already done vastly more work than most workers in the world are willing to do.

ANNE MORGAN—Is it only in our monuments and graveyards that the true American spirit can be found?

LILLIAN RUSSELL—Nothing is more repulsive to correct taste than rotundity of form and bullet-headedness.

GENERAL CARRANZA—The best argument against a parliamentary régime is the object lesson of the United States.

PRESIDENT JOHN GREER HIBBEN—The danger of industrial strife hangs as an ominous cloud over the country.

"BUGS" BAER—The high cost of living has caused everything to go up, including large sections of New Jersey.

PROPHET VOLIVA of Zion City—The vice trust will run things in Chicago until Christ comes back to reign on earth.

CONGRESSMAN GARDNER—President Wilson would send the Kaiser to Sunday school. I would send him to St. Helena.

DR. KARL MUCK—We are polluting the stream of musical art at the source by feeding our young people on the "poison of ragtime."

EDWARD S. MARTIN—The pith of much of the dissatisfaction with our President is that he has not laid us on the altar of sacrifice.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—It would be difficult to overestimate the harm done to this country by the pacifist movement financed by Mr. Carnegie.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—There should be no stifling of labor by capital, or of capital by labor, or of labor by labor, or of capital by capital.

H. G. WELLS—The peace that will restore competitive armaments has now become an almost less desirable project than a continuation of the war.

AVIATOR B. TYLIE—My only thought was I would never shoot a pheasant again. I know exactly now how a bird must feel when a hunter opens fire.

W. J. BRYAN—Five hundred years from now little children will be born in Europe with their necks under a yoke of debt that this generation has fastened on posterity.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—I never yet met an American who had any notion of the institutions of his native land beyond a general and mostly erroneous idea that they were glorious.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK—It is time that the Germans be made to feel that there is an abyss between them and humanity which cannot be crost except after long years of penitent suffering and humiliation.

DR. JACQUES LOEB—The biology of which the war enthusiasts make use is essentially antiquated, and the statement that a nation by not going to war will lose its virile virtues is not supported by our present knowledge.

THE NEW PLAYS

The leading lady of *In For the Night* is Genevieve, a menagerie tigress thirsting for human blood. Her roars are the most convincing moments in the play. (Fulton Theater.)

Love o' Mike is a "comedy with music," that is, you get two shows in one: a play with real plot and intelligible conversation, plus tuneful songs and better dancing than most musical shows offer. (Shubert Theater.)

The return of Julia Arthur gives Broadway a new sort of play, *Seremonda*, a tragic romance of old France, written in true poetry and well played, particularly in the less emotional situations. (Criterion Theater.)

Dozens of stars, including Elsie Janis and Hazel Dawn and Frank Tinney and Sam Bernard, and lots of pep in music and dancing and sets—*The Century Girl* deserves the success it is having. (Century Theater.)



After the War—What?

The President of the . . . . National Bank Advises a Big Manufacturer

A large manufacturer who wanted to adjust his business to anticipate after-the-war conditions, called on the President of the . . . . . National Bank, one of the ablest bankers in the East. This dialogue followed:

Banker—"You ask me what I think will happen to your manufacturing business after the war? You can imagine that all bankers are keenly interested in that question these days. Naturally, I've given considerable thought to it, and my judgment is that when the present war orders cease, we'll still be shipping abroad vast quantities of manufactured goods of all kinds. Every manufacturing country in Europe is today manufacturing nothing but what will help along the war. Therefore, when the war ends, Europe simply has to keep on coming here to buy. And she'll buy not only raw materials, but manufactured articles."

Manufacturer—"Yes, but how will they pay for what they get?"

Banker—"Well, we'll have to accept payment in the form of some kind of interest-bearing bonds. You wonder if these government securities will be good. I reply: Of course they will. Take the case of the French Government, which illustrates the situation very well. In the 75 years from the time the Directorate was overthrown and Napoleon became the First Consul, to the establishment of the French Republic, about 1870, there were nine different governments, accompanied with or followed by as many revolutions. Each of these governments borrowed money and spent it to prevent or promote revolution, yet not one of the succeeding governments repudiated the debts of the previous one.

"Take England, which has had one of the most trying financial experiences of any nation. As a result of the Civil War in the 17th Century, and the later Napoleonic campaign, England's resources were strained to the utmost, and it was necessary for her to resort to what was called 'whip-and-spur' taxation. Along with taxation debt increased, and at the close of the war period, in 1815, the national debt exceeded $4,375,000,000. Yet so wonderfully did her statesmen handle the fiscal problems, that this indebtness was greatly reduced, and at the same time, especially in Queen Victoria's reign, England had an unexampled period of material prosperity and progress. As a result of her experiences, England entered the present war the ablest by far of all the nations in dealing with the financial side."

Manufacturer—"Where do you get all this information?"

Banker—"I got every iota of what I've just told you out of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica. You can only be sure the sun will rise tomorrow because it has risen every day in the past—for thousands of years. So with human affairs, it is by knowing what has happened in the past that we are able to form reasonably correct judgment as to the probabilities of the future."

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THE INSIDE OF THE ATOM

THE biggest and the liveliest session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was that devoted to a question which not many years before would have been thought not worth talking about, because nobody could know anything about it, that is the internal structure of the atom. All day long Columbia's largest lecture room was packed to "standing room only" with an excited throng, for this was not a lecture but a fight, and scientists are human enough to enjoy a fight. It was a contest between the physicists and chemists over the atom. Both need the atom in their business but they want a different kind of atom.

Formerly the provinces of the two sciences, tho coterminous, were separated by a fairly well defined boundary line. The physicists claimed the molecules and everything bigger up to the stars. The chemists claimed the atoms that make up the molecules, and if they neglected to lay claim to everything smaller than the atom it was because they did not suppose there was anything smaller, for the atom was held to be, as its name implied, the least possible particle of matter. This amicable partition of territory served satisfactorily up to a dozen years ago, when a bold band of physicists, led by Thomson and Rutherford, made a raid into the unclaimed hinterland and explored the interior of the atom. They discovered these corpuscles charged with negative electricity, or let us say rather corpuscles of negative electricity, moving with a speed almost equal to that of light. Since it would take 1800 of these corpuscles or electrons to weigh as much as a hydrogen atom, they belonged naturally to the chemists, but the physicists claim them by right of discovery, and they are using them to construct atoms of the most fantastic form imaginable. They are not only robbing the chemist of his atom, but they are upsetting the fundamental principles of their own science with reckless disregard of the consequences. They show no more reverence for Newton than they do for Dalton. Even Euclid is not safe from their iconoclastic hands. The whole is no longer equal to the sum of its parts. An atom may weigh less than its components. Mass is made dependent upon motion. Action does not always vary inversely as the square of the distance. Time is purely relative. Length depends upon velocity. The second law of thermodynamics is declared unconstitutional. Action and reaction may be neither equal nor opposite. Energy does not flow out continuously but is emitted in atoms. Such are some of the subversive heresies now being openly profest and preached even in orthodox circles. No wonder the timid and conservative show signs of panic.

The latest model in atoms is that invented by a young Dane named Bohr, who seems to have got it patented in all countries including the Scandinavian. The Bohr atom, duly magnified, would look something like the solar system. In the place of the sun would be the central nucleus of closely packed positive and negative electrons, but predominantly positive, and containing most of the weight of the whole atomic system. Then revolving around this nucleus are several negative electrons, exceedingly small, swift, and relatively remote. The hydrogen nucleus has one such satellite; oxygen has eight, and so on. So long as they revolve evenly in fixt orbits they give no indications of their presence, but when they are shaken out of their orbits they emit atoms of light. When two or more such atomic systems get so close as to jostle one another their satellites are apt to get entangled and we have the molecule of a compound.

Now this sort of astronomical atom does not suit the chemist at all. He wants something solid with a few fixt points. Given these, he can draw you pictures of structural formulas that correspond most marvelously with the hundreds of thousands of compounds he has made. He builds up out of his bonded atoms various chains and rings and mirror images as a child constructs buildings and bridges out of his blocks or strips of steel. Then, having set up a model of a new dye or explosive, he will turn to his laboratory table and make it according to these specifications. A carbon atom shaped like a caltrop he can handle, but what is he going to do with an atom that looks like a pumpkin in the middle of a ten acre lot with half a dozen peas scattered over this area or flying around like mosquitoes in the air above? Then again the chemist is disconcerted at being told by one of these new fangled physicists that the atomic weights which he has been laboring to establish are not fixt but determined by the past history of the particular piece of element in question; that two different elements may have the same atomic weights or the same element have different weights; that lead for instance may weigh 208.5 if it can trace its ancestry back to thorium, or 206 if it is descended from radium. The chemist feels a repugnance against introducing heredity into his science and being obliged to look into the past of elements that he has hitherto accepted at their face value.

This in brief is the cause of the controversy, tho of course no reputable scientist could approve of our loose



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NEW NEPHEWS OF UNCLE SAM

THEY LIVE IN CHARLOTTE AMALIA, THE CHIEF CITY OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES, JUST PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES. THE CITY IS BANKED ON A SEMICIRCLE OF HILLS ABOUT THE BEAUTIFUL BAY AND THE RADIATING STREETS RUN DOWN TO THE SEA LIKE THE AISLES OF AN AMPHITHEATER

language and frivolous way of stating the case. Both sides are certainly somehow right, tho nobody can just see how. Each side can prove its theory in the only way that anything can be proved, that is, by how it works. The chemist finds his static atom helps him in explaining the constitution of compounds. The physicist finds his dynamic atom helps him in explaining the spectrum. Some day they will find that they are really talking the same language, tho now they are in a sad state of Babelment.

GERMANY'S MOVE NEXT

GERMANY first proposed peace. For that she received just acclaim. The neutrals transmitted her offer to the Allies. The Allies responded, leaving the door open for further negotiations. Germany has said nothing since.

The President of the United States asked each side to say what they were fighting for. The Allies made a frank reply, stating their terms. These were probably not the lowest terms the Allies were prepared to make, but they were explicit and not unjust.

In her reply to the United States Germany made no attempts to state her terms. She proposed instead a peace conference on neutral ground, tho Lloyd George had previously declared that England would never put her head in such a "noose."

If Germany wants peace it is now incumbent on her to state her terms. If she will not state her terms it is evident that her peace move was in reality a war move and that she has been trying to make a catspaw of the United States. We confess the Emperor's recent diatribes and the inspired utterances of the semi-official Berlin press lend color to the gloomiest views in these respects.

If Germany, then, does not now offer—and quickly—genuine peace terms, she will have completely forfeited whatever little was left of her reputation in neutral lands.

A NEW HAND AT THE PEN

WHEN in the recent shake-up of the British Cabinet Arthur Balfour was made Minister of Foreign Affairs, there were many who protested that the times demanded a man of action and energy rather than an elderly philosopher and skilful debater. That may be —altho Mr. Balfour is not likely to make any worse blunders in diplomacy than Sir Edward Grey did in his last two years—but at any rate readers will rejoice at the turn which puts such a master of English to writing the official correspondence. The recent joint note of the Allies was so clumsily constructed, or at least so poorly translated as to be quite unintelligible in places, but now we get from London an elaboration of two of the points of that note, the questions of Turkey and of a peace league, which it is a joy to read merely for its wording:

> These methods of calculated brutality were designed by the Central Powers, not merely to crush to the dust those with whom they were at war, but to intimidate those with whom they were still at peace. Belgium was still at peace. Belgium was not only a victim, it was an example.
>
> The war staffs of the Central Powers are well content to horrify the world if at the same time they can terrorize it.
>
> If existing treaties are no more than scraps of paper, can fresh treaties help us? . . . None will profit by their rules but powers who break them. It is those who keep them that will suffer.

Whether this note be credited to Balfour or to Lloyd George, who is equally gifted as a phrasemaker, it is a neat piece of work and will carry conviction where a dull state paper would remain unread. We must recognize also the skilfulness of its silences as well as of its wording. It is hardly necessary to argue before Americans that the Turk has forfeited all right to Constantinople, but we should like to know who is to get it. Russia has publicly announced that Great Britain has promised it to her. Great Britain declines either to affirm or to deny this, and Mr. Balfour's note, especially devoted to this question, makes no mention of Russia. Americans would like to see the Sultan ousted from Constantinople. But Americans are very doubtful about the advantages of installing the Czar in his place.

"BLESSED ARE THE MEEK"

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY the German Emperor to the Imperial German Chancellor:

> What is wanted is a moral deed to free the world, including neutrals, from the pressure which weighs upon all. For such a deed it is necessary to find a ruler who has a conscience, who feels that he is responsible to God, who has a heart for his own people and for those who are his enemies, who is indifferent to any possible wilful misinterpretation of his act, and possesses the will to free the world from its sufferings.
>
> I have the courage. Trusting in God, I shall dare to take this step.
>
> "For they shall inherit the earth."

WELCOME THE THREE SUNNY SAINTS

THE ratification of the treaty between Denmark and the United States this week brings to a successful conclusion the negotiations that have been carried on intermittently for over fifty years. What Lincoln and Grant and Roosevelt tried in vain to do Wilson has at last accomplished. Henceforth and forever Old Glory will float over the palms and ceibas of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John. The islands are joined to the continent to which they naturally belong, but from which they have long been separated by political accident.

Was there ever a transfer of territory accomplished under more favorable auspices? The Danish West Indies were not obtained by conquest. Our Caribbean fleet is visiting them on a peaceful mission. It was not primarily a "purchase," as it is commonly called. The $25,000,000 which the United States Government has promised to pay is merely compensation for the sacrifice which the Danish Government is making in withdrawing from the Caribbean and letting the islanders have their own way. The money offer, tho liberal, alone was not sufficient to induce the Danes to surrender the islands, and it was not until the islanders assured them thru their local councils, their mass meetings and their delegates that they desired a separation that the Danish people voted by a large majority to consent to it.

All three of the parties concerned are satisfied with the change. The islanders part from Denmark with no hard feelings against their former rulers. They look forward to the American administration with an eagerness and confidence which should impress us with a sense of the responsibility we have assumed. We should immediately undertake the development of the islands, as the Danish West India companies and the Hamburg-American line proposed to do, but were not able to accomplish. An agricultural experiment station like that

at Porto Rico should be established on St. Croix. St. Thomas should be allowed to retain its free port privileges, for its harbor is its chief asset. A number of bright boys and girls should be picked out and sent at public expense to Tuskegee and other good American schools to be educated on condition that they return afterward to the islands, at least for a certain number of years, in order to teach their people the practical methods of agriculture and mechanic arts that they have learned. The land laws should be revised so that small holdings can be purchased on easy terms by those who want to work them. The officials appointed should be men of tact and experience, men who will respect the self-respect that is characteristic of the negroes of the Danish islands. We must not betray the trust and faith which they have put in us, nor give them any occasion to regret the change of allegiance.

TIME TO COME HOME

IT is high time the American army came out of Mexico. It is doing nothing there but costing money. When it went into Mexico it had a purpose, to catch Villa. That purpose has long since gone by the board. Villa pursues his lawless way unperturbed by the presence of the Pershing column. Indeed, it is asserted that its presence furnishes actual aid and comfort to him in his plans.

It looks as tho the only possible reason for keeping our soldiers down there longer was that Carranza does not want us to do it. This is unworthy of a self-respecting nation.

Let us come back from Chihuahua as we came back from Vera Cruz, admitting that we accomplished nothing by our impulsive act of quasi-war. It is clear that Carranza is not to be driven, by the continued presence of our soldiers, into signing a protocol he does not like.

We must try another tack. Those we have tried thus far have failed.

THE RELATIVE VALUE OF OUR RACIAL CONSTITUENTS

NATIONAL psychology is a fascinating but fallacious topic of discussion. None of us can resist the temptation to generalize on racial characteristics, but all of us can see the absurdity of some of the sweeping theories we hear. Professor Woolston, of the College of the City of New York, is trying to reduce these more or less vague impressions to a statistical basis and in the November number of the *American Journal of Sociology* has presented some interesting tables. He asked ten persons familiar with the ethnic elements of our population to arrange them in order according to their relative superiority in certain significant qualities, namely, physical vigor, intellectual ability, self-control, moral integrity, sympathy, coöperation, leadership, perseverance, efficiency and aspiration.

Summing up the ten ratings of these ten traits the rank of the racial groups comes out as follows: (1) Native White Americans, (2) Germans, (3) English, (4) Polish and Russian Hebrews, (5) Scandinavians, (6) Irish, (7) French Canadians, (8) Austrian Slavs, (9) South Italians, (10) Negroes. The native Americans stand first in intellectual ability, coöperation, leadership and efficiency; Germans first in self-control, moral integrity, and perseverance; Hebrews in aspiration; Scandinavians in physical vigor; and Irish in sympathy. If these ratings are accepted it can be calculated from the census figures of the racial constituents that the population of New York City stands lower than Chicago and that both have been lowered by recent immigration.

It is doubtful, of course, how much confidence should be placed in such subjective estimates. The result must be taken for just what it is, the consensus of well qualified opinion. The ten persons whose ratings are recorded are specified as "sociologists, psychologists, journalists and social workers," not all of the same race. Their agreement is tolerably close. As it works out mathematically it appears that the rank assigned by any individual to any race in regard to any of these traits is not likely to be much more than one unit above or below the average. The observers are more nearly unanimous about moral and intellectual qualities than about physical and social traits and they classed Italians and native white Americans more exactly than negroes and Irish. The reader may be interested to compare his own impressions with these.

THE ARTIST-NOVELIST

IT is barely ten years since we heard how Joe Vance's father "crocked the hinseck" with his thumbnail on the bar, and since then William De Morgan has introduced us to hundreds of individuals, equally interesting, and doing things quite as remarkable. His dramas are not enacted in front of a curtain of painted canvas like the interludes of a variety show. They have a background, filled with figures, all alive and in action, like the big scenes in the cinema. No human being is without interest to him. The cabman, the ticket seller, the errand boy, the waitress, Tuppenny Tube guard, we see them but a moment thru his eyes, but we would know them again anywhere. In his seven novels he has made us acquainted with a large part of the population of England, with some from India, America and the eighteenth century thrown in.

William De Morgan deserves a monument as the man who rescued the English novel from becoming merely a short story long drawn out. It was the day of thru-train fiction. Readers rushed thru a book to see how it came out, not what it contained. The end was what they wanted. When one is reading De Morgan the end is the last thing he wants. The novels of De Morgan are always long, but never too long.

De Morgan had made a high reputation as a potter. Then all of a sudden, at the age of sixty-seven, he set out and made a new and wider reputation as a writer. It is very encouraging to all of us who feel ourselves "getting along in years." In one passage in "Alice-for-Short" he seems to refer to his own experience. When Charley Heath complains that he had failed in life as an artist Alice says to him:

> How can you know whether you are successful or not at forty-one? How do you know you won't have a tremendous success all of a sudden? Yes—after another ten years, perhaps—but some time! And then twenty years of real, happy work. It has all been before, this sort of thing. Why not you?

Is there something about the artist's life that serves as training for novel writing? Du Maurier had reached the end of his career as a cartoonist when he astonished the world by his "Trilby." Du Maurier could never equal

"Trilby," while of De Morgan's later novels "Somehow Good," "Alice-for-Short," and "It Never Can Happen Again" at least are equal to "Joseph Vance." But they are all of them good, all of them full of wholesome human nature, and we are sorry that he did not live to be a hundred and keep on writing.

LEST WE FORGET

THE reading of old magazines is one of the best ways of acquiring an understanding of the events of today. We live swiftly, and our memories are short. It is difficult for us to realize what we were thinking, fearing, hoping and believing a few years ago unless we are reminded by a reference to the files. This is especially true now, for the appalling catastrophe of the Great War seems to have wiped clean the slate of our minds, and the wildest statements of ante-bellum sentiment pass unchallenged.

For instance, writers of apparent sincerity will nowadays tell us that before 1914 France had quite abandoned her hopes of wresting Alsace-Lorraine from Germany, that the Anglo-Franco-Russian *entente* was not provocative toward Germany, and that England did not apprehend a war with Germany and was not prepared for it. Now anyone who will look over the volumes of the European reviews at any time during the last ten years will see what an absurd misrepresentation this is. We happened the other day upon a stray copy of *The English Review*, that of June, 1910, which in itself contains explicit refutations of these three common assumptions. The issue is chiefly devoted to eulogies of King Edward VII, then just deceased. The leading article, in French, by Paul Bourget, is filled with contempt of everything German—including the German city of Chicago—and with praises of the late King for strengthening France against her natural enemy. We translate a few lines:

> We belong to a country that can neither genuinely accept an agreement to which she has been forced to consent in an hour of tragic necessity—nor tear it up. This is of course the treaty of Frankfort. . . . No courtesies extended from Berlin can prevail against the evidence written in our history and on our map. A France that does not have the Rhine for her frontier lives in a state of perpetual invasion. She does not hold the key to her own house. . . . The logic of such a situation is war.

Next comes an admirable article by Sidney Low, author of "The Governance of England," on "Kingship in England." In the midst of his eulogy of King Edward "the Peacemaker" he interjects, quite incongruously, his misgiving lest the cordial understanding that the late King had promoted between England and the Latin countries of the continent might after all lead to war rather than peace. Speaking of the way in which "the first gentleman in Europe, the glass of fashion and the recognized arbiter of taste, brought home to the general intelligence the idea that perpetual bickering was really bad form," he says:

> This was the King Edward atmosphere, the atmosphere in which it was possible for Lord Lansdowne, Sir Edward Grey and M. Delcassé to work and produce their effects. Whether those effects were always well directed, history will decide; there are two sides to the question, and it has yet to be seen whether it was the hight of wisdom to convey to the German people the impression that we were endeavoring to ring them in with a hostile network of alliances and understandings thru which they could only break *vi et armis*.

The next article in this copy of *The English Review*, an anonymous editorial on "The King," deals frankly with the German menace which England, ever since the beginning of the century, had been straining every nerve to meet. A few sentences show the viewpoint:

> For a decade now the growth of the German navy has been the decisive factor in our diplomacy and so upon the diplomacy of Europe. . . . So long as that force increases, so, automatically, no matter what it costs us, must our fleet increase, too. . . . Our income tax stands at the war level today, while in Germany taxation, direct and indirect, is even more intense. The good of mankind is sacrificed to the god of the prospective battle. We are haunted by its idea. It is the Moloch of civilization.

These three quotations taken from a single issue of a representative British review show us what was the state of public opinion prevailing in France and England four years before the war. They contain nothing which their authors would now be ashamed to have recalled to mind. On the contrary they may well take pride in having so fairly forecasted the trend of events. It is not a compliment to England to imply, as some of her present apologists do, that she was blind to the dangers of German power and that she took no precautions to meet it. The Great War did not come as a surprize to any reader of periodicals, altho up to the last moment many hoped it would be averted. It was not, as some say, "inevitable," nor was it, as others say, "unexpected."

THE PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

IN affirming the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law the United States Supreme Court has put into the hands of the prohibition forces a powerful weapon. To speak more exactly, the court has stripped from the liquor traffic its last defense against the will of the state. The Webb law is not a prohibition law. It prohibits nothing; it establishes no penalty for its violation. It merely declares unlawful the transportation of liquor in interstate commerce in violation of the laws of any state.

But that "merely" is much. The best defense of the liquor interests from the legal attack of state governments has been the plea of "interstate commerce." That broad defense was used with telling effect to nullify the power of the state's laws.

It can be so used no more. Congress has said it; the Supreme Court has confirmed it. Each state shall have precisely the measure of prohibition that it wants. No other state, of laxer moral fiber, shall be used as a strategic base for assaults upon the integrity of its laws.

The Supreme Court at the same time upheld the constitutionality of the West Virginia law prohibiting the importation of liquor for personal use. Backed by the Webb law—and supported by a sincere public purpose—such a law should establish prohibition that prohibits.

This dual action of the Supreme Court sweeps from the path of prohibition the last legal obstacle. Nothing remains to check its onward sweep but the residuum of unenlightened public opinion; and the public is rapidly achieving enlightenment.

Twenty-three states now have prohibition laws. Three more have elected state administrations pledged to prohibition legislation. Six more are ripe for the adoption of the reform.

Meanwhile, the resolution providing for a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution has been favorably reported in both houses of Congress. With more than half the states of the Union committed to the principle, even the miracle of national prohibition seems just beyond the horizon. The world does move.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Another German Raider

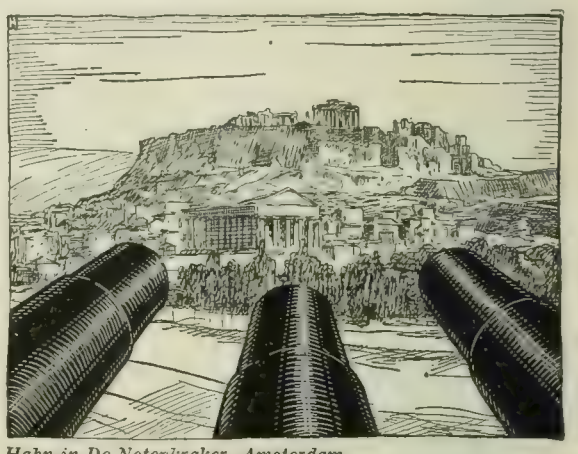
For the past month there has been much uneasiness over the failure of several steamers on South Atlantic routes to arrive at their destined ports, and it was suspected that a new German cruiser had run the British blockade and was preying on vessels in these waters. This suspicion was confirmed when the Japanese steamer "Hudson Maru" appeared at Pernambuco on January 15 with 237 men on board who had been taken from ships sunk or captured by a German raider. Of these 54 are Frenchmen, 13 Americans and 170 Englishmen. The name of the cruiser is not known, but she is thought to be the "Möwe," which last year made a similar raid on Atlantic shipping and sent the "Appam" into Norfolk as a prize. She is said to have her guns concealed by false works so she looks like an ordinary freighter. She ordinarily flies the British flag, but breaks out the German colors, in accordance with the rules of sea war, before opening the attack. The survivors report that the captain treated them with fairness and courtesy, and their only complaint is of poor food and close confinement below whenever the raider was overhauling another vessel. The captain told them that he did not intend to sink passenger ships, as he did not want to kill women and children. The raider is said to be armed with small cannon and torpedo tubes, and to carry on board three small submarines. She also carries a motion picture camera with which photographs were taken of the capture and sinking of her victims.

The Raider's Captures

The new German commerce destroyer is supposed to have disposed of about twenty ships so far, two of them French, one Norwegian and the rest British. The largest are the "Voltaire" of 8618 tons, which used to run on the Lamport and Holt line between New York and Buenos Aires, and the White Star freighter "Georgic" of 10,077 tons. Most, if not all, the ships sunk were carrying munitions or other contraband.

The British steamer "St. Theodore" was used as a prison ship to hold the crews of other captured vessels until the "Hudson Maru" was taken, when the prisoners were transferred to her and sent without any German guards to the Brazilian port. Later, it is said, the "St. Theodore" or some other vessel was converted into an auxiliary cruiser.

When the news from Pernambuco was received the British Admiralty announced that besides the crews landed at Pernambuco about 400 other seamen had been sent to parts unknown on board the British steamer "Yarrowdale." Whereupon the German Admiralty stated that the "Yarrowdale" had been in the German port of Swinemünde ever since December 31. She had run the British blockade in charge of a prize crew of sixteen Germans and she carried 469 prisoners, of whom 103 were of neutral nationality. These are also held as prisoners of war on the ground that "they had taken pay on armed enemy vessels." As three of them are Americans the United States may challenge the right of the Germans to hold them, even tho they were in foreign service. The "Yarrowdale" is worth about two million dollars and her cargo as much more. She was loaded chiefly with motor trucks, barbed wire, cartridges and meat. According to her owners, she was unarmed.



Hahn in De Notenkraker, Amsterdam

CIVILIZATION, OLD AND NEW

Balfour's Note

The new British Minister for Foreign Affairs, Arthur J. Balfour, has sent to the United States Government a note amplifying certain points of the recent joint note of the Allies. We call attention to the admirable wording of the communication in our editorial pages. Mr. Balfour first considers the question of why the Allies now demand the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, altho formerly the maintenance of the Turkish Empire was regarded as essential to the peace of Europe:

> The answer is that circumstances have completely changed. It is unnecessary to consider now whether the creation of a reformed Turkey, mediating between hostile races in the Near East, was a scheme which, had the Sultan been sincere and the powers united, could ever have been realized. It certainly cannot be realized now. The Turkey of "Union and Progress" is at least as barbarous and is far more aggressive than the Turkey of Sultan Abdul Hamid. In the hands of Germany it has ceased even in appearance to be a bulwark of peace, and is openly used as an instrument of conquest. Under German officers Turkish soldiers are now fighting in lands from which they had long been expelled, and a Turkish Government controlled, subsidized, and supported by Germany has been guilty of massacres in Armenia and Syria more horrible than any recorded in the history even of those unhappy countries. Evidently the interests of peace and the claims of nationality alike require that Turkish rule over alien races shall, if possible, be brought to an end, and we may hope that the expulsion of Turkey from Europe will contribute as much to the cause of peace as the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, or Italia Irredenta to Italy, or any of the territorial changes indicated in the Allied note.

He then argues that a triumph of Germany would mean an encouragement of aggression and of treaty-breaking.

Other nations might be attacked and terrorized as Belgium was, and he adds, evidently as a warning to America, "lest the nations happily protected



Rol Photo Service

SHORT RATIONS IN PARIS

Berlin invented the food cards and coal cards and various other cards for the necessities of life. But the other nations are following her example; the working people of Paris depend upon government orders for their food and fuel now

either by British fleets or by their own from German armies, should suppose themselves safe from German methods, the submarine has (within its limits) assiduously imitated the barbarous practises of the sister service." He then concludes:

Tho, therefore, the people of this country share to the full the desire of the President for peace, they do not believe peace can be durable if it be not based on the success of the Allied cause. For a durable peace can hardly be expected unless three conditions are fulfilled: The first is that existing causes of international unrest should be as far as possible removed or weakened; the second is that the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples; the third is that behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardiest aggressor.

On the Sereth Line For the first time in many weeks no progress of the Teutonic forces is to be reported. The invading armies have for the present at least met with a definite check on the new line along the Sereth River. The Russians have been heavily reinforced by troops withdrawn from Galicia, so they are not only holding their own but have taken the offensive at several points and driven back the German outposts. The key point to their new position is, as we have previously explained, the fortress of Galatz, which stands in the angle between the Sereth and the Danube. A force of Turks advancing up the railroad from Braila took the station of Vadeni, six miles south of Galatz and on the other side of the Sereth from that city. This threatened to compel the evacuation of Galatz, for the German artillery placed here could throw their shells into its fortifications. But a sortie of the Russians from Galatz expelled the Turks and so relieved the danger from this quarter. At the other end of the line, however, the troops of the Archduke Joseph, debouching from the Carpathians thru the Oitoz Pass, have made some gains and now threaten the railroad from Galatz thru the Gyimes Pass into Hungary.

Mr. Vopicka, who occupies the peculiar position of American Minister to Bulgaria as well as Serbia and Rumania, was in Bucharest when the city was attacked by the Germans and Austrians. Most of the diplomatic corps withdrew with the court to Jassy, but he remained, together with the Dutch and Greek ministers, to take care of the extensive American interests in Rumania as well as those of the other neutrals which had been placed in his care. When the German authorities took charge of Bucharest they requested that he be transferred to another post on the ground of unneutral conduct. Mr. Vopicka, however, went to Berlin and made such a satisfactory explanation of his acts that the charges were withdrawn. But the German Government objects to his going at once to Jassy, as he has gained military information in his trip to Berlin. Minister Vopicka is a Czech and was born an Austrian subject.

The American Vice-Consul at Ploesti, Mr. Sadler, is accused of a more serious infraction of neutrality. He is the technical director of the Romano-America Works, belonging to the Standard Oil interests, and in this capacity assisted the British engineers in the destruction of the refineries and the firing of the tanks and wells in order to prevent the Germans from profiting by the conquest of the Ploesti district.

THE GREAT WAR

January 15—Japanese steamer "Hudson Maru" lands German prisoners at Pernambuco. Canadian volunteers number 380,000 since war began.

January 16—Greek Government finally concedes all demands of Allies. Swiss mobilize troops on frontier to meet threatened German invasion.

January 17—Balfour note of January 13 published. British gain on both sides of Ancre Creek.

January 18—Prince Niemoyovski appointed Viceroy of Poland.

January 19—Big munitions plant in London blows up, killing 300. "Yarrowdale" reported in German port.

January 20—Indecisive fighting about Riga. British fleet scouring Atlantic for German raider.

January 21—Germans take Nanesti on Sereth River. Heavy firing at Verdun.



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A BELGIAN BASIS OF GERMAN INDUSTRY

Under German direction the coke ovens of Belgium are being worked to their full capacity to make coal tar, a chemical necessity in Germany

Is Germany Starving? The prospect for peace and the probable course of the campaign depend less upon the military situation than upon the staying power of the belligerents and especially of Germany. But upon this last point we can find out little, for the British confiscate German newspapers and periodicals, including scientific reports, and even such as get smuggled thru contain only what the German censorship permits to be said. We are therefore dependent upon what the English papers are allowed to print of what little they are able to learn. Last winter they were full of rumors of a shortage of food in Germany, but as we now know these were grossly exaggerated, partly because of the natural desire to believe the enemy near the end of his rope, partly because Germany encouraged the spread of this impression in order that the British might think that the war was nearly over and so it was not necessary to volunteer.

But we cannot assume that this winter's reports of Germany's extremity are to be discounted on the same scale. The outside world is less credulous than it was in 1916, and now that England has conscription it is no longer in the interest of Germany to give the impression that she is nearing the end of her resources, but quite the contrary. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that Germany and Austria are seriously short of food and other necessities, such as leather, cotton, copper, rubber and coal, tho whether this shortage is so great as to interfere with the continuance of the campaign cannot be told. In a recent speech in the Prussian Diet urging the Government to make full use of the U-boats against British commerce regardless of American protests, Dr. Heydebrand said:

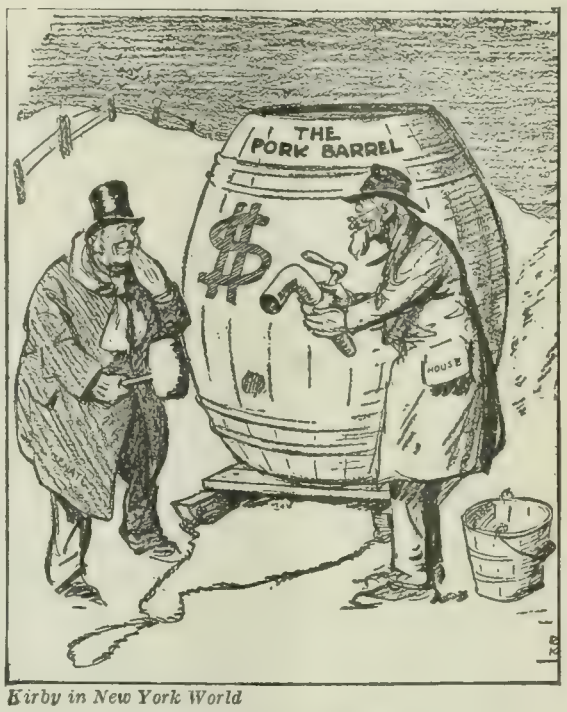
The town population are suffering grievously. It is sad to see how long women have to wait for a couple of potatoes and how they must pay absolutely exorbitant prices for the simplest of necessities.

Germany was carried thru last year on her potatoes, but this summer the crop was a failure. Instead of the fifty million tons of potatoes usually raised the harvest only yielded twenty million tons. Consequently, the Government has reduced the daily potato ration from one and a half pounds to three-quarters of a pound per person. The butter allowance is two ounces a week and hard to get. The allowance of war



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

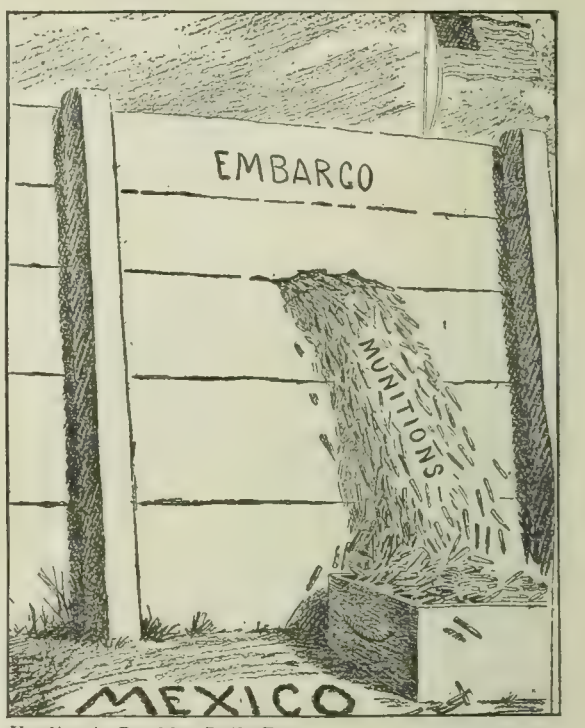
A LEAK IN THE BRITISH BLOCKADE?



Kirby in New York World

READY TO BE TAPPED

SPEAKING OF LEAKS



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

IN SPITE OF THE EMBARGO

bread (wheat mixt with other grains or potatoes) is four pounds a week. Infants in most places are kept supplied with milk, but there is little left for others. The city of Mainz, which used to consume 40,000 quarts of milk a day, now has only 4000. Meat and eggs when obtainable are four times the ordinary price. Imported foods, such as rice, coffee and tea, are limited and expensive. Sugar is scarce, and in place of it coffee is sweetened with saccharine, a coal-tar product several hundred times sweeter than sugar, but of no nutritive value.

The expectation that the appointment last fall of Herr von Batocki as food dictator with almost unlimited powers would settle the difficulty has not been realized. His plan for the control of the food supply of the empire as a whole in order to secure an equitable distribution did not work out well, and he is now endeavoring to establish a regional system by which the farmers of a given locality shall be responsible for feeding the towns dependent upon them.

Danish Islands Now Ours On January 17, with the formal exchange of ratifications of the treaty of purchase between Secretary Lansing and the Danish Minister Constantin Brun, the Danish West Indies ceased to exist. But, while legal sovereignty over the islands is already ours, the United States will not enter into actual possession until the purchase price of $25,000,000 has been appropriated by Congress and paid to the Danish Government. In the meantime the present Danish Government will continue to manage the affairs of the islands, and a committee consisting of one representative from each country will work out the details of the transfer. The sale marks the end of half a century of negotiations between the United States and Denmark over the possession of the islands.

The form of government to be enjoyed by the recently acquired colonies has not yet been determined. The islanders desire home rule and full American citizenship. The Navy Department would like to have such a measure of control over the islands as it now enjoys over Guam, since the chief importance of the Danish West Indies to us is their strategic position as a naval base. The War Department may administer the islands thru the Insular Bureau, which has played an important part in the government of the Philippines. The form of government may be patterned after that of Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines or the Canal Zone. Congress must discover not only the local constitution best adapted to the new colonies, but also an appropriate name for them. They can, of course, no longer bear the name "Danish" West Indies, and "American West Indies" would include Porto Rico. "Dewey Islands" has been suggested, altho the most famous exploits of the great American Admiral lay half a world distant from the Caribbean. Others propose the name "Lincoln Islands." If what is desired is to commemorate the Americans most active in attempts to purchase the islands they should bear the names of Grant, Seward, Roosevelt or Wilson.

What Congress Is Doing In order to meet the large deficit which the appropriations of Congress have made inevitable, the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives will introduce a new tax on excess profits. Private corporations and partnerships earning more than eight per cent of their capitalization in one year will be subject to the tax. Concerns whose annual profits are not more than five thousand dollars, incomes from personal professional services and agricultural profits will all be exempt. This tax is expected to yield the national government at least two hundred million dollars, and the balance of the deficit from ordinary expenditures will be met by an increase in the federal inheritance tax. Extraordinary expenditures, such as the Alaskan railroad, the purchase of the Danish West Indies, the cost of policing the Mexican border and the like, will be covered by a bond issue of $289,000,000. The new or increased taxes and the sale of bonds should bring in a total income of half a billion dollars or more.

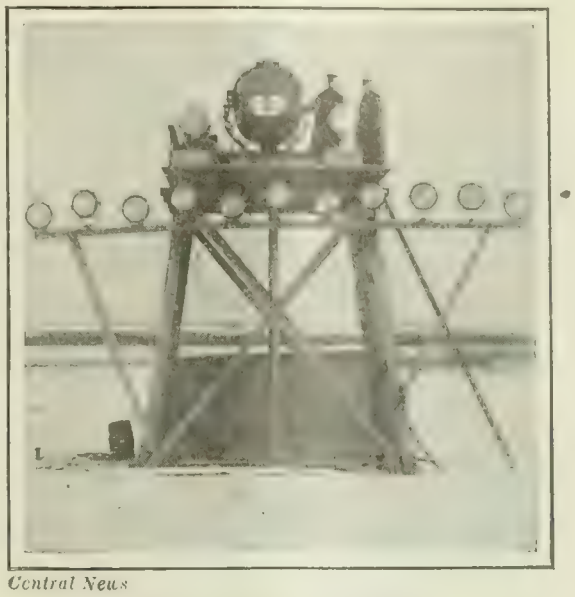
By a vote of 234 to 92 the House of Representatives has approved the appropriation of $38,000,000 for public buildings thruout the country. Many Republicans supported the measure in spite of the criticism which has been directed against it as a piece of untimely extravagance. In the Senate the public buildings appropriation will encounter more opposition and delay, and it is believed that President Wilson will veto it if it should pass Congress in anything like its present form. Another measure that will probably receive the veto of the President is the immigration bill which passed the House of Representatives on January 16. The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has decided by a vote of seven to three not to recommend any legislation forbidding strikes or lockouts during the investigation of a railroad labor dispute. This decision endangers an important part of the administration's railroad program.

Lawson Mentions Names Thomas W. Lawson, the leading witness in the present investigation into the alleged "leak" of diplomatic news into Wall Street, consented after much urging to mention some of the men whom he accuses of profiting by private information of President Wilson's peace move. He asked the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives which is conducting the investigation for permission to give his information to them secretly, but this was refused him. Among the men implicated by Lawson in the leak scandal are two members of the Cabinet, Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Secretary of the

Treasury William G. McAdoo; Secretary McAdoo's brother, Malcolm McAdoo; Joseph Tumulty, the President's personal secretary; Paul Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board; Johann von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States: W. W. Price, of *The Washington Star;* and certain bankers and business men, such as Archibald White, H. Pliny Fisk, Bernard Baruch, Stuart Gibboney and C. D. Barney & Co. Mr. Lawson also referred to a "Senator O" whose name he professed not to know. Most of the accused men have denied everything that Mr. Lawson has testified in regard to them. The House Rules Committee has retained Sherman L. Whipple, of Boston, as its counsel and will conduct public hearings at the New York Custom House.

Military Affairs The special commission of naval officers appointed by President Wilson to make recommendations to Congress has issued a preliminary report. The report advocates the retention of every existing navy yard and naval station on the ground that an inadequate number of naval bases in time of war might endanger the safety of the nation. New submarine bases and aviation stations are recommended and Congress is urged to remedy the present lack of facilities for building and handling ships in the navy yards. The report points out that any attempt to save money by reducing the effectiveness of any branch of the naval service at the present time would make impossible the preparedness policy of the administration. Corroborative testimony on this point was laid before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives by the great shipbuilding companies with whom the Navy Department has been negotiating for the construction of battle cruisers. They all agreed that neither the Government nor any private builder could construct the ships within the limits of the appropriations made by Congress.

The Senate is expecting a hot contest over the confirmation of Dr. Cary T. Grayson as Medical Director of the Navy with the rank of Rear Admiral. Dr. Grayson's personal ability to fill the position for which the President nominated him is generally conceded, but the fact that he has for some time been President Wilson's personal physician and naval aid has given rise to



Central News

OUR COAST DEFENSE

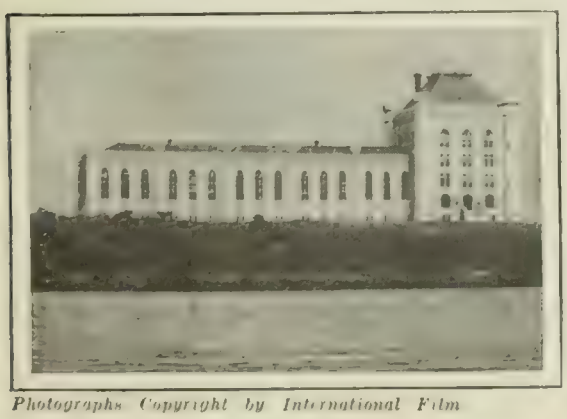
Nowadays you've got to find the enemy first. Wherefore this monster searchlight of five hundred million candlepower, which the U. S. army board is testing at Hempstead, Long Island. Its purpose is to point out for attack any aeroplane within a radius of four miles

charges of undue favoritism, especially since there are many medical men in the service better entitled to the position on the ground of seniority. Critics of the proposed appointment say that there is no precedent for promoting a naval officer over the heads of so many officers outranking him in service.

The friends of universal military service are staking their hopes upon the bill fathered by Senator Chamberlain which provides for the military training of the young men of the entire nation and preliminary training for boys of school age. The bill may be favorably reported by the Senate Military Committee and even reach a discussion on the floor of the Senate before the end of the session, but the House of Representatives will probably have neither the time nor the inclination to consider it before March 4. A number of college men, pacifist propagandists and physicians have gone to Washington and spoken before the Senate Committee against the Chamberlain bill, either on the ground that universal service means militarism or else that military training is physically injurious to young boys.

Mexican Developments The Mexican-American Joint Commission has at last adjourned. As a result of its deliberations the American Commissioners, Secretary Lane, Judge Grey and John R. Mott, decided to recommend to President Wilson the withdrawal of the American army of occupation from Mexico, the sending of Henry P. Fletcher to Mexico City as duly accredited ambassador from this country, and that further negotiations with Mexico be carried on thru regular diplomatic channels. From some points of view the work of the Joint Commission was a total failure. The Mexican government failed to ratify the protocol which was the sole result of months of discussion on the part of the commissioners; no plan was secured for safeguarding the American border, and the internal problems of Mexico, which President Wilson desired to have considered by the commissioners, were left untouched. On the other hand, the Joint Commission tided over a dangerous crisis, and increased the confidence and good feeling of the two governments towards each other. Carranza appears to be now more friendly to the United States than he has been at any time since he established his de facto government and broke with Villa. The appointment of Juan Sanchez Azcona, a warm friend of the United States, as Carranza's minister of foreign affairs, is regarded as a happy omen for the future. Arrangements are already under way for withdrawing General Pershing's force from Mexico, and for greatly reducing the number of militia regiments now guarding the American frontier.

In spite of several reported defeats, Villa is again in the neighborhood of Chihuahua City, perhaps with a view to its recapture. Many believe that the rebels will make a simultaneous attack upon Chihuahua City and Juarez. Whether Villa is gaining or losing on the whole is absolutely impossible to determine, since the reports of recent battles and skirmishes are quite contradictory. Two thousand armed guards of the Guerrero district of the State of Chihuahua have volunteered for the







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HE'S IN AGAIN

The former warden of Sing Sing Prison, Thomas Mott Osborne—alias Tom Brown, voluntary convict in the New York State prison—is now trying out conditions in the U. S. Naval prisons. At present he is serving in the prison ship "Southery," at the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Navy Yard. Later he will be transferred to the Yard prison (the photograph at the left above). He is to advise the Secretary of the Navy as to advisable changes in the prison conditions

federal service under General Murguia. A relief party has rescued Lieutenant Colonel Harry G. Bishop and Lieutenant W. A. Robertson, aviators of the American army, who were lost for nine days in the inhospitable deserts of Sonora.

The constitutional convention at Queretaro is remaking the fundamental law of Mexico in a spirit of intense nationalism. Only native born Mexicans are to be permitted to serve in the Mexican congress. The oil lands of Mexico will probably be nationalized. Other land reforms proposed, but not as yet approved, would annul land purchases made during the Diaz regime, limit individual land holdings to 200 acres, restore old tribal lands which have been taken over by private individuals and companies, and permit the confiscation of unused agricultural lands. A beginning of political faction has appeared among the Constitutionalists. General Obregon and more than a hundred other civil and military officials of the present government have issued a proclamation against "the persistent continuation in office of public officials." This is interpreted as a move to bar First Chief Carranza from appearing as a candidate for President of Mexico at the coming elections.

The Bull Moose Rampant

The political alliance between the orthodox Republicans and the greater part of the National Progressive party, which came within a few votes of electing the Republican candidate for President last November, received its rudest shock with the recent selection of John T. Adams as vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee. It has been the custom in the Republican party for the chairman of the National Committee to appoint his own vice-chairman; but the majority of the executive committee, having no confidence in Chairman Willcox and considering him to blame for mismanaging the recent presidential campaign, decided to depart from precedent and choose the vice-chairman themselves. The committee also forced thru a rule that all bills of the National Committee must be approved by the vice-chairman and the treasurer. Mr. Adams, a conservative Republican from Iowa, received the vice-chairmanship, much to the disgust of George W. Perkins and Everett Colby, Progressive leaders allied with the Republican party. Mr. Perkins and Mr. Colby thereupon issued a public statement bitterly denouncing the Republican machine for its latest attempt to override Progressive sentiment. Colonel Roosevelt and other Progressive leaders exprest their approval of this protest. Some of the insurgent Republicans in Congress, however, dissent from the opinion that Mr. Adams can be considered in any way reactionary and express surprize at the attitude of Mr. Perkins and Mr. Colby. In the meantime, the "middle-of-the-road" Progressives who refused to support Mr. Hughes are planning a convention to reorganize the National Progressive party. The leaders in this movement



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A REAL LIVE HEROINE

Tessie McNamara, telephone operator at the munition works of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, saved the lives of nearly 1500 men by sticking to her job when the explosion last week set fire to the plant. Her warnings gave the employees time to get out of the sheds before the explosions spread, tho her own office was bombarded in the meantime

are John M. Parker, who ran for Vice-President on the anti-fusion Progressive ticket last autumn, Victor Murdock and Matthew Hale. The followers of these men are not at present numerous, but they will receive many recruits if dissatisfaction grows among the Progressive Republicans.

The North Dakota Revolution

In its issue of December 25, 1916, The Independent described the victory of the Farmers' Non-Partizan Political League in the North Dakota state election. Now that the new administration has taken office the plans of the league are being rapidly pushed to completion. Since so much of the legislation desired by the farmers is impossible under the present state constitution, the majority leaders in the legislature favor making the present legislature into a constitutional convention to enact and submit to the people a revised constitution without going to the expense and delay of a special election of delegates to a convention. It is not certain that this plan can secure the approval of the state Senate. Among the proposals emphasized in Governor Frazier's message were state owned terminal elevators, flour mills, packing plants, and cold storage plants. state hail insurance, exemption of farm improvements from taxation, and state inspection of rural credit banks. Politically the league favors the short ballot, four year terms for state officers, equal suffrage and the initiative, referendum and recall. The legislature has passed a presidential suffrage law, similar to that now existing in Illinois, giving women the vote for all offices not subject to the state constitution, and also a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people giving women equal suffrage at all elections.

Rockefeller's Modern School

The General Education Board has decided to establish this fall a new experimental school under the auspices of Teachers' College, Columbia University. The new school will cover both the elementary and secondary grades, and will be supported in part by the Rockefeller Foundation and in part by moderate tuition fees. The policies and fundamental principles of the school have been largely worked out by Dr. Abraham Flexner, secretary of the Education Board. The curriculum is to be thoroly modernized; no subject which has no bearing upon the problems of modern life is to be retained for its own sake or because of its traditional prestige. Latin and Greek will be wholly left out, altho translations from the classics may find a place. Mathematics will be taught as an aid to business and vocational training, and to the study of the natural sciences, but not as an isolated subject, and the formal study of English grammar and similar abstract disciplines will be reduced to a minimum. On the other hand, much time will be given to concrete science, to the training of observation and manual skill, and to the practical mastery of modern languages. The founders and organizers of the school hope that it will not only be a success in itself, but become a model for the public school systems of America.

Prison Reform in New Jersey

The report of the Prison Labor Commission submitted to Governor Edge of New Jersey forecasts important reforms in the prison system of the state. The New Jersey penal system has for some time been subject to a good deal of public criticism, and charges of mismanagement and inadequate accommodation for prisoners have been freely made. The report asserted that contract labor existed in the state prison, in spite of the fact that this was illegal, and placed the blame for this evasion of the law upon the Board of Prison Inspectors. It was also discovered that the prison farm has been so inefficiently conducted that much of the food supply of the prisoners had to be bought in the market. The report recommended that prison labor be wholly for state use, that the same principle be applied to all charitable institutions supported by the state, that sufficient funds be appropriated to purchase raw materials cheaply for prison manufactures, and that prison industries be limited to the production of a few articles, and that more land be purchased for the prison farm. The warden of the state prison has also suggested many improvements in the management of the prison building, such as enlarged hospital accommodations, the segregation of mentally defective prisoners and an auditorium for religious services and general assemblies.



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

UNCLE SAM: "WELL, WILLIAM?"



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ADMIRAL DEWEY

OUR DEBT TO DEWEY

SIXTY-TWO years of faithful service. One day of world-famous achievement. Such was the career of George Dewey. The American people gave instant acclamation and all due honors for what he did upon the first of May, 1898, but it can never fully appreciate the quieter periods of thinking and working that preceded and succeeded that spectacular triumph. The life which ended in Washington on January 16 connected the United States that we know with a country which bore the same name but which is so different from ours that we can hardly conceive of it. Admiral Dewey's "Autobiography" might almost serve for a history of the American navy. As he says:

> My memory stretches from an apprenticeship under the veterans of the War of 1812, those heroes of the old sailing-frigates and ships of the line; from the earlier days of the steam-frigates thru the Civil War; from the period of inertia in the seventies, when our obsolete ships were the byword of the navies of the world, to the building of the ships of our new navy, which I was to give its first baptism of fire; and, finally, to my service as head of the general board of the navy since the Spanish war. . . . When I entered the Navy Academy, in 1854, Commodore Perry was just opening Japan to civilization; it was only six years since California had become United States territory; while there was as yet no transcontinental railroad.

He was born in Montpelier, Vermont, December 26, 1837, a descendant of old Huguenot stock, which has given to the United States an astonishingly large proportion of its scientists, authors, artists, philosophers and other men of note. He came of a fighting family. His great-grandfather fought at Lexington and a brother of his took part in the capture of Ticonderoga. At the age of twenty-four we find George Dewey on the hurricane deck of the "Mississippi," guiding that vessel in the dark up the river from which it was named, under the shells of the Confederate fleet and forts. Service under Farragut in the battle of New Orleans was good training for the man who was thirty-six years later to take his fleet, by night, into Manila Bay in the face of what the British officers in Hong Kong thought almost certain destruction.

It was an easy and a bloodless victory, but it was the result of long planning and careful preparation. As Hindenburg had studied the Mazurian swamps so Dewey had studied the Philippines. Twenty-five years before, when we came near to a war with Spain over the "Virginius," he was in command of the "Narragansett" in the Gulf of California. The other officers were wondering what would happen. Dewey knew. "If war with Spain is declared," he said, "the 'Narragansett' will take Manila."

In 1897, when again war was threatened with Spain, he secured, thru the aid of Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the command of the Asiatic squadron. Then he set to work to get his ships together, to get coal and food and to get ammunition, even half enough for one filling of his magazines. But finally, by persistence and push, he got them and reached Hong Kong in the nick of time, just one day after the "Maine" was blown up.

Dewey was ready. Who else was? Four months later our soldiers in Cuba and the United States were dying like flies for lack of adequate preparation and competent control. But during those anxious days when the cable was cut and Dewey had to handle single-handed Admiral Montojo, General Jaudenes, Admiral von Diedrich and Emilio Aguinaldo, he did it so skilfully as not to embarrass the future policy of the Washington Government. It was one of the critical periods in the history of the world. The islands of the Pacific were being divided up between the great European Powers and this was the last chance for America to acquire a foothold in the Far East. The integrity of China was threatened. Germany had just seized Kiao-Chau. England had just seized Wei-hai-wei. Russia was fortifying Port Arthur. In a few years the oldest and largest nation of the world would probably have been destroyed. But the advent of the Americans changed all that in an instant. The islands on which Spain was losing her grip fell mostly into our hands. Germany had to be content with our leavings, the Ladrones, which Japan has since wrested from her. China was saved, at least for a time, from further dismemberment and our open door policy accepted, at least verbally, by all the powers. The Filipinos were given a more beneficent administration than they had ever known before, and the United States acquired a land overflowing with oil and sweetness on the sunny side of the world. The old side-wheeler "Mississippi," with which Dewey ran the blockade at New Orleans, was the same as bore the first American flag into Japanese waters. The foundation of American power in the Pacific was laid when Commodore Perry entered the Gulf of Yeddo in 1854. It was established when Commodore Dewey entered Manila Bay in 1898.

THE WORLD IN RECONSTRUCTION

H. G. WELLS
ROBERT E. PEARY
DAVID STARR JORDAN
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
GEORGE W. PERKINS
ELBERT H. GARY

THE REPAIR OF HUMAN WASTAGE

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN

CHANCELLOR OF LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY

WE do not yet know how many human beings, men, women and children, have been destroyed or ruined in the Great War. The number runs high, into the millions already, ten, fifteen, twenty, and it may reach any maximum estimate we may make before the carnage is over.

To replace these losses is a problem of the statesmanship of the future. Replacement in quantity, restoration of numbers, is a matter relatively simple; renewal in quality is impossible. For the purposes of our discussion we may record all human destruction as wastage, waiving all question as to whether some part of the loss may be balanced by ultimate advantage to humanity in accession of harmony, happiness or efficiency to the people of Europe.

The malady of war attacks first the young men, chosen first for strength and endurance, those without blemish so far as may be, "the best that the nation can bring." The destruction and mutilation of the "picked and chosen" has no precedent in human history. And with each man who falls perishes also the great widening wedge, reaching forward thru history, of those who should have been his descendants. When a man "gives his life for his country," as the undiscriminating phrase goes, he gives far more than that, he contributes his share to the "slain unnumbered," the last and greatest loss of every war.

Besides the soldiers counted in millions, the war takes its quota of civilians, men and women slain along the road, refugees of every class and description, and with these it takes also those noble souls, men and women, unable to bear the awful strain of a topsy-turvy world. To these we may add those slain in barbarian massacres and thru the more discriminating torture which civilized nations apply to those who stand aloof from the mob. And war takes its toll of children, too, abandoned, trampled, starved in the rush of armies, or perishing thru lack of care.

We are told that in the war-swept districts of Poland there is scarcely a child left under eight years save the unwelcomed nurslings begotten by the lawless hosts.

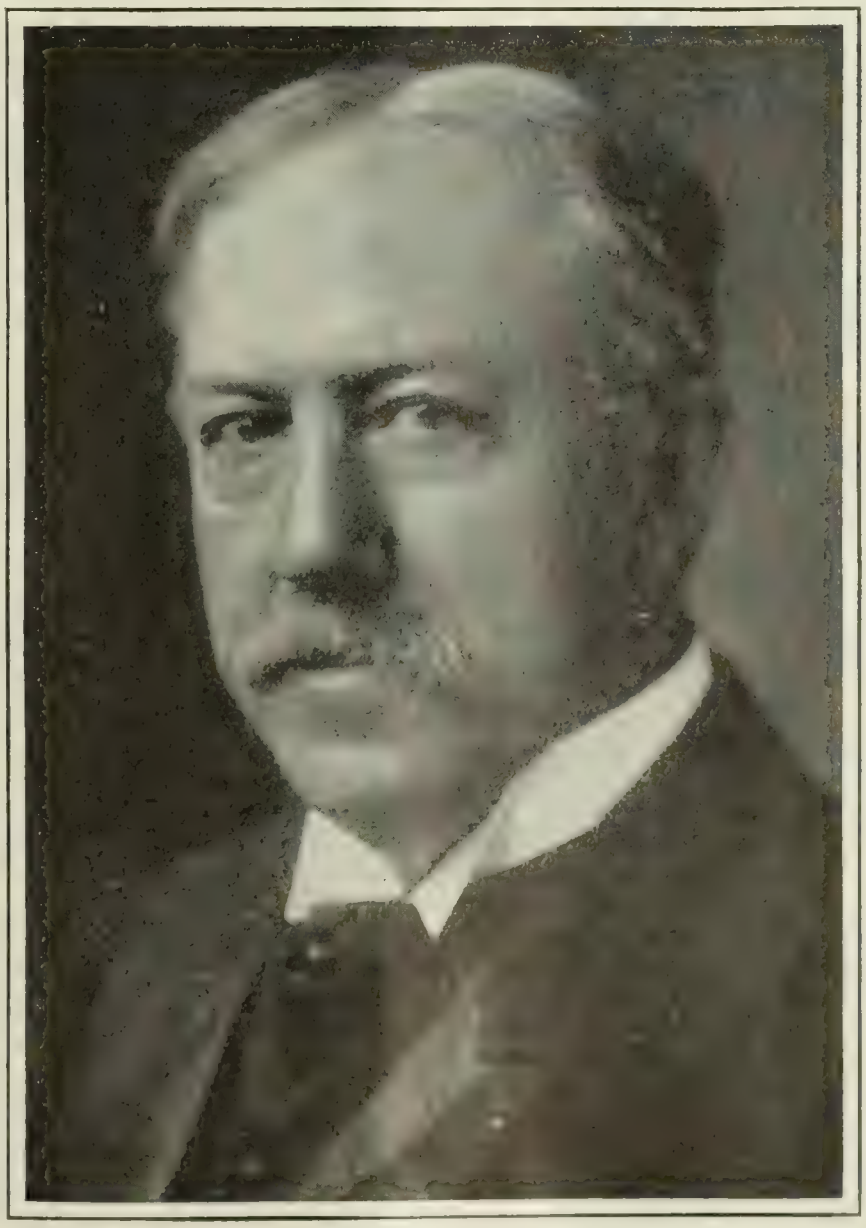
And behind all this, and after the passing of the armies, over the womanhood of Europe spreads the dark shadow of enforced celibacy. It is a most unnatural world in which women hopelessly outnumber the men. This condition does not mean the freedom of women nor their release from any servitude men have thrust upon them. It involves loveless lonesomeness of great classes with no wholesome means of escape. It means that millions of women created for love and motherhood are debarred from the richest joys of life because their natural mates no longer exist.

For these forms of wastage there is no instant remedy. The dead cannot return, the living must fill the gaps as well as they can.

What of the future?

Here our problem divides the replacement in quality and the restoration in quantity. The wastage in mere numbers need not be permanent. In time of peace "to be fruitful and multiply" is the way of the human race. The growth of needs and luxuries, the relative emancipation, the increased care of the individual,—these and other influences, good and bad, tend to lower the civilized birth-rate.

But, as Benjamin Franklin once observed, "the hen-coop will always be full whatever the number or kind of the hens." In a generation or two a great nation will produce the requisite amount of "cannon fodder" if food for cannon be a national aim. In the character of the race,



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DR. JORDAN

stocked by this primary aim, we have quite another problem.

The universal law of heredity is this: "Like the seed is the harvest." The weak, the infirm, the diseased, the feeble-minded, the majority of those that war cannot use, are on the whole less fertile, less enduring, than the type of men chosen for the work of the soldier.

But most nations hope to get immediate results. All war is lapse into barbarism, and the wastage of war invites the nations to lapse a little farther. Why not conscription of women for reproduction as well as of men for destruction?

There is certainly no moral difference, and perhaps no legal difference, between the two propositions.

If the conscription of women's bodies is an assault on individual freedom, so is the conscription of men's bodies, and of like degree and nature. In a state which holds its citizens by divine authority there can be no limit to conscription. The recent establishment of the "Home Army" in Germany establishes this principle.

And in some form or another, glossed over by religion or patriotism, some form of conscription of women is sure to appear. It may be disguised by rendering "legitimate" all children born out of wedlock, and their support thru "mothers' pensions." Wedlock as a secular function is merely the record by the state of the fact of union, and where regular marriage is impossible the state may satisfy itself with records of liaison with a pension adequate to ward off social ostracism. This would be semi-legalized concubinage and merely a device to conceal polygamy. But in an emasculated society some form of polygamy is the only resort as against the barrenness of a generation.

But the high-minded will refuse this resort, and the children born will demonstrate that "like the seed is the harvest." Yet the ranks will be filled in one way or another. The Germans will meet the facts as they are and systematize what they cannot avoid. In France the bars, never too high, will be quietly lowered, while England will be shocked and let Nature "muddle on," after her usual fashion.

The common run of people look to the state to set the moral pace and ask no deeper sanction than the state's tacit approval.

But by the prevalence of polygamy in whatever form "sweet love is slain," and womanly virtue is placed in jeopardy. As Emerson once observed, "Even the angels must respect conventionalities." And the conventions by which society has guarded its most precious jewel, the chastity of women, cannot be blindly discarded without a far-reaching heritage of evil.

Whatever the action of the state, the real problem of celibacy remains. The best of women, fitted for holy wifehood and motherhood, will not find refuge in concubinage, nor, for the most part, can they wed with those war leaves behind, nor with the wreckage war returns to society. The problem of enforced celibacy, largely insoluble in times of peace, becomes hopeless in the aftermath of war.

The expedient of "war brides" in temporary and loveless "war marriages" tried at the beginning of the war, yields little to the solution of the problem. A few thousand children, a few thousand mothers with unstable husbands or with none at all, add nothing to a nation's social balance.

The factor of immigration must not be overlooked. Wherever vacancies occur in the ranks of labor there are always people from countries still more oppressed who will come in to fill the vacancies. The ranks of unskilled labor in Germany have for years been swollen by immigrants from Poland and from Italy. If conscripts "in shining armor" continue to be the chief demand of European nations they can replenish the stock in a generation or two and governments will wink at any irregularity which contributes toward this happy achievement.

BUT if values, moral, mental and physical, are considered, the restoration in kind will be a long and wearisome process. Mr. Stead used to address the university students of Britain as "the picked half million," "those who command while the world must obey."

This class, the men of brains and power in Europe, have been destroyed in all the warring nations as never before. This deficiency will appear with the coming of the next generation, and will then be evident for a century. The slums of great cities are a product of war.

Those whom war cannot use slide down the line of least resistance into those centers of vice, alcoholism, disease and weakness we call the slums. The young men of the slums are wanted in no army. They are left in London to become the fathers of the future today as their fathers were held back from the Boer war to beget them, and as their grandfathers were kept out of the wars in India to build up these London slums.

Statistics of the armies of France and of Japan, and so far as available in other countries, show that twenty years after a war fertility falls off, stature is lowered, and there is a great increase in the number of those rejected from the service thru chronic or hereditary defects.

There is no truth in the common belief that the moral exaltation of wartime reappears in the heredity of children born in such periods of exaltation. Moreover there is no such exaltation so far as society in general is concerned. No doubt individuals are raised above themselves thru losses sustained in faith or hope. But the war periods as a whole are times of intolerance, greed, prejudice and hate. The words quoted by Kant from an unnamed Greek author still holds, "War creates more rascals than it kills," and in any event its incidents do not color the stream of heredity.

The effect of the reversal of selection produced by war, in lowering the physical standards of the people concerned, is so well understood and so well authenticated that it needs no further discussion here.

As in the long run the strong and the intelligent tend to outlast, in times of peace, the weak, the dissipated, and the lawless, we may expect after this war, as after other wars, a slow recovery.

But for a century to come the history of Europe will disclose its failure to conserve the best members of its population. If the British authorities were looking forward to intellectual and social supremacy fifty years hence instead of rushing the "picked half million" to slaughter in France and Flanders they would have said: "Not a scholar, not an athlete, not a university man, not a skilled laborer for the army. We need these men for home consumption. We are willing to accept a temporary political defeat for the sake of intellectual triumph in the future."

But governments are not run along biological lines, nor usually with an eye to any long future. Some day common sense, with its extension, human science, will expel medieval superstition in international affairs. With the passing of war we shall fear no more grotesque and brutal interference by the sanction of the state with the natural relations of men and women.

Stanford University, California

THE SEEKER AFTER GOD

BY HARRY KEMP

There was a dreamer, once, whose spirit trod
Unnumbered ways in thwarted search for God:
He stirred the dust on ancient books; he sought
For certain light in what the teachers taught;
He took his staff and went unto the Wise,
And deeper darkness fell about his eyes;
He lived a hermit and forebore his food,
And God left visitless his solitude;
He wrapped himself in prayer night after night,
And mocking demons danced across his sight:

Resigned at last to Him he could not find,
He turned again to live among mankind,—
And when from man he no more stood apart
God, on that instant, visited his heart!



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BRITISH SOLDIERS WITH MACHINE GUNS PUT DOWN THE DUBLIN REBELLION

CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND?

BY HANNA SHEEHY SKEFFINGTON

IRELAND, in the words of Viscount Grey at the beginning of the war, was the "one bright spot" in the British situation. Today it is the darkest. The reason of the change is obvious. Great Britain, instead of at the beginning of the war putting the Home Rule Act into operation, hung up the measure, thereby sowing the seeds of distrust which were to spring up later in the form of an armed rebellion. Since 1800, when our native Irish Parliament was taken away and we were incorporated with Great Britain by the Act of Union, the population of Ireland has steadily diminished. In 1800 we had 8,000,000, in 1900 we had slightly over 4,000,000 inhabitants; on the basis of the natural increase in population, we should now have 17,000,000. In the United States today there are over 16,000,000 of Irish descent and over 2,000,000 born Irish. In Canada, in Australia, in South Africa, in every country under the sun Irish men and women are found who were driven by economic pressure to leave their own land.

This policy up to the war in 1914 was actively encouraged by Great Britain, and if she suffers today from a shortage of Irishmen, whom the War Office admit to be the best "missile troops" in the world, her own policy is primarily to blame. It is estimated that 150,000 Irishmen have fought on the side of Great Britain in this war. About an equal number, 150,000 of eligible young men, still remain who could be available for military service. Great Britain, realizing the importance of this fighting material, now for the first time in history, instead of encouraging emigration as heretofore, actually refuses to allow Irishmen of military age to leave our shores.

Hitherto the compulsory Military Service Act has not been applied to Ireland. Other methods, economic and social pressure, have been resorted to in order to induce men to join the army "voluntarily," and at the beginning of the war the response from Ireland was, considering her history, surprizing. But, as the war went on, voluntary enlistment dwindled and now, since the rising in Easter Week, followed by the savage methods of repression, and by the various atrocities proved against the military, voluntary enlistment has come to a standstill, and England is getting no more men from Ireland.

Mrs. Skeffington writes with knowledge and with feeling about the troubles in Ireland, for her husband, F. Sheehy Skeffington, was one of the victims. Altho he took no part in the Dublin rising and, in fact, had tried to prevent it, he was taken prisoner and afterward shot without even a court-martial. The commission which investigated the case found his execution illegal and unjustifiable, but the British officer who ordered it was let off on the ground of mental incompetency. Mrs. Skeffington is now in this country lecturing. — THE EDITOR.



Bain

MRS. SKEFFINGTON AND HER SON

The Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army (miscalled "Sinn Fein"), who took up arms against the British, were not more than 1000 men all told, as against 20,000 troops (reinforced later by about 20,000 more), the proportion being 20 to 1 or later 40 to 1. Thruout the country, except in Enniscorthy (County Wexford) and in Galway there was no organized rising, owing to the fact that at the last moment word reached the local leaders that no rising would take place in Dublin, a message that caused them to abandon their plans. In South Africa, under De Wet, a serious uprising has taken place during the present war, yet De Wet and the various other insurgent leaders were spared and no executions took place, while the rank and file of those in arms were pardoned.

In Ireland sixteen men were tried by secret tribunals, the legality of which has since been questioned, and were shot forthwith. Thousands of men and hundreds of women who had no part in the rising from various districts thru the country—from Limerick, Cork, Wicklow, Westmeath, Donegal, Connemara—were arrested on "suspicion," and sent in cattle boats to England (one man from Kilkenny died on the way), where some of them still remain, never having been given even the pretense of a trial. Other leaders of public opinion in Ireland received life sentences—among them Professor John McNeill, who had actually taken steps to prevent the rising.

In addition to the number deported wholesale on flimsy police evidence, numbers of unarmed civilians and disarmed prisoners (who had surrendered) were murdered in Dublin by the military. Evidence of fourteen men so murdered and buried in the cellars of their homes in North King street, was testified to by a coroner's jury later, and men of the North Staffordshire regiment were proved to be responsible. But General Maxwell re-

fused to have the men identified or punished, and they are still in command in Dublin.

Ireland is at present under martial law, held by a very large military force, estimated at 80,000 and, tho Sir Bryan Mahon, a Catholic, has succeeded to General Maxwell, the military regime still supersedes the civil, and a system of military and police terrorism prevails. All meetings, excursions, football matches and public assemblies of every kind are forbidden, the censorship of the press is rigid, public opinion gagged and bound. The feeling of bitterness and resentment is strong thruout the land, and many people who had no sympathy with the rising have since become definitely hostile to the government.

Ireland, unlike Great Britain, has made no material gains by the war. There are but few munition factories in Dublin, Cork and Belfast, and these are trifling in size and give but little employment. The farmer, it is true, gets high prices for his cattle, but, as the cost of living and the price of feeding-stuffs have trebled, he cannot be considered prosperous. The high rates earned at munition and other war-works in Britain do not obtain in Ireland. Coal is so dear that the poor can no longer buy. Milk has risen by one-third in a few months, sugar is not only quadrupled in price, but is short in quantity (and sold only with tea in same amounts), while potatoes, the staple food of the population in the West and Northwest, owing to the shortage of crop and inflated prices, can no longer be obtained by the very poor. A potato riot occurred a few weeks ago in County Tipperary.

Ireland is, therefore, threatened with famine on the one hand and conscription on the other, death at home by starvation or in the trenches.

In addition, Ireland is paying an enormous war tax, out of all proportion to her capacity. In normal times she pays over 3,000,000 pounds sterling in excessive taxation. Since the war that sum has increased by nearly six and a half million pounds. The Irish people in the recent war budgets have had to pay extra on tea, sugar, beer, spirits, tobacco, etc., in addition to an income tax. In 1896 the taxation per head of the population amounted to one pound, fifteen shillings, in 1916 to four pounds, four shillings. Compared with other small nations, Ireland exceeds in revenue the independent kingdoms and republic of Bolivia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Rumania, Serbia, Switzerland. Ireland, therefore, instead of being a bankrupt country, dependent on Great Britain, is actually a loser financially by her connection with the Empire.

It is probable that Premier Lloyd George will at the opening of Parliament, as a result of a "deal," propose a settlement of the Irish "misunderstanding," as he calls it, by which in return for a scheme of self-government (which will include Ulster), Irishmen will be asked to submit to conscription. One of the measures in the general "reconciliation" will be a general amnesty of prisoners and other palliative proposals of the kind, such as, for instance, an Irish Lord Lieutenant, the establishment of a Royal Residence in Dublin and the discontinuance of martial law. Sir Edward Carson, after a well-played pretense of reluctance, will agree to the inclusion of Ulster, and the Irish Party will accept the measure as an answer to their demands.

But as far as the majority of the Irish people are concerned, the measure will have come, as usual, just too late. Ireland will not have conscription at any price, and the remnant of our people will rightly argue that, even in return for full Colonial Home Rule, the already depleted manhood of the country must not be sacrificed. If, therefore, conscription is imposed, the men of Ireland will resist both actively and passively, and will be shot at home rather than compelled to fight for England.

The alternative? The party that stands for Irish independence demands that Ireland be represented at the Peace Conference and that, when the claim of other small nations is being considered, that of Ireland should not be forgotten. True, there are many obstacles to the carrying thru of this proposal, but no suggested solution of the Irish difficulty is free from difficulty and peril. Over 800 years the British have tried in vain to govern or to eliminate the "native Irish." It hasn't yet occurred to them that a free and independent Ireland might, like Norway, be a better working proposition than a discontented, disaffected dependency, administered by martial law and armed force.

New York City

THE EXHAUSTION OF CHECKERS

BY WINTHROP D. LANE

CHECKERS has been played for hundreds if not thousands of years, yet today it is a science approaching exhaustion. Checkers is a science in the sense that any intellectual occupation, involving analysis, collection and arrangement of facts, and formulation of laws, is a science. Analysis takes the form of solving problems or ascertaining completely the effect of any given move. Checker facts are collected by tabulating the results of analysis and showing the consequences of variations. Laws are discovered by demonstrating such universal truths as this: *Three kings can always beat two kings if each of the two occupies a double corner.*

Many people, of course, suppose checkers to be a child's game. They do not know that men have given their lives to its study, as they have to the study of chess and whist, and that over two hundred books have been published upon it. The great Samuel Johnson wrote the dedication to the first book on checkers printed in English. Edgar Allan Poe has paid a tribute to the analytical power required by the game and has declared that "the higher powers of the reflective intellect are more decidedly and more usefully tasked by the unostentatious game of draughts than by all the elaborate frivolity of chess."

Nevertheless, as a science checkers is on its deathbed. This means that before long every situation capable of arising will have been studied to its conclusion and that the results will have been set down in black and white. No variation will remain unanalyzed, no problem unsolved. He who masters all this knowledge will be unbeatable.

The process of exhaustion has already overtaken, or nearly overtaken, a few of the standard openings. Today experts play the "Glasgow," "Old Fourteenth," "Single Corner" and other openings arising from the initial move 11 to 15, merely for a rest; they know practically all there is to know about them; when such an opening is started a draw is the inevitable result.

To put a stop to this the two-move restriction was introduced. Players were compelled to ballot for openings and each played the black side of whatever opening was drawn.

By this device players were forced away from old familiar ground. They had to master lines hitherto unknown. Analysis took new leads and the literature of the game increased. Now many of the new lines are becoming as well-known as the old. A player in England has proposed the three-move restriction, thereby increasing the number of openings from 47 to 218.

Obviously the process here described can have but one end—sheer exhaustion. The attainment of that goal is being hastened by the constant publication of checker analysis and games. At least a score of papers in this country alone carry checker columns. One or two magazines are devoted exclusively to the game.

Exhaustion will not mean, of course, that checkers will cease to be played. Even when all is known, years will be required to master it. Persons who play only for fun will be unaffected by the vast body of knowledge that has been acquired.

Even experts, too, will find a way out. Some one will undoubtedly come along with a change in the fundamental rules to propose, such as increasing the size of the board or giving different values to the pieces. The whole process will then begin over again.

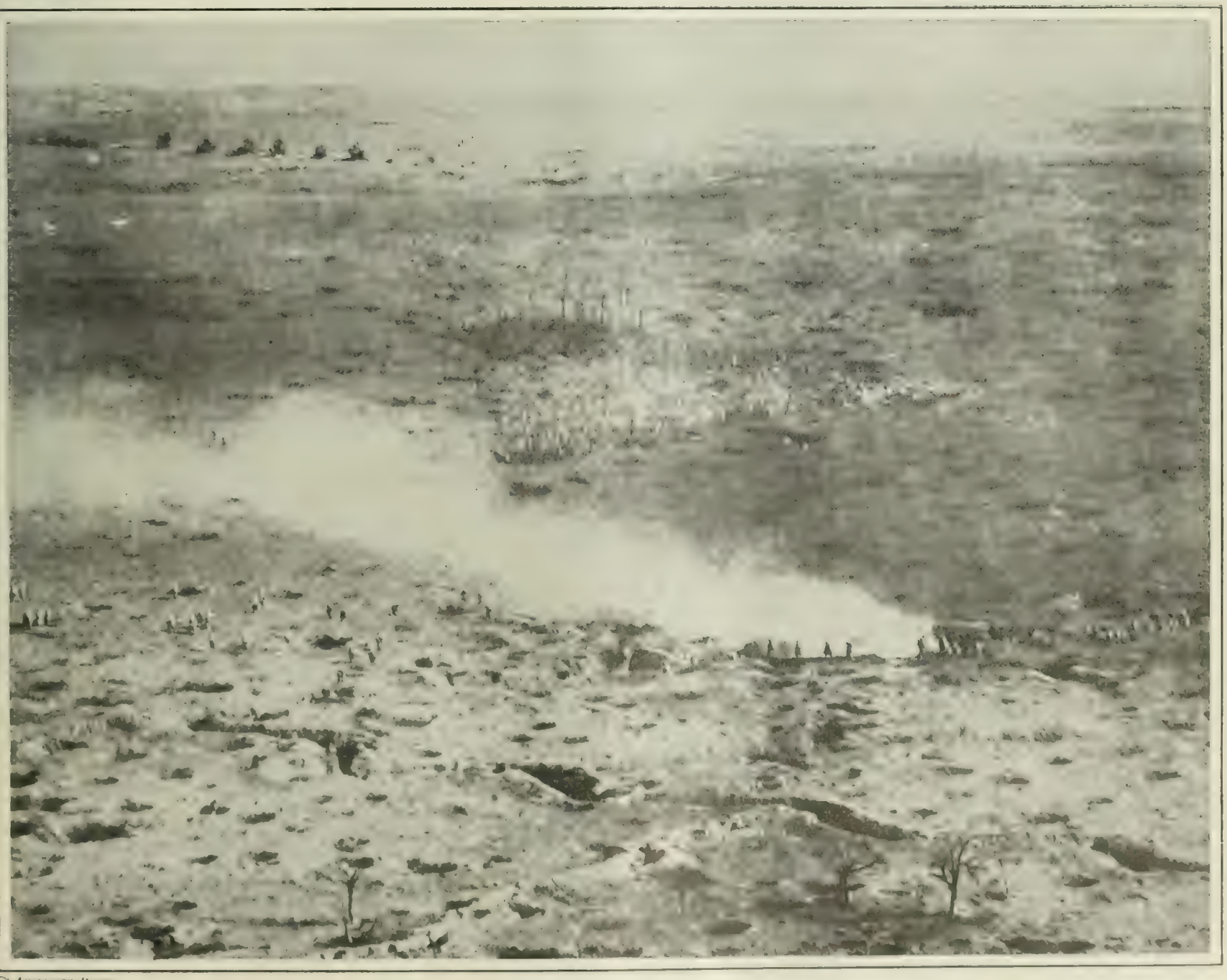
New York City

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



Underwood & Underwood

"Looking pleasant" is an easy job for Tommy, and the records of his bravery include camera as well as cannon attack



© American Press

Official war photographs are rather different. A French aviator risked a flight just above the battle line to get this



© Underwood & Underwood

A four-act thriller: the destruction of an observation balloon and the escape of its crew. In the first picture the French war-plane has fired incendiary shells into the German balloon from which the observers have already dropt in their parachutes. In the next the parachutes open; and the crew are probably safe on the ground as the balloon finally bursts into flames

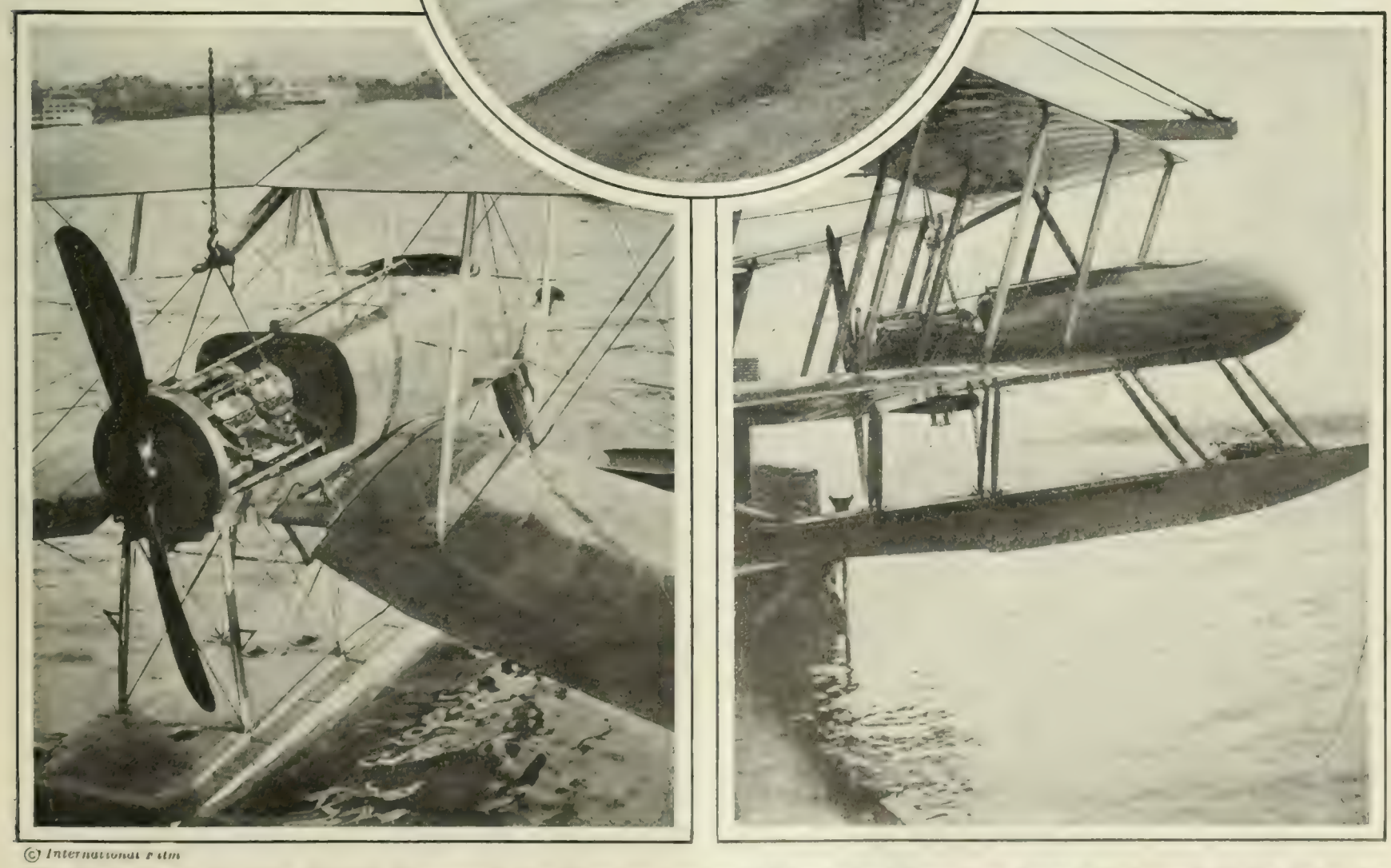


© Brown & Dawson

Germany is ready for peace. In her shipyards at Hamburg the "Bismarck," the largest ship afloat, is being completed. Her first voyage is scheduled for the day that peace is declared

© Underwood & Underwood

The biggest war submarine, going thru the Cape Cod Canal. But it isn't ours; we only built it. It belongs to the Spanish Government and will cross the Atlantic under its own power



© International Film

The inventions of John Hayes Hammond for wireless control of boats and torpedoes have added much to the coast defense plans of the United States. The latest is a torpedo control from an aeroplane, instead of from the shore. Just behind the operator's seat is a mechanism by which he can direct the course of a torpedo sent from a fort or a distant ship

COMMERCE AND OUR FARMS

BY ARCHER WALL DOUGLAS

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS

THERE was never a time in the commercial history of this country when the business world needed more foresight into the future; and likewise, never a time when such prophetic vision was so difficult. The whole trouble is summed up in the statement that we are facing unknown conditions, with neither precedent nor analogy to guide us. What will be the industrial and social conditions of Europe after the war, and what will be their reactions upon us are most vital and portentous matters, but speculation concerning them is at best merely interesting mental exercize, with no further tangible value. There are, however, one or two things of which we may be reasonably sure. The present time is marked by abnormally high prices in all commodities, caused in large measure, both directly and indirectly, by an equally abnormal demand from abroad, not alone from Europe, but from other countries of the world, too, because of the temporary withdrawal from the export trade of practically all European countries. We also know that the story of the peace which followed the Napoleonic wars, and our own Civil War, was a sudden cessation of the unnatural demand created by these wars, and equally by a steady decline in those inflated prices which in turn were caused by this same abnormal demand.

THERE is a prevailing delusion perpetuated in many text books, that great and extended wars, because of their unprecedented cost, naturally inflate the currency and thus cause a great rise in prices. Any student who has investigated the subject knows that this is only a partial truth at best, and distinctly untrue at this particular moment. There is no inflation today in regular business, whatever there may be in a gambling Wall Street market, and all the vast store of gold we have accumulated will be utterly unable to prevent that decline in prices which seems one of the unavoidable events that will mark the coming of peace in Europe. One has only to travel among merchants, wholesale and retail, to realize how firmly fixed is this conviction in the general mind. Other than the usual exercize of common sense and caution, there is practically nothing that the American world of business can do to overcome and neutralize that readjustment crisis which awaits us, so far as regards our reactions to European results.

There are, however, two sources of demand where much can be done to provide sustaining strength and support in the future. One, our foreign trade, is in a large measure a comparatively new and untried field in many countries, despite the long time we have been endeavoring to exploit it. That we have made great headway since the beginning of the European war is largely due to that stress of necessity which is usually the forerunner and cause of great economic movements. We have gained much trade since the first day of August, 1914, simply because Europe was withdrawn as a source of supply. But in that brief space we have done more constructive work in export ways than ever before in a similar period. We have realized first of all more keenly than ever before the things that we lack to make our export business an enduring proposition. We know now full well that we must do business with foreign people largely according to their ways and methods, and not altogether after our own fashion. We are conscious that we must give them the goods in the patterns and designs they desire, and not as we think they should have them. We are adapting our credit methods, as far as safe, to those to which they have always been accustomed. Most important of all we are making it possible for them to deal with us in American instead of European exchange. We have not yet done that other equally indispensable thing of arranging to take largely of their staple exports in principal payment of the manufactured articles we send them. Not yet have we necessary carrying sea bottoms, sure and regular, for exchange of commodities. We are in effect in the process of solving the various somewhat complex problems, which always attend the preliminary steps of a permanent exchange of commodities between countries far apart.

WHATEVER may be the difficulties which await us in our foreign trade, there can be but little question but that we are entering into a period of steadily growing expansion in that great field of commercial endeavor. Nor shall we depend principally upon manufacturing for the needed volume of exports. There is a general impression, fostered by those who should know better, that our exports of agricultural products are on the wane, and that we shall need them all more and more in the future for our own consumption. This belief is distinctly erroneous, since it finds no support in facts. An intelligent and careful analysis of the statistics for the last half century, too lengthy for setting forth here, indicates clearly that as a whole there are no tendencies which can be said to cover the entire field of agricultural products, that they vary much with individual articles and classes, but there is no reason to believe that our exports of food products will not continue as one of the important factors in our foreign trade.

Our chief support is the fast spreading realization that agriculture is the most important and fundamental business in all the world, and the source and foundation of any enduring prosperity. Because of this conviction, there goes on slowly but ceaselessly a steady addition to the permanent wealth of the nation in the growth and progress of agricultural development. In the digging of ore from our mines, in the deforestation of our timbered lands, and in the exhaustion of our fisheries, we are but depleting our capital, while in agriculture each year we actually create new wealth from the elements of the earth and the air that before were not available for man's uses. Each development in agriculture marks a new source of wealth to our prosperity and permanent well being. In the semi-arid regions of the Great Plains States, especially in Western Kansas, Western Nebraska, Western Oklahoma and Northern Texas, man has finally learned to adapt himself to hostile climatic conditions by means of dry farming methods, and the planting of drought resisting plants. In such sections there is now permanent farming and steady commercial life, where formerly all ventures were mere gambles with fate in the shape of nature that was by turns cruel and kind. Further westward in the almost rainless districts, where once was only the hopeless and forbidding desert, there is growing up an empire of irrigation, in products and in wealth like unto the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Assyria.

THE Imperial Valley of Southern California, not so long ago, knew only cactus and sage bush, tarantulas and rattlesnakes, as its products. In 1916 it shipped away 100,000 bales of cotton, 10,000 carloads of cantaloupes, and many other products beside. Each new irrigation project, such as the Great Salt River Dam near Phoenix, Arizona, which irrigates 200,000 acres, adds to the sum of our naturally productive resources. Less than a score of years ago, South Texas, in the Brownsville and Laredo districts, was a wilderness of chapparal thickets. Today there goes North each year many thousand carloads of early vegetables from these redeemed waste lands.

All down the Mississippi River Valley and thruout the South are millions of acres of malaria-breeding swamps covering the richest alluvial lands in the world. Each year their area is being circumscribed and malaria banished by drainage reclamation projects. In Southeast Missouri the Little River drainage project will soon place upon the market for homeseekers and farmers over half a million acres of drained swamp lands that formerly were not only worthless but an actual menace to the public health. Much of extreme Southeast Missouri was once merely

marsh lands, while today it is the home of a thriving, healthy, wealth producing population. Equal in importance with these new wealth creating factors is the growing productiveness of the farms and fields, which have been tilled for many generations. Slowly, but surely, the endless experience of ages of agriculture is adding the results of modern science study and experimentation to its daily practises. The younger generations of trained and thinking students, who go from the State Agricultural Colleges back to the farm, carry with them the promise of farming methods which will be equal to all the demands which we may make upon them. These same students, both boys and girls, have a broader vision of sane and progressive rural life than was vouchsafed to their forbears.

The dealers in bath room fixtures, plumbing supplies, gasoline engines and wire fly screens testify alike to the increasing demands by the farmers for the things of sanitation and of comfort. The automobile is everywhere, and it carries with it a new social feeling and contact between the small town and the countryside.

So the story of rural community life is spreading thruout the nation as the great problem, whose solution means increased attractiveness and productiveness in the countryside. Extended definite results are already showing. There is slowly increasing production per acre in many sections. Diversification of crops is already nation-wide. Fruit culture and truck gardens for commercial purpose are businesslike propositions, not only of production, but of marketing. There is growing control of those epidemics of animal diseases, which cost the farmer so many millions of dollars. In general, the live stock of the country is increasing after many years of steady declines.

Beyond the wealth productive enterprises in our own country lie the cause and inspiration of it all; the growing intelligence and initiative of the people. Local ambition and local pride in the small towns and farms of the country are more widespread than ever before. There is a growing desire for all those things of opportunity and advancement, which make life worth while. Thruout the country districts there is insistent demand for more and better schools and for constant and reliable means of communication. In the last analysis, intelligence and education are even greater commercial assets than material resources. It is upon this awakened spirit of desire for the better and progressive things of life that we must chiefly rely in the uncertain days which await us. Nor shall we lean upon a broken reed, for the future commercial conflicts between nations will be decided not by low wages and antiquated methods, but by that effcient and constructive enterprise which is the highest expression of intelligent, educated democracy.

St. Louis, Missouri



New Dress Cottons and Linens for Season 1917

Our collection of imported fabrics equals if it does not surpass anything heretofore shown in this country, being the result of a remarkably successful buying trip in Europe last summer.

We will also show a choice range of American-made materials of the finer grades.

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Imported Swiss and French Organdy—for Waists or entire Dresses. Organdies will play a most important part. They come in plain shades, Stripes, Checks, Plaids and Dots.

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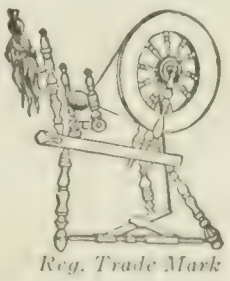
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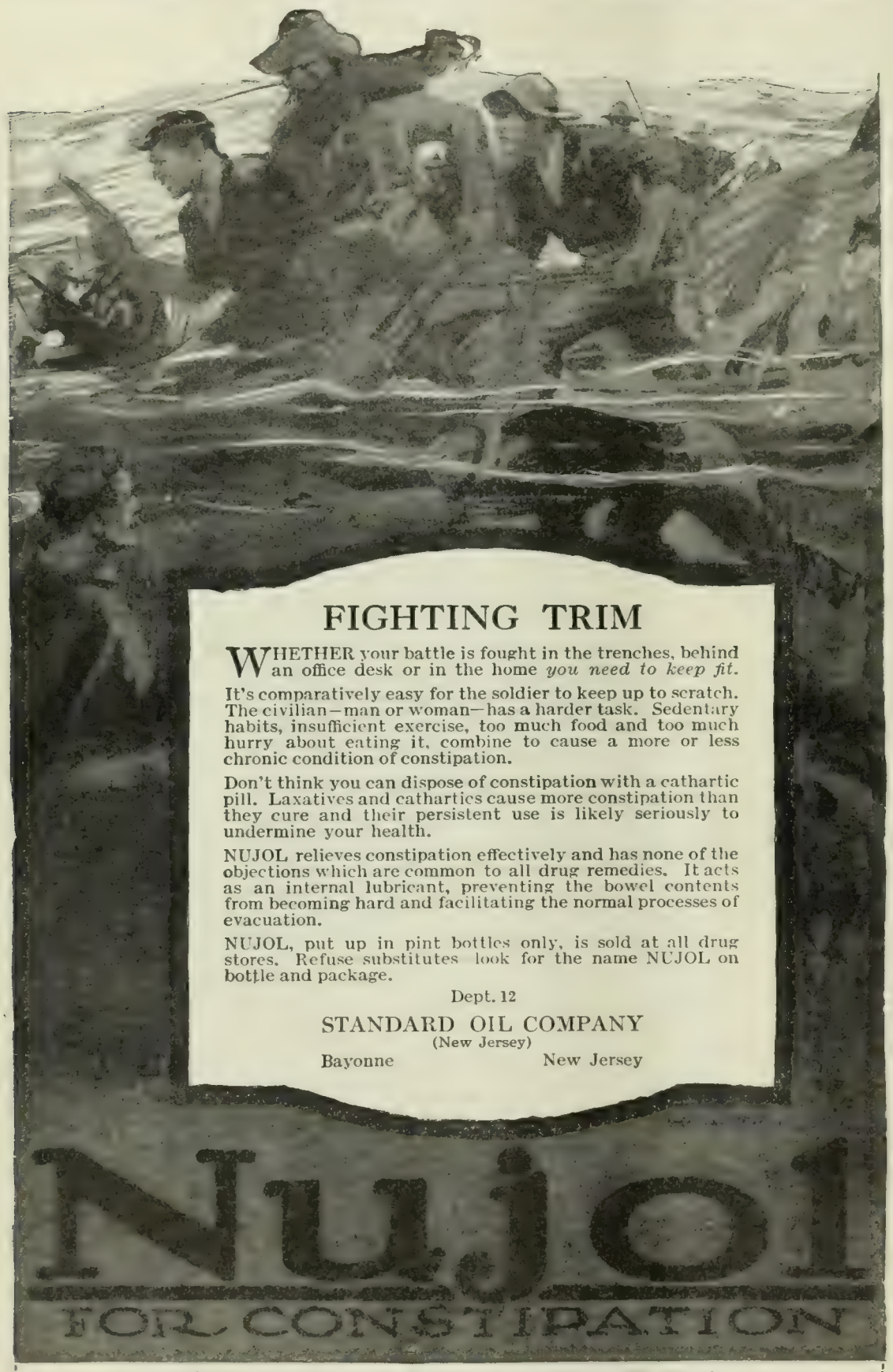
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1-29-17

THAT PLAGIARIZED POEM

Our worst suspicions are confirmed. The poem entitled "A Leap Year Tragedy," which we published in our last leap year issue, December 25, 1916, is not in the least original. Somehow we suspected that as soon as we read the first stanza:

Up from the meadows, rich with corn,
A lady stepped with golden hair,
This was the maiden all forlorn
(A pagan nurtured in a creed outworn)
But the fool, he called her his Lady Fair.

Our readers were quick to respond to our appeal for aid in the identification of the purloined property and spent many laborious, but we trust not unprofitable hours in the search for the original owners. The contributor of this composite poem, Miss Sophie G. Keenan, has, without the least contrition, supplied us with a complete list of the authors of the borrowed lines.

A LEAP YEAR TRAGEDY.

Line.	Author.	Poem.
1.	Whittier	Barbara Frietchie
2.	Tasso	Jerusalem Delivered
3.	Mother Goose	The House That Jack Built
4.	Wordsworth,	The World Is Too Much with Us
5.	Kipling	The Vampire
6.	T. O. Davis	The Battle of Fontenoy
7.	Tennyson	Lady Clare
8.	Percy's Reliques	The Friar of Orders Gray
9.	Lewis Carroll	Jabberwocky
10.	Shakespeare	Song from As You Like It
11.	Longfellow	Courtship of Miles Standish
12.	Longfellow	Saga of King Olaf
13.	Burns	To a Mouse
14.	Longfellow	A Psalm of Life
15.	Montgomery	Winter Lightning
16.	Mother Goose	The Milkmaid
17.	Shakespeare	Much Ado About Nothing
18.	Tennyson	Enoch Arden
19.	Pope	Essay on Criticism
20.	Emily S. Oakey in Bliss and Sankey Gospel Hymns	What Shall the Harvest Be
21.	Jefferson	The Declaration of Independence
22.	Tennyson	Song from The Princess
23.	James Whitcomb Riley	The Nine Little Goblins
24.	Milton	Paradise Lost
25.	Kipling	The Last Rhyme of True Thomas
26.	Byron	The Destruction of Sennacherib
27.	Scott	The Lay of the Last Minstrel
28.	Coleridge	The Ancient Mariner
29.	Mother Goose	Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son
30.	Blessed Thomas of Celano	Dies Iræ. (From Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel.)

With this list our readers can compare their own and credit themselves with the proper grade. The best paper we have received comes, as we might have expected, from Chautauqua, New York, and was written by Miss Eddice Barrett. She correctly identified 24 out of the 30 lines. Next to her as a literary detective stands Miss Leila T. Johnson of Baraboo, Wisconsin, who guessed 21 of the lines. Evidently these ladies are fond of reading poetry and have good memories.

It is interesting to note that nobody got line fifteen, from Montgomery, and everybody got line one from Whittier. One correspondent sent in that line and no other because he had learned "Barbara Frietchie" when he was a boy over fifty years ago. Looking over the papers we are struck by the influence of the old Friday afternoon literary exercizes and we wonder if there is anything in the modern school so effective in giving the rising generation a knowledge of poetry.

We have no space to quote from the letters, but we will let North Dakota and Pennsylvania speak for the rest:

Dies irae, dies illa!
When we capture Sophie G.
Who stole the maiden all forlorn,
Who milked the cow with the crumpled horn.

Let us then be up and doing;
Let us lead her to her fate;
Let us follow, still pursuing,
Catch her ere she pulls her freight.
Yours in the name of Justice,
N. B. DEXTER
Marmarth, North Dakota

Ah, g'wan, quit your kiddin'. There haint no sich animule as the pome you exhibit on page 509 this week. You had oughta sic Detecative Philo Gubb on Sophie.
Allentown, Pa. M. B. LAMBERT

PEBBLES

Food control in our restaurants will be a matter of "course."—*London Opinion.*

Hackney Workhouse officers are to be allowed to have half a crown's worth of extra rations. They have practically decided to club together and buy an egg.—*Punch.*

News that the "Deutschland" brought a cargo worth $10,000,000 indicates that the Germans must have sunk a lot of money in the "Bremen."—*Philadelphia North American.*

"I cannot entertain the idea of marrying you," she replied coldly. "My heart is with our brave boys at the front."
"It's a good thing for the boys," he replied, drawing himself up. "They need all the ice they can get on the Mexican border."—*New York Times.*

The girl was seated at dinner next to a gentleman whose name she had not caught: and the conversation after a while reached this stage:
"Do you ever talk in your sleep?" asked the girl.
"No," was the reply, "but I often talk in other people's. I am the vicar of a London church, you know."—*London Opinion.*

Once upon a time there was a little boy who asked his father if Nero was a bad man.
"Thoroly bad," said his father.
Once upon a time, many years later, there was another little boy who asked *his* father if Nero was a bad man.
"I don't know that one should exactly say that," replied his father; "we ought not to be quite so sweeping. But he certainly had his less felicitous moments."—*Cloud and Silver.*

A professor at a Western engineering college says that but for the occasional innovations in the applications of learning, such as the following, for instance, he would find it difficult to judge of his usefulness.
"What steps would you take in determining the hight of a building, using an aneroid barometer?" was the question asked upon an examination paper.
One youthful aspirant answered, "I would lower the barometer by a string and measure the string."—*Illustrated World.*

The banning by *Blighty* of Rudyard Kipling's new poem, "The Sons of the Suburbs," because of a reference therein to a clergyman's daughter who takes to gin, recalls what, to my mind, is the best of all the stories told of Kipling. The other character in it is Edward Bok, the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal.* Kipling's "Just-So Stories" were written for this periodical, one of whose rather pernickity but absolutely adamantine rules is that there shall be no reference to alcoholic liquors in its columns. In one of the "Just-So Stories" there was a mention of wine! Of course, this could not pass, and Bok cabled to Kipling, mentioning the rule, and asking what he should substitute for "wine." Kipling's reply was characteristic. It was "Substitute Mellin's Food!" — *London Opinion.*

Safety for Over Half a Billion Passengers

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

The Steel Car Route

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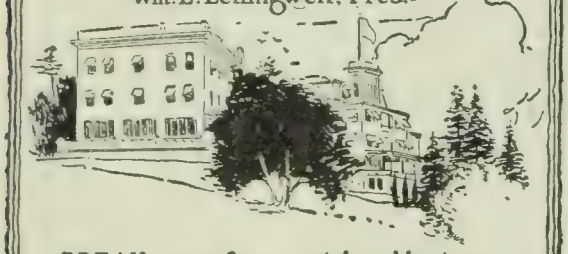
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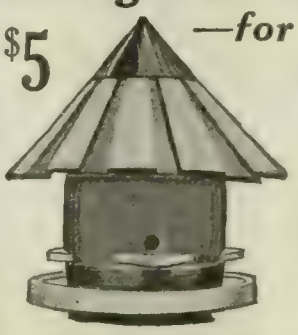
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There comes from the Iowa Insurance Department a novel official document. Insurance people are accustomed to reports of investigations and financial examinations of insurance companies and of practises indulged in by them collectively or individually; but here we have an exposition of the workings of a fire insurance rate-making organization. And, what should be gratifying as well to the premium-payers of Iowa as to the companies with which they do business, the Insurance Department, as the result of its investigation of the operations of the Iowa Rating Bureau, feels thoroly warranted in approving its work.

By way of explanation, it is necessary for the reader to understand that the legislature of Iowa settled the agitation for rate-making by the state, or under its supervision, by providing for the organization of rating bureaus and requiring every fire insurance company transacting business there to be a member of one or more; and endowing the Insurance Department with power to supervise such bureaus. The bureau just reported on is one of twelve in the state, all conducted on what the Insurance Commissioner describes as the mutual plan, which means that each company pays its just share of the expense as calculated against premium receipts.

The report contains a brief but easily understood description of the system used in inspecting and rating risks which, if space permitted, would be reproduced here. As should be the case with all such systems, "a commendable feature of this one," says the Insurance Commissioner, "lies in the fact that each property, by its own construction determines its own rate and that by the charge for defective conditions found and the removal of such charge when the conditions are remedied." Continuing, the Insurance Commissioner justly observes: "The incentive to better construction is not limited alone to that of greater individual and public safety, but means a reduction in the cost of insurance."

One is struck on reading this report with the accord existing between the premium payers of Iowa, its government and the companies and, by contrast, with the conditions in South Carolina, where the foolish attempt to deprive the companies of all their rights resulted in their withdrawal last April. In Iowa a plan has been adopted which makes coöperation between all interests possible. One feature of this is reflected from the following paragraph which

appeared in the Iowa Commissioner's report:

"The correspondence file of the bureau discloses that property owners of the state have sought advice and assistance with respect to procedure necessary to reduce a rate. There is evidence that some has been given in unstinted measure. Pamphlets and literature setting forth standards of construction and methods of reducing hazards are on hand for distribution and expert advice and criticism are frequently given the insured with the publication of a rate. This feature of the bureau's work cannot be too highly commended and encouraged, as it forms a direct means to reduce the existing fire hazard of the state and the consequent large amount of losses."

A. Z. D., Wahoo, Neb.—The Postal Life Insurance Company of New York is an old line legal reserve company, with $100,000 capital, and, on January 1, 1916 (which are the latest figures available), assets of $9,449,689; liabilities, $9,211,521, and a surplus, including the capital of $238,168. This company employs no agents, soliciting its business through advertising and the mails. The bulk of its assets and outstanding insurance were acquired from the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, which retired from business late in 1910. An idea of the amounts taken over by the Postal under this arrangement may be gained by comparing its assets and insurance on January 1, 1910, with the same items one year later. The figures at the beginning of 1910 were: Assets, $548,233; insurance in force, $4,170,254. At the end of the year, after the Provident business was assumed, the figures were: Assets, $10,854,272; insurance in force, $62,708,961. From which it would appear that the gains due to the acquisition of the Provident holdings were, in round numbers: Assets, $10,000,000; insurance, $58,000,000. These figures have steadily declined every year since, the assets, as already noted, being $9,211,521 at the beginning of 1916; the total insurance in force on that date being $41,093,655.

Altho the Postal is not at any expense for the services of agents, an examination of its premium charges and dividend abatements to policyholders does not demonstrate that its net cost to the latter is favorably affected thereby. I find that the net cost per $1000 or Ordinary Life, at age 35, in the Postal for five years is $121.42. The same policy, amount, age and period in the following agency companies, taken at random, was, respectively: Mutual Life, $111.56; Equitable of New York, $116.74; New York Life, $118.28; Northwestern Mutual, $107.19; Massachusetts Mutual, $109.64; Mutual Benefit, $107.47; Connecticut Mutual, $112.81; Penn Mutual, $110.11. The Presbyterian Ministers' Fund, like the Postal, employs no agents. Its net cost during the same five-year period, for the same policy and age, was $101.23. I have quoted these figures from an impartial independent source: "Best's Policy Analyses and Dividend Illustration" (edition of 1916).

R. S. C., Grove City, Pa.—The Pacific Mutual is fifty years old, is in fine financial condition, has a good reputation for ability of management and treatment of policyholders. For persons desiring the combination protection of life, accident and sickness insurance, its Multiple Protection policy is an excellent contract. This is all in one policy. Your second question includes the purchase of two policies: one granting accident and sickness in the Travelers; the other, life insurance in the Presbyterian Ministers. Both of the last named companies are excellent. It now becomes a matter of cost. As to the accident and sickness end you can get that at varying expense and you must decide the point. I think the net cost of the life insurance will be a little lower in the Presbyterian Ministers than in the Pacific Mutual. It is not true that the Travelers drops a policyholder arbitrarily, altho all accident contracts are written for a year only, and the companies, generally, which write that business exercize their right of refusing to renew whenever they think it wise.

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381. Young Woman from Ohio. "Could you tell me where I can get in touch with what might be called community extension work—volunteer or otherwise, in the southern mountains? I am a reader, amateur kindergartner, student of sociology. Want to spend a summer in welfare work among the mountaineers, together with a friend equally interested. How shall we find our opportunity?"

A man of unusual experience in helping mountaineers is President Burns of Oneida Institute, Oneida, Kentucky. Ask his advice. Consult the pastor of your church on social service work done by national headquarters of your denomination in Southern states. Write Social Service Commission of the Federal Council, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York; also School of Philanthropy, same address; also Social Service Exchange, same address; procure World Almanac (35 cents by mail) from The Press Publishing Company, Pulitzer Building, New York; look up colleges in desired locality. Write the professor of sociology or economics for addresses of community centers and organizations nearby.

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382. Rev. T. A. S., Minnesota. "I follow your Question Box answers with great interest and profit. A lady of my congregation has a blind niece living in England, who has written short stories, appearing in English ladies' magazines, and bringing the authoress $5 to $10 each. The family is in straitened circumstances owing to the war, and the girl's aunt here wants to find publishers in Canada or the United States who would be likely to accept English stories by an English writer very talented, but not known to American magazines. Where may I secure information?"

Consult the authors' agents mentioned in these columns since your letter came. Ask advice from Secretary of Anglo-American Authors' Association, 225 Fifth avenue; also from Secretary of Society of Authors and Editors, 33 West Forty-second street; also from Secretary of Authors' Service Bureau, 33 West Forty-second street; also from Editor of *The Writers' Magazine*, 32 Union Square, all of New York. Why could not the blind girl train herself to do profitable manual work, to increase the home revenues? Apply for data and suggestions to the famous institution for the blind called "Light House Number One," at 111 East Fifty-ninth street, New York.

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383. Mr. A. W. G., New Hampshire. "I hold a position where the hours are too long to permit my studying in regular classes, even at a night school. From reading biographies of successful men I conclude that a private secretary has the best chance to climb in the world. Do you know of any way that I can learn at home?"

A number of institutions claim to teach stenography quickly, by mail methods. Write for particulars to Chicago Home Study Schools, Reaper Block, Chicago; to Paragon Institute, Coliseum street, New Orleans; to Byrne Publishing Company, East Monroe street, Chicago; to Van Duzee Publishing Company, Hamburg, New York.

Have you tried to arrange with a local stenographer—preferably a teacher in a commercial school or a court reporter—to give you lessons at hours mutually convenient? This plan sometimes proves very satisfactory.

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384. Miss K. T., Alabama. "I am a college graduate, have taught in high school for five years. Am trying to write for publication—stories, sketches and essays. Have had letters of encouragement, but nothing accepted. Am financially able to spend a year in New York. Would you advise me to take a course in journalism, or go into newspaper or other journalistic work?"

Better learn technique before coming to New York, unless you come deliberately to take a course, for instance, at the Columbia School of Journalism. Take some such mail course as that in short-story writing from Home Correspondence School, Springfield, Massachusetts; that in advertisement writing from Page-Davis Company.

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385. College Junior. "To complete my college course, I must make a part of the expenses for next year by summer work. I intend to be what you might call a teacher of Efficiency in college or university; that is, with a professorship of psychology as a starting point, I shall work at man-building, helping college men to be masters of themselves and their world; in short, doing personally and intensively much the same kind of work that you are doing on a larger scale. I want my summer occupation to be in line with this purpose. Have you anything to suggest?"

Obtain from one of your professors a list of private schools nearby, attended chiefly by sons of rich men. Prepare a letter to each principal, stating your qualifications and purposes, with references among your professors, and asking for an opening as tutor of one or more boys who may need to make up back studies in vacation time. Get a psychology or advertising expert to help you write this letter.

Also investigate summer camps for boys—look up advertisements in last summer files of The Independent and other weeklies—*Literary Digest*, *Outlook*, etc. Write *Hearst's Magazine*, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, and Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, for openings in subscription agency field. Consult your college Y. M. C. A. Secretary about chances in summer Y. M. C. A. work under national auspices. Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, might offer suggestions.

---

386. Mr. F. D., Tennessee. "I would greatly appreciate your view of the eight-hour day; also please give me the name of any industry where it has been tried and failed."

Experiments in factories have shown that the eight-hour day, properly managed, will yield a larger output, and a higher grade of work, than a ten hour day produces. Workers are healthier and happier, mistakes fewer, profits greater, in the shorter day. See books on scientific management and industrial efficiency by Taylor, Gilbreth, Emerson and others—list obtainable from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York. We do not know of any case where the eight-hour day failed of results, when adapted *scientifically*.

The law may be stated thus: Work hours are inversely proportional to mind powers. Eight hours of scientific action with perfect mental concentration may achieve more than twelve hours of listless, orderless, brainless movements. As you put your heart and head in your work, you do more work but have less work to do.

---

387. Mr. H. G., New York City. "I am twenty-nine years of age, doing night work at the New York Post Office, but anxious to study farming during the day. Please tell me (a) if you would encourage the idea; and (b) if there is any school in New York that teaches farming?"

(a) Idea is good. But you should be careful not to assume obligations of study or recitation that would rob you of necessary sleep, or otherwise cripple your work for the Government. You can learn the rudiments of farming by home study of farm journals and mail courses and meanwhile save money for a residence course at an agricultural college later.

(b) Apply to Farm Efficiency Bureau, 320 Fifth avenue; Columbia University, Morningside Heights; New York University, East Washington Square. Instruction by mail may be had from American Farmers' School, Laird Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota; or from agricultural experiment stations of state universities. Write Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and also University of Chicago, Chicago, for particulars of any mail courses.

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The Board of Directors will meet on January 31, 1917, and declare the regular quarterly dividends to that date of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable by checks mailed February 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., January 31, 1917. The transfer books will not close.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.
San Francisco, California, January 10, 1917.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
January 17, 1917.

A regular dividend of one per cent and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable March 1, 1917, to Stockholders of record on the books of this Company at the close of business on February 15, 1917.

H. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

MORE ABOUT PEACE

COMMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE, THE SENATE'S RESOLUTION AND THE ALLIES' REPLY

ON OUR OWN ACCOUNT

BY WILLIAM J. STONE
CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

SINCE the war has, almost from the beginning, resulted in continuing offensive attacks on the rights and dignity of this sovereignty and in inflicting incalculable injury to our national interests—all of which we have borne with patience because of our friendship for the nations involved, it seems to me that after enduring these attacks and suffering these losses for nearly two and a half years, with no end yet in sight, we have a right, without regard to any question of sympathy for humanity, but solely on our own account and to safeguard our own interests, to approach the combatants as a mutual friend and open negotiations with a view to the reëstablishment of normal international conditions, so far as this is possible.

Washington, D. C.

WE CANNOT ENFORCE PEACE

BY WILLIAM J. BRYAN
FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE

THE editorial in The Independent of January 8 is not at all in harmony with my idea of our nation's duty. I do not conceive it to be our place to suggest terms; we shall do enough if we persuade the belligerents to state terms to each other. Any attempt to state terms could hardly fail to indicate a bias that would weaken, if not entirely destroy, our ability to serve both parties as neutral.

The proposition of a League to Enforce Peace is one which I regard as impossible from an American standpoint. If either side is willing to enter into such an arrangement, it must be led to do so by faith in its ability to use the army and navy of the United States to gain an advantage over the opposition.

I think the President has done exactly the right thing in asking the belligerents to state terms, but his suggestion of an agreement to enforce peace not only did not strengthen his proposition, but was immediately rejected by the Senate.

Miami, Florida

FORM A WORLD LEAGUE NOW

BY THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE
DIRECTOR OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ARBITRATION AND PEACE SOCIETY

EACH side has declared the main object of the war to be security against future wars. This cannot be attained by a military success. Even if one antagonist could completely crush the other, and this is now seen to be impossible, the final result would be not security, but more war.

If all belligerents desire a guarantee against future wars, let them do the only thing possible to get it—join with each other and the neutral world in a league to suppress disorder. The spokesmen of both sides have exprest themselves as favorable to this plan, and it is certain ultimately to be adopted. Why not now, rather than after more lives have been destroyed?

But there are other questions—restitution and reparation! These can be referred to a tribunal of belligerents and neutrals. The side which lost would lose more by winning after six months more of war. Such a tribunal could be trusted to do justice, and the whole world would be pledged to the enforcement of its decree.

If one side should propose these terms, the other could not refuse.

Philadelphia

THE SOONER THE BETTER

BY GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK
SENATOR FROM NEBRASKA

THERE is no complication involved in this issue. The nations may be far apart; we suppose they are; but some day, at some time, they must state what the possible terms of peace may be, and the sooner that step is taken the better. The importance, to my mind, of having the Senate, as the coördinate authority with the President, go on record in expressing the American desire that the terms of peace be stated, lies in the fact that in all these countries there is a growing sentiment in favor of action looking to peace.

Washington, D. C.

A PRUSSIAN PEACE?

BY AMOS S. HERSHEY
PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA

A EUROPEAN peace at the present time would mean a triumph of the principles of Prussian autocracy and militarism, just as a peace with the Confederates during the Civil War would have meant a victory for the forces of slavery and disunion. Any treaty at the close of the present war which failed to aim at a removal of its fundamental causes would be a mere armed truce and would, in all likelihood, involve an early renewal of the struggle.

The Allies are entitled to choose the favorable moment for negotiation since the Central powers felt free to choose the hour for attack. Moreover, failure to provide adequate guarantees for the future, as also to exact ample reparation for the past, would be placing a premium on wanton aggression, conscienceless diplomacy, illegal modes of warfare, and gross inhumanities of all sorts. To reward the aggressor or the criminal, instead of punishing him, is contrary to all ideas of human justice.

There is but one alternative, and that is to convert him if possible to

saner mode, human and pacific ideals of conduct.

A pax Germanica would constitute a fearful menace to the liberties of smaller or unprepared states and might result either in perpetual warfare or in the virtual enslavement of weaker nations.

Unless the Allies deem themselves hopelessly beaten it would be for them a serious, perhaps fatal mistake to enter into a peace conference now.

Bloomington, Indiana

THE WRONG TIME

BY PHILIP STAFFORD MOXOM

PASTOR OF THE SPRINGFIELD FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

THE proposals which you make in The Independent are reasonable and just. Acceptance of them by the Central powers would clear the air, lessen distrust and open the door to peace.

President Wilson's note appeared to me wanting in definiteness and also in fitness of time. Everyone knows what the Entente Allies are fighting for; Germany's aim in forcing the war is scarcely less apparent. There seems to have been no change in the mind of the former as to general aim; what change, if any, has taken place in the mind of the latter is not clear.

The suggestions of the American Neutral Conference Committee are quite to the point. A frank statement to all the world by the belligerents of "the basis upon which they would be willing to begin peace negotiations" would not be in accordance with the diplomatic methods of the past, but would be in accordance with reason and righteousness, and would have a most beneficent effect on the minds of both neutrals and belligerents.

Springfield, Massachusetts

A SURPRIZE AND A SHOCK

BY SAMUEL T. DUTTON

GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE WORLD'S COURT LEAGUE

THE President's note came as a surprize in this country and as a shock to the governments of the Entente. Here again there are many opinions as to the wisdom and timeliness of the note. Two things should, however, be kept in mind. First, the President is in a far better position than any one else to know when and how to act in bringing about peace. Second, he has been watching for months for the moment to come when he could act, and the pressure brought to bear upon him to do so has been enormous.

The response of the Allies gave a thrill of exultation to all those who wish to see the overthrow of militarism and a settlement that shall permit a new order in Europe based upon justice, with such provisions and guarantees as shall insure peace. The three great constructive propositions of the League to Enforce Peace and of The World's Court League should, if made effective, assure peace and give free play to those civilizing forces which are still the hope of the world.

New York City

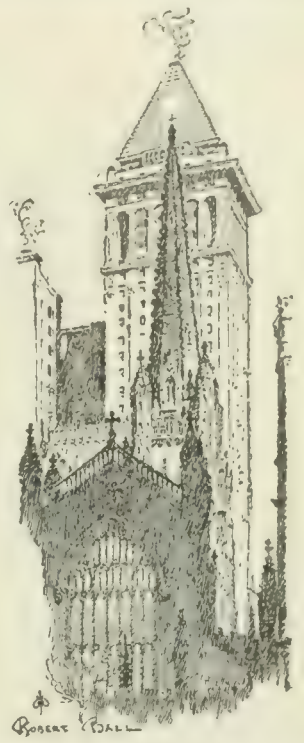
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Public Securities, Market Value..	10,651,144.44	Surplus	15,000,000.00
Other Securities, Market Value..	18,211,206.77	Undivided Profits.	2,507,526.40
Loans	87,520,266.31	Dividend payable Jan. 2, 1917, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement.	
Real Estate	1,469,673.62	Deposits	166,357,379.16
Accrued Interest..	884,850.44	Reserved for Taxes	133,825.30
Customers' Liability on Acceptances (see Liabilities per Contra)	1,649,999.92	Accrued Interest..	387,955.44
		Secretary's Checks	17,723.04
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Total	$191,054,409.26	Total	$191,054,409.26

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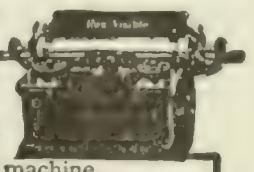
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Journalism As An Aid To History Teaching

By EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.
Literary Editor of The Independent
Associate in the School of Journalism
Columbia University

This address, which was given before the History Section of the New York State Teachers' Association at Rochester, November 23, 1915, has been published in pamphlet form and will be furnished free to teachers.—Write to THE INDEPENDENT, 119 WEST 40TH ST., NEW YORK

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A Little Book of Irish Verse, ed. by A. C. White. E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents.

STUDIES IN IRISH LITERATURE

Thomas Macdonagh, in his *Literature in Ireland,* is concerned with two streams of literature—the one a literature in the Irish language, Gaelic; the other a literature in English, but only in that particular kind of English which is called Anglo-Irish, and which has resulted from the influence of the Gaelic idiom and the pressure of Irish habits of thought, feeling, and expression upon the alien tongue. The stream of Gaelic literature that flows today is the slender one that had its source in the Gaelic movement inaugurated some two decades since by Dr. Douglas Hyde. The Anglo-Irish stream is broader and deeper.

These limitations exclude authors of Irish birth whose style, inspiration, and point of view are English—a limitation which bars such distinguished names as Swift, Sterne, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Wilde, and Shaw. On the other hand such poets as Mangan, Ferguson, Callanan, Yeats, and Padraic Colum receive due recognition. For our part, we would have been well pleased, if attention like that accorded the poets had been extended to the novelists from Maria Edgeworth, thru Griffin, the Banims, and Carleton to the present day writers of Anglo-Irish fiction, and also to the dramatists who are national in inspiration and manner. This book is interesting and serviceable, within its range, as a study in Anglo-Irish literature from the purely Irish standpoint and in the new Gaelic literature. Mr. Macdonagh was one of those leaders of the Irish revolution of a few months since who paid tragically with their lives for their part in that uprising.

The common quality which bound the writers of the Irish literary revival together and gave the band its solidarity was the spirit of nationality. The possession of this spirit is the touchstone which Ernest A. Boyd applies to all Irish writers who come within his ken, and all who fail to meet this test are put beyond the pale of his critical attention. Beyond question, *Ireland's Literary Renaissance* is the most comprehensive, the most authoritative, and altogether the best book on its subject. Its author shows himself an accomplished critic. His history of the Revival carries a reader from its origins thru its growth to its full bloom. From Martyn to Synge and Lord Dunsany, and from Yeats to Padraic Colum, the ground is covered as circumstantially as the generous limits of this substantial volume permit. The reader who wishes to acquaint himself with the entire Irish Renaissance can not do better than read this friendly critic. Those who look for a reference book, however, have a grievance. There is no index—a lack for which we see no sufficient excuse.

Literature in Ireland, by Thomas Macdonagh. F. A. Stokes Company. $2.75. *Ireland's Literary Renaissance,* by E. A. Boyd. John Lane Company. $2.50.

WHAT BERTRAND RUSSELL REALLY SAID

The treatment to which the Hon. Bertrand Russell has been subjected arouses curiosity in this country to know what are the opinions which England deems so dangerous that he is not allowed to continue teaching logic at Cambridge University, not allowed to lecture in Scotland or the English coast cities and not allowed to accept the call to Harvard. This curiosity may now be gratified by the publication in America of some of his recent writings in the volume *Justice in War Time,* but it raises a new puzzle, why such opinions are deemed dangerous to the British Government. His aversion to big armies and navies may be thought extreme, but there are many who still share them even in England and Germany. His hopes of permanent peace and international good will may be regarded as impracticable, but they are neither novel nor seditious. His critical analysis of European diplomacy, tho searching and severe, does not reveal much that was not known even before the war.

For instance, we Americans knew in 1912 from Mr. Shuster's work "The Strangling of Persia" that Russia and England had joined to suppress constitutionalism in Persia and to divide that country between them. We knew also in 1912 of the existence of the secret treaty of 1904 by which France and England agreed to assume control respectively of Morocco and Egypt. The fact that Sir Edward Grey has now been quietly dropt from the Foreign Office without lamentations from any quarter is an indication of the eclipse of his great reputation and justifies in general Mr. Russell's criticism of his policy.

The author's attitude may be best given in his own words:

I consider that either a serious weakening of England, France and Italy, or a serious strengthening of Germany, would be a great misfortune for the civilization of the world. I wish ardently to see the Germans expelled from France and Belgium, and led to feel that the war has been a misfortune for them as well as for the Allies. These things I desire as strongly as the noisiest of our patriots. But there are other things, forgotten by most men in the excitement of battle, which seem to me of even greater importance. It is important that peace should come as soon as possible, lest European civilization should perish out of the world.

Putting the matter crudely, and considering only the Western war, we may say that the Germans love order, learning and music, all of which are good things, while the French and English love democracy and liberty, which are also good things. In order to force their respective ideals upon nations which do not value them, the Germans are willing to replace order in Europe by the universal chaos of war, and to send the young men who pursue learning or music to be killed on the battlefield, while the French and English have found it necessary to suppress democracy and liberty for the present, without any guarantee that they will be restored when the war is over. If the war lasts long, all that was good in the ideals of Germany, France and England will have perished, as the ideals of Spartans and Athenians perished in the Peloponnesian War. All three races, with all that they have added to our civilization, will have become exhausted, and victory, when it comes, will be as barren and as hopeless as defeat.

It will be seen from this that Bertrand Russell is no irrational fanatic nor indeed unpatriotic. We shall not attempt to define the limits of academic freedom in war time nor to question the necessity of a censorship, but at least we may express our regret at a state of affairs in which a distinguished philosopher of such high ideals should be regarded as an enemy of society.

Justice in War Time, by Bertrand Russell. Chicago. Open Court Publishing. Co. $1.

SCHOOL EFFICIENCY

In few fields are the leading experts closer to real conditions and needs than in education. The school survey as it has been used in Cleveland and elsewhere is an important community asset.

Two new reports, *School Organization and Administration* and *Some Problems in City School Administration,* are based respectively upon recent surveys of school systems in Salt Lake City and in Butte. These will be useful to any school officer or parent who wishes to work out an intelligent view of his own school situation. The first book states many of the comparisons for twenty-five cities which are about the size of Yonkers.

The two works supplement each other, as the second lays more stress upon the formal elements and gives model forms, records, etc., while the first gives more space to the economic setting, comparison with other communities, health conditions, etc.

School Organization and Administration, by E. P. Cubberley; *Some Problems in City School Administration,* by George D. Strayer. Yonkers, N. Y. World Book Co. $1.50 each.

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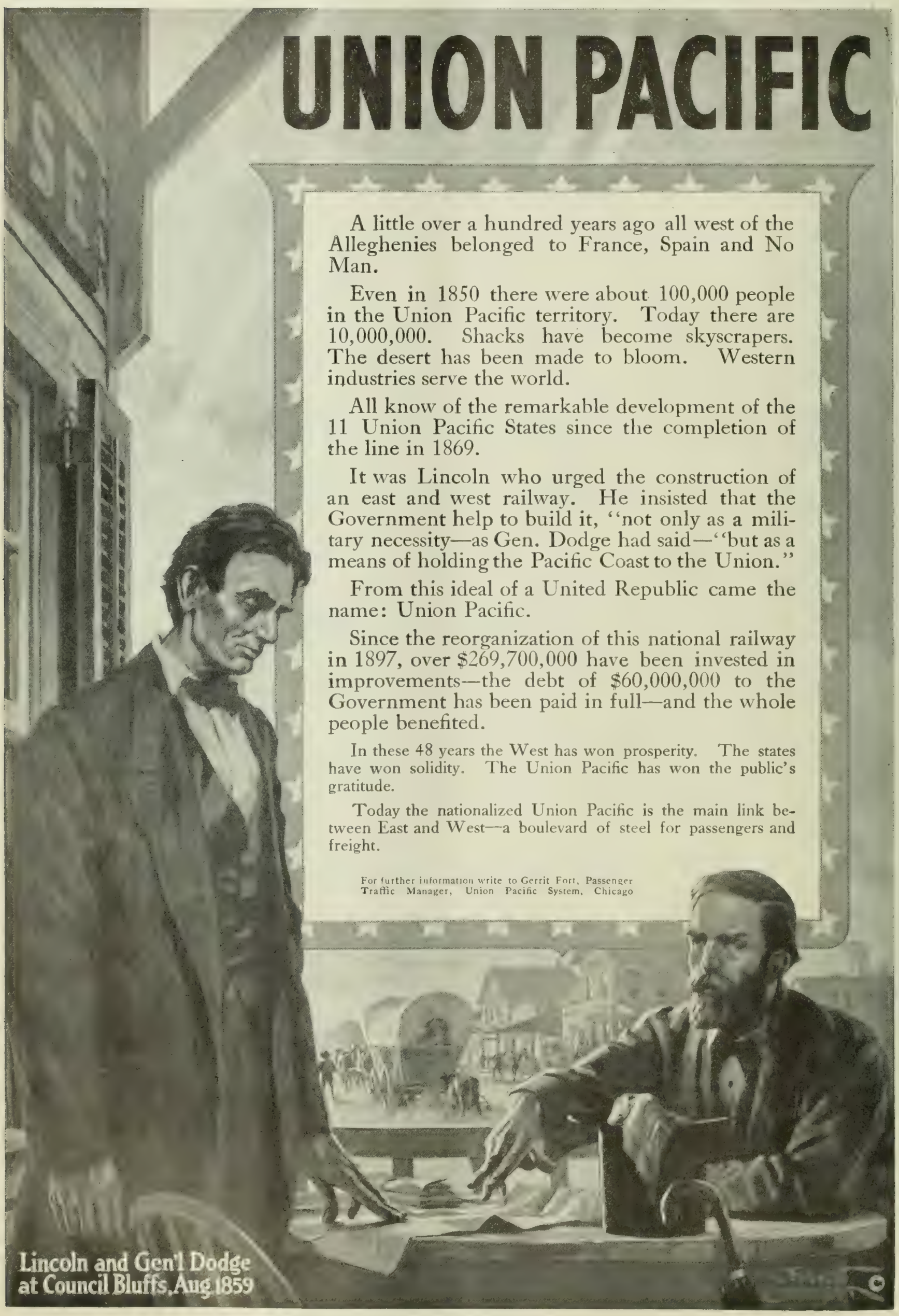
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Lincoln and Gen'l Dodge at Council Bluffs, Aug. 1859

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REMARKABLE REMARKS

ELIHU ROOT—God knows we need men now.

CHARLES E. HUGHES—I have no wounds to exhibit.

MARY PICKFORD—Our women carry too great burdens.

PROF. CHARLES A. SHAW—A woman cannot be a friend.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG—Prophesying does not pay.

SENATOR WARREN—The President thinks he is the President of the World.

CONGRESSMAN GARDNER—The Democrats spend money like drunken sailors.

MAX EASTMAN—I would rather go from bad to worse than let well enough alone.

DR. ABRAHAM FLEXNER—Education is the unfinished social business of the world.

ED. HOWE—Warden Osborne has worn me out as completely as has Judge Ben Lindsey.

EDWARD BOK—I wonder if the time is not ripe to revive the old custom of giving gold to a bride.

"BUGS" BAER—The Syracuse football team had a successful season until they played the faculty.

PRESIDENT JOHN GREER HIBBEN—The peace made at this time would be a peace made for expediency.

MRS. ANNA SCHOFIELD—You can tell a married man every time. They show where the harness has rubbed.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD—Jesus Christ failed to bring peace into the world. How can mere mortals do it?

EMPEROR WILLIAM—God, who planted the spirit of freedom in German hearts, will give us the full victory.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—I have yet to hear an instance where misfortune hit a man because he worked overtime.

KARL LEMMERMAN—Lots of men should wear tail-lights so that those who want to progress won't bump into them.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—Employers as well as workers are more and more appreciating the human equation.

L. H. BAILEY—A man who worries night and day about the dandelions in his lawn will find great relief in loving dandelions.

DON MARQUIS—Some of these chaps who write for the little new poetry magazines are mad at God, while others are only sore on Tennyson.

MRS. VINCENT ASTOR—We shall never become an Americanized nation until the message of Americanization is taken to the least of our neighbors—the aliens.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—Much has been said as to munition manufacturers financing the movement for preparedness—apparently with no foundation of fact.

WOODROW WILSON—If you have a friend and you are in doubt as to whether he is a fool or not and who has large expansive opinions encourage him to hire a hall.

DR. CHRISTINE MANN—Sometimes it seems to me that the only sure way to make people strong and well would be to abolish clothes and let vanity do the rest.

EDWIN L. TURNBULL—Our Government alone, among great powers, enjoys the unenviable distinction of contributing practically nothing for the official encouragement of music.

BROWN'S DESCENT

THE STORY OF A YANKEE AND HIS "WILLY-NILLY SLIDE," BY ROBERT FROST

Brown lived at such a lofty farm
  That everyone for miles could see
His lantern when he did his chores
  In winter after half past three.

And many must have seen him make
  His wild descent from there one night,
'Cross lots, 'cross walls, 'cross everything,
  Describing rings of lantern light.

Between the house and barn the gale
  Got him by something he had on
And blew him out on the icy crust
  That cased the world, and he was gone!

Walls were all buried, trees were few:
  He saw no stay unless he stove
A hole in somewhere with his heel.
  But tho repeatedly he strove

And stamped and said things to himself,
  And sometimes something seemed to yield,
He gained no foothold, but pursued
  His journey down from field to field.

Sometimes he came with arms outspread
  Like wings, revolving in the scene
Upon his longer axis, and
  With no small dignity of mien.

Faster or slower as he chanced,
  Sitting or standing as he chose,
According as he feared to risk
  His neck, or thought to spare his clothes.

He never let the lantern drop.
  And some exclaimed who saw afar
And figures he described with it,
  "I wonder what those signals are

Brown makes at such an hour of night!
  He's celebrating something strange.
I wonder if he's sold his farm,
  Or been made Master of the Grange."

He reeled, he lurched, he bobbed, he checked;
  He fell and made the lantern rattle
(But saved the light from going out.)
  So half-way down he fought the battle.

Incredulous of his own bad luck.
  And then becoming reconciled
To everything, he gave it up
  And came down like a coasting child.

"Well—I—be—" that was all he said.
  As standing in the river road,
He looked back up the slippery slope
  (Two miles it was) to his abode.

Sometimes as an authority
  On motor-cars, I'm asked if I
Should say our stock was petered out,
  And this is my sincere reply:

Yankees are what they always were,
  Don't think Brown ever gave up hope
Of getting home again because
  He couldn't climb that slippery slope;

Or even thought of standing there
  Until the January thaw
Should take the polish off the crust.
  He bowed with grace to natural law.

And then went round it on his feet.
  After the manner of our stock;
Not much concerned for those to whom.
  At that particular time o'clock.

It must have looked as if the course
  He steered was really straight away
From that which he was headed for—
  Not much concerned for them, I say;

No more so than became a man—
  And politician at odd seasons.
I've kept Brown standing in the cold
  While I invested him with reasons;

But now he snapped his eyes three times;
  Then shook his lantern saying, "He's
'Bout out!" and took the long way home
  By road, a matter of several miles.

—From "Mountain Interval"
Published by Henry Holt & Co.

The Things That Endure

ALWAYS the world has sung of The Old Homestead—nobody has ever immortalized the Brown Stone Mansion of Hope.

ONE values old books, old furniture, old acquaintances, old silver, because they speak to us out of the past and refresh the heart with old memories and associations.

THE Gorham Silverware which you buy today for your home will grow into your life like a habit, minister to the present and memorialize the past, and it will not fade like old books, nor wear out like old furniture, and it will survive most friends.

Gorham Sterling Silverware
bears this trade-mark and is sold
by leading jewelers everywhere.

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NEW YORK

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The Independent

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Journal of Civilization



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TO BRING RELIEF TO BELGIUM

"THE SITUATION IN BELGIUM IS THE WORST SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR. I HAVE COME HOME TO ASK FOR MORE FUNDS," SAYS MR. HERBERT C. HOOVER, HEAD OF THE BELGIAN RELIEF COMMISSION, WHICH HAS DIRECTED AMERICAN CHARITIES FOR BELGIUM SINCE THE WAR BEGAN. $200,000,000 ARE NEEDED TO CARRY ON THE WORK

THE DECLARATION OF INTERDEPENDENCE

WOODROW WILSON presides over a confederation of forty-eight sovereign states —the greatest peace society known to history and a living example to the nations of the world of how peace can be obtained thru political organization. The only way for a man to rise above the Presidency of the United States is to ascend into the international sphere and work for the one vital international issue there—the abolition of what Thomas Jefferson called "the greatest scourge of mankind."

On the 22nd of January President Wilson rose into the international realm. Before the Senate of the United States he delivered an address to the world that penetrates to the very heart of the peace problem.

Peace is the outcome of justice, justice is the outcome of law, law is the outcome of political organization. The President proposes the political organization of the world. He proposes the substitution of law for war as a means of settling international disputes. He proposes the maintenance of justice by all available sanctions. He proposes the reduction of the armies and navies of the world to an international police. He proposes universal and perpetual peace.

The political organization of the world is the first step. This implies some kind of federal or world government, to give sanction and validity to international law.

International law is no farther advanced than private law was in the tenth century. Then individuals in dispute had two legal recourses to settle it. They could go either to a priest or a judge, delegated by the king, who would decide the case, or they could go out on the field of battle and fight it out. In the latter case the judge was compelled by law to adjourn his court, witness the fight and render verdict in favor of the winner, the theory being that God would not let the guilty man win.

Today under international law a similar infamous doctrine prevails. Nations in dispute have the right to take their case to The Hague Court or seek redress thru war. Either course is perfectly legal.

The problem of a world government is then the problem of all government, namely, how to create and develop legislative, judicial and executive branches by which reason can be enthroned, and the collective will of mankind find expression, and be carried into execution.

The organization of American citizens known as the League to Enforce Peace has made the most practical suggestions along these lines that are now engaging the attention of responsible statesmen and students of international relations. The League proposes:

First. That a court be established modeled on the judicial arbitration court created at the second Hague conference (all but the method of the selection of judges) to which all justiciable questions be referred both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction. This will be the Supreme Court of the world.

Second. That a Council of Conciliation be established that shall investigate and make the recommendation in respect to any nonjusticiable questions that may be brought before it. As it will probably have its executive committee or "ministry" always in session at The Hague charged with keeping an eye on international happenings, especially those that are likely to lead to war, the council partakes of both legislative and executive functions.

Third. That all economic and military forces of the League shall be used against any nation that goes to war without first submitting its dispute to the court or council. This is the executive function of the League. It is discussed at length elsewhere in this issue of The Independent.

Fourth. That the nations shall meet at stated intervals to formulate and codify international law. This will be the international parliament.

We understand that President Wilson is in substantial agreement with the program of the League to Enforce Peace, tho he thinks this is not the time to insist on the formulation of complete details. He stands for the practical ideal that the nations must coöperate to destroy the monster of war, and he is willing to have the United States go as far as necessary to accomplish this beneficent purpose.

This, we take it, is the essence of President Wilson's epochal proposal. Yet this, its central feature, has scarcely been discussed at all. Perhaps such must always be the case whenever a statesman proposes to translate a great ideal into reality. But the common people of all lands hear him gladly and the responsible spokesmen of the nations at war have already indorsed the plan.

When a cowboy brands a steer, the first reaction is sizzling, sputtering and steam. But the brand remains for life. So when the President brands the minds and hearts of mankind with his burning ideal editors twitter, party politicians chatter and cynics sputter. We are passing thru this period now. The headlines ring with the side issues of "Peace Without Victory," "Impractical Idealism," "Independent Poland," "He Thinks He Is President of the World." But when the smoke and the dust pass away, the indelible mark of a great idea remains.

An unescapable issue now confronts the American people. Will they cast their lot for international coöperation or for international competition?

Our President has defined the kind of international coöperation in which the United States could join. It violates no American policy. It rather fulfils the fundamental principles of Washington, Jefferson and Monroe. It is, moreover, the only constructive idea for peace now before the world that has the slightest chance of universal acceptance. No half-way measures will go now. It is, to use Mr. Roosevelt's former phrase, "Utopia or hell."

If we now refuse to join our sister nations in a League to Enforce Peace—and foreign statesmen all agree that no league can be established without our participation—we shall have to arm to the teeth and enter the deadliest race of military madness the world has ever known.

The great issue before us is, therefore, the Americanization of the world or the Europeanization of America. When our fathers signed the Declaration of Independence they proclaimed that "for the support of this declaration we mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." The United States resulted.

Let the American people pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the President's Declaration of Interdependence. The United Nations will result.

PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY

THE President's critics have fallen foul of one phrase in his speech to the Senate. The dust they have kicked up over his use of the words "peace without victory" has almost blotted from view the great central idea which makes the speech an event of outstanding significance. But it is sometimes an advantage to have a saying misunderstood. It stimulates discussion, and may lead to desirable enlightenment.

It has been assumed that in postulating "a peace without victory" Mr. Wilson was talking to the Allies; and counseling them to be content with less than victory. It is not probable that this was his real purpose. The true interpretation of his argument is that it is a warning to Germany to yield before overwhelming defeat has become her portion.

For it is not the stronger in a fight that determines the moment when the fighting shall cease. So long as the weaker persists in going on, the stronger cannot stop without acknowledging defeat. The weaker only can set the moment for the coming of peace; or rather peace cannot come until the weaker is either willing to stop struggling or be annihilated. In a fight to a finish either the weaker must acknowledge defeat or the stronger must kill him.

In the Great War it is the undeniable fact that the Allies are the stronger. It must be assumed that President Wilson was speaking with that conviction in his mind. When he assumed, therefore, to set forth the conditions under which the conflict ought to cease, he was addressing himself not to the Allies, but to Germany. He was not saying to England, You must not demand victory; he was saying to Germany, You must not insist upon defeat. He was expressing to the Central Powers the unescapable fact that if the peace which is to come is to be enduring it must come by their submission before they have been overwhelmed.

What he attempted to set forth is profoundly true. The War of 1812 was a war without victory—for both sides to this day contend that they were victorious. The peace that followed it has lasted over a hundred years and may well endure in perpetuity. For it contained no element of bitterness and disgrace to bring about its destruction. The War of 1870 ended in an overwhelming triumph. The peace that flowed from it did not last half a hundred years.

Mr. Wilson might perhaps have found a better phrase than "peace without victory." He could not have found a deeper truth. But it is a truth for the weaker to take to heart and not the stronger. The Allied governments are sure to recognize the fact in their moments of sober second thought. We wish Germany were as sure to acknowledge its validity and force.

POLAND, INDEPENDENT AND UNITED

AT the conclusion of a banquet not long ago the toastmaster thanked the speakers and said that he had never heard so many new and amusing stories. A friend, who had been insufferably bored thruout the evening, took him to task afterward for exceeding the lie limit of even such a position. But the toastmaster maintained that what he had said was strictly true altho, as he must admit, the stories that were new were not amusing and those that were amusing were not new.

We are reminded of this by the remark in President Wilson's address to the Senate "that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland."

This is true in somewhat the same sense as the remark of the toastmaster. For the united Poland that the Allies want would not be an independent Poland; while the independent Poland the Central Powers want would not be a united Poland.

The German and Austrian proposal is to convert the Russian part of Poland into an independent kingdom. The Russian proposal is to unite the German and Austrian parts of Poland to the Russian and keep the whole under the Russian crown. But President Wilson has a synthetic mind so he seizes upon these two policies and combines them, somewhat prematurely, into an agreement. But we believe that the President is right and that the world will yet see "a united independent and autonomous Poland."

BREAD VERSUS BEER

WAR does teach lessons. Lord Devonport, Great Britain's Food Controller, has issued an order restricting the manufacture of beer within certain definite limits. It is not abstinence that the Government is aiming at. Lord Devonport makes that quite clear. He says: "The fact is that the barley, sugar and other ingredients used in brewing are required for food. In fact, it is really a question of bread versus beer."

It is a good phrase of Lord Devonport's, but it contains no revolutionary discovery. How many a workingman's wife knows as well as he that "the barley, sugar and other ingredients used in brewing" her husband's beer are really "required for food" for her children? In how many a home is it not tragically "a question of bread versus beer?"

OREGON MAY BE RIGHT

THE Oregon minimum wage law has been reargued before the United States Supreme Court. It was first presented to that body two years ago by Mr. Louis Brandeis. As he became a member of the court before the case was decided, it became necessary to have the case presented again. Mr. Brandeis, of course, does not sit in the case. His place as counsel for the Oregon Industrial Welfare Commission is taken by Mr. Felix Frankfurter.

Mr. Frankfurter's argument before the Supreme Court last week was brilliant. What is better, it was convincing. As we pointed out two years ago, the argument for the constitutionality of the law is supported by an exhaustive brief which sets forth the reasonableness and the desirability of the law from the standpoint, not of theory or sentiment, but of the actual facts of life and real human experience.

The law, it will be remembered, provides that a commission shall have power to establish a minimum wage for women in industry. The commission, after elaborate investigation, decided that $8.64 was the weekly wage adequate to supply the necessary cost of living for women in Portland. The employer attacked the constitutionality of the law on the time-honored ground provided by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Con-

stitution, that he was being deprived of his property without "due process of law."

Three points made with telling force by Mr. Frankfurter are worthy the serious attention of every American who is interested in the improvement of human conditions. He says of the experience of Oregon what is by no means confined to that outpost state:

> A large proportion of women in industry were found to be getting a wage below the living level. This was not merely the concern of some underpaid Susie or Lizzie, but the concern of the State, which must in the end pay the deficit between wages and cost of living. The grave consequence to the public health, the general lowering of standards, the resultant drain on the taxing resources of the Government gave indubitable grounds for State action.

He said of the experience of those foreign countries where the minimum wage is an accomplished fact:

> From all over the world testimony is given of the hightening of efficiency brought about by the minimum wage. . . . The minimum wage operates as a stimulus to efficiency on the part of both employers and employees which is nothing short of inspiring. On the side of the employers it stimulates invention, management, a diminution of waste, a take-up of slack that makes directly for wealth. On the employees' side the raised wage, toning up physical and social conditions as no other means can do, results in greater personal efficiency and hence in increased output.

Finally he said of the ultimate responsibility of the industry for the worker's welfare:

> Counsel says industry cannot be made responsible for the worker's needs of clothing, shelter, food, etc., since industry does not create these needs. These needs of the body do not arise from labor. Stettler [the employer] does not create them and why should Stettler, any more than John D. Rockefeller, pay Simpson's [the worker's] bill?
>
> The whole point, I will say in answer, is this: Simpson does work for Stettler and not for John D. Rockefeller. And it is incumbent on the State to see that Stettler shall not be in a position to take advantage of the necessities of Simpson.
>
> What is the State in effect saying to him? You shall not use all her working energy unless you pay her the cost of producing that energy. You shall not employ Simpson unless you pay the price of food and lodging to keep her going.

This is sound doctrine. Legislation establishing the minimum wage—already in operation in ten states—is one of the newest and most promising of the attempts to utilize the power of the state on behalf of social justice. As Mr. Frankfurter well says, it is not a panacea. Not only Oregon, but all the states that are trying it may be wrong. But, to use his words:

> The right to trial and error is one of the deep rights on which our dual system of government is based. Oregon is entitled to see how far the means she has taken may remedy the evils before her. All we ask this court to say is that Oregon *may* be right.

We are strongly inclined to believe that Oregon *is* right. In any case her putting the question to the proof of experience should not be prevented.

THREE WAYS

A NEW Adamson bill, for the compulsory investigation of railroad labor disputes, is before Congress. What are the principles involved?

There are three things we can do when railroad managers and railroad workers fall out.

We can let them alone to fight out their quarrel over the prostrate body of the public.

We can forbid them to fight until the facts of their dispute have been publicly investigated by impartial officials.

We can resort to government ownership of the railroads.

The first alternative is no longer thinkable. Transportation is too vital a part of the nation's daily life to be intermitted at the will of a part of the community.

The second alternative—that of the present Adamson bill—is distasteful to labor on the ground that the interval of investigation would be likely to be of great utility to the capitalistic side of the controversy in massing their forces for later conflict.

Remains the third way. It has much to recommend it.

The railroads are national highways; transportation is a national service used directly or indirectly by every living soul in the land.

The logic of the ownership and operation of this national service by the public authority is well-nigh irresistible.

EAT IT UP

THE food legislation of the belligerent nations is a lesson worth our study. Never has there been a dietary experiment on so large a scale. White rats and policemen, chickens and students, in squads of a dozen for a few weeks at a time, have been subjected to such experimentation, but the most ambitious dietician never dreamed that he would ever be able to observe the effects of a prescribed ration on two hundred and fifty millions of people for more than a year.

These regulations are of course dictated by necessity, and their aim is to economize food, not to discover the optimum ration. In Germany this is done chiefly by issuing daily individual tickets for bread, fat, potatoes and other foods in which there is a shortage. In England, France and Italy the police censor the menus of public eating places and dictate the number and kinds of dishes served. For instance the French hotels, restaurants and clubs, even the most expensive, will not be allowed after February 15 to serve more than four dishes at dinner. The meal may begin with *hors d'oeuvres* or soup and end with cheese or dessert. The other two dishes may consist of eggs, meat, fish or vegetables chosen from a menu that presents a maximum of nine instead of the sixty or seventy commonly found on a restaurant card.

This legislation is aimed at the root of the evil, that is, waste, and if it is continued after the war, or the eating habits it imposes are voluntarily kept up, Europe will soon recuperate from her devastation and will surpass the United States in wealth unless we follow this example. No one with a social conscience can visit the Great White Way or any of its reflections without being shocked at the appalling waste; not the waste of money, but the waste in food that is cooked but not served and served but not eaten. The extravagant prices do not matter much except to those who pay them. If a man wants to pay ten dollars for a dinner when he could get as good for one dollar, the community is not concerned. But when he spoils a lot of good victuals by looking at them and poking them with his fork, the rest of us have to pay more for what we eat. Since the amount that any person can eat at any one time is strictly limited, the caterer resorts to various devices to induce him to buy more than he can eat and to pay as much for it as possible. On the *table d'hote* or American plan, which is going out of fashion in America, a long succession of dishes is placed before the diner, who eats little or nothing of some of them. On the *a la carte* or European plan, which Europe is abandoning, more is served of one dish

than is wanted and other dishes are charged extra. In well regulated families these devices for the promotion of extravagance are not needed, but there is a constant waste, tremendous in the aggregate, due to changes in the etiquet of eating. In the days of our thrifty forefathers it was a matter of conscience to consume all that was taken on the plate, and those who had especially sensitive consciences or large appetites swabbed up the gravy with the last bit of bread. Later children were told that, however hungry they might be, they should leave a little of each article of food "for Mr. Manners." But Mr. Manners became more and more greedy, and nowadays he often gets the larger part of the food cooked.

Whether the American people as a whole eat too much for their health is still being debated, but it is quite evident that they waste too much for their wealth. No embargoes on exports, new schemes of marketing, boycotts of products or fixation of maximum prices will avail to keep down the cost of living so long as we keep up our extravagant habits. Recent dietetic experimentation points to the desirability of variety in the daily ration, and even in each meal, in order that the body may not lack any essential building material, but this does not necessarily lead to either over-eating or extravagance. For relief from the rapacity of the restaurateur we may look to the automat, the cafeteria and similar forms of self-help lunch-rooms where one can get what he wants and pay for what he gets. But this will not go far. What is needed is the individual cultivation of the custom of taking no more food on the plate than one expects to want and then eating it all unless it prove unpalatable or excessive. If this practice were universal we should have enough money to put up a palatial post-office in every hamlet, make every river navigable to its source, pension all the descendants of all the soldiers, build the biggest navy in the world, or carry out any of the schemes of social improvement urged upon us.

A new school of political economy is being created in Europe. Hitherto the criticisms of reformers and the efforts of legislators have been mainly directed toward the regulation of production and distribution. Now it is beginning to be perceived that the regulation of consumption is of equal if not greater importance.

NOT FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE

WHEN President Wilson proposed to appoint Dr. Cary T. Grayson to the newly created office of Medical Director with the rank of Rear Admiral over the heads of more than a hundred of his brother officers, he blundered. Dr. Grayson may be the most capable of naval surgeons; we have heard no criticism of his ability or his devotion to duty.

But the apparent reason for his spectacular promotion is that he has been stationed at the White House during the present administration and is the friend of the President. The whole thing looks like favoritism. It has so imprest the officers of the navy, especially in the medical corps. Their resentment is natural; if allowed to persist, it will have an unfortunate effect upon the efficiency and esprit de corps of this important branch of the service.

The President should not only make appointments with an eye single to "the good of the service." He should avoid every appearance of political favoritism.

SUGAR-CURED WOUNDS

THE astonishing number of recoveries, running up to eighty and even ninety per cent of the wounded, is due to improvement in the methods of treatment which have been developed in handling these all too abundant cases. There will not be so large a proportion of one-armed and one-legged men as there were among our Civil War veterans. Dr. Alexis Carrel in France has shown how to prepare a cheap and very effective antiseptic from sodium hypochlorite and boric acid. From the other side comes a report of an even simpler treatment. Dr. Erich Meyer, in the military supplement of the *Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift* reports that he has got good results by dressing the wounds with ordinary granulated sugar after washing them out. The wounds are simply covered with a compress and the sugar renewed every second or third day. Whatever may prove to be the value of this treatment, it is at least worth knowing in case no surgeon is within call.

TELLING COLORS BY THE NOSE

PROF. R. W. WOOD, of Johns Hopkins University, in giving an account of his researches on the selective absorption of light by gases before the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, called attention to the curious fact that gases which are similar in color are apt to be similar in odor. A striking and familiar instance of this is the resemblance between bromine and nitrogen peroxide. These two gases are in no way related chemically. The former is an element; the latter is a compound of elements of other groups. Yet they are both heavy reddish-brown gases and show very similar absorption bands when viewed thru the spectroscope, and they both affect the nose in much the same way, and it is a decidedly unpleasant way, too. Whenever a careless assistant drops a bottle of bromine on the lecture room floor the class makes a spontaneous motion to adjourn. And whenever a student in the laboratory pours the nitric acid down the thistle tube onto the copper shavings faster than the gas can bubble up thru the water in the receiving trough, his nearest friends are the first to desert him. The poor fellows in the French trenches tell of a dense amber fog which comes rolling down upon them and sets them all to coughing and choking, but they are not agreed as to which of the two gases it is.

Now nitrogen by itself is colorless and it is also odorless. Oxygen by itself is colorless and it is also odorless. They constitute the air we breathe and see thru. But combine them in the proportion of N_2O_4 and we have a dark brown odor, if you know what we mean.

Of the five senses with which man is endowed three are physical and two chemical. The touch is sensitive to mass; the hearing to air waves; the sight to ether waves. The sense of taste distinguishes between liquids and the sense of smell between gases according to their chemical composition. But the nasal spectroscope is both more delicate and more discriminating than the optical spectroscope. The nose can discover a trace of bromine in the air which could not be detected by spectral analysis and it can readily tell H_2S from H_2O altho they are indistinguishable to the eye, whatever instrumental aid this may have.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

President Makes Peace Plea On Monday, January 22, President Wilson broke a long standing precedent by speaking in person before the Senate on the foreign relations of the United States. For several days people at Washington had expected some such move on the part of the President because the attitude of the belligerent nations toward his request for a statement of terms of peace had been sufficiently receptive as to invite a renewed tender of the good offices of this country.

The keynote of President Wilson's speech to the Senate, which we print on another page of this issue, was that while the United States would willingly join in any international movement to secure the future peace of the world, the basis of peace must be just and lasting and such as the United States could approve. Such a peace could only be brought about by general consent, not imposed by force of arms upon vanquished nations. It should recognize the principle of nationality and the right of every people to political and economic freedom. To illustrate these general principles, the President specified as desirable conditions of peace the creation of "a united, independent and autonomous Poland" and a general recognition that "the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free." If a satisfactory readjustment of international relations could be secured as a result of the Great War the President was sure that America would not be backward in guaranteeing its permanence, since that would not be abandoning the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, but applying it to the whole world.

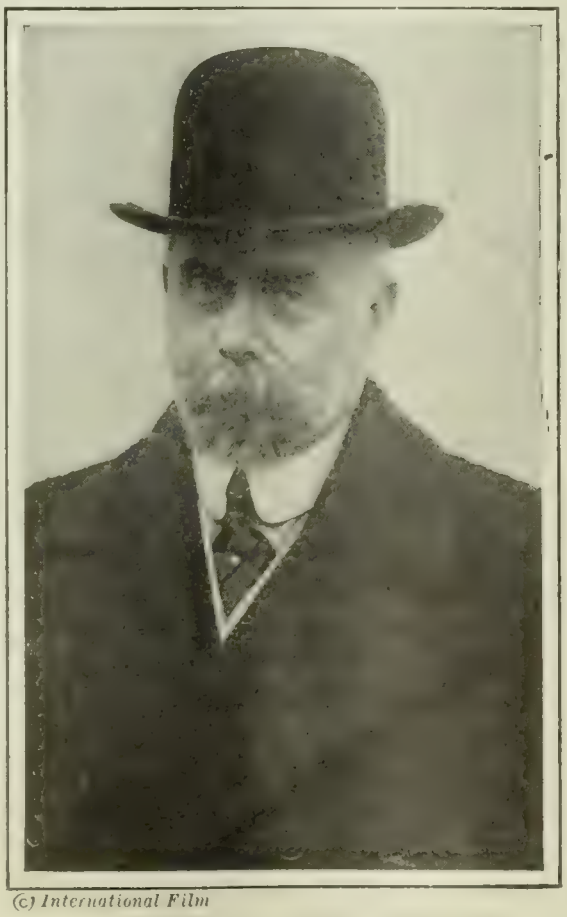
It goes without saying that President Wilson's eloquent address to the Senate stirred the nation. Many even of his political opponents found much to praise in it and pacifists of all parties welcomed it as the most important diplomatic step to the credit of the present administration. On the other hand, there are not a few opponents of the administration both in Congress and in the country at large who regard the President's speech as untimely and dangerous.

In the United States criticism of the speech centers on the apparent abandonment of our tradition of diplomatic isolation implied in the President's remarks. Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, is the most active and bitter opponent of the new foreign policy. He has introduced a resolution calling upon the Senate to reaffirm the policies "announced by Washington, Jefferson and Monroe, and ever since adhered to by this country." Senator Cummins, of Iowa, introduced another resolution, not condemning President Wilson's speech, but calling for a full debate on it. Administration leaders in the Senate oppose both resolutions.

Allies' Views of Wilson's Speech It is difficult to comprehend the psychology of the belligerents. President Wilson's note to them, which was merely a polite inquiry for a statement of their aims, was received by the Allies with an almost universal outburst of resentment at his interference and of indignation at his suggestions. But his speech to the Senate, in which he more emphatically affirmed America's concern, and used phrases such as "peace without victory" and "independent and united Poland" that might easily have offended, was received with surprizing cordiality in some quarters and nowhere aroused the furious denunciation of his note. At the conference of the Labor party in Manchester a mention of Wilson's name by the chairman called out spontaneous and prolonged applause from the 700 delegates. The conference representing over 2,000,000 workingmen adopted unanimously a resolution favoring "the formation of an international league to enforce the maintenance of peace on the plan advocated by the President of the United States and approved by the British Foreign Office."

John Dillon says:

> The speech of President Wilson is unquestionably the most remarkable and momentous uttered by the ruler of a great power for more than a hundred years. There cannot be the slightest doubt that he is speaking for liberals and the friends of humanity in every nation. . . . The President quotes the case of Poland. Surely the case of Ireland is much stronger and more to the point.



(c) International Film

A SPOKESMAN FOR ENGLAND

Sir Gilbert Parker, Member of Parliament and author of many novels popular in this country, "The Seats of the Mighty," "The Right of Way," "The Money Master," has just come to the United States to study our viewpoint on the Great War. He presents the English attitude forcefully and predicts the end of the war next autumn

Hall Caine says that the "enlightened and responsible minds" of England are moved to "deep feeling and profound admiration" and "in strength of thought and splendor of phrase we find it almost, if not quite, equal within its narrower limits to that great last letter on the regicide peace which was Edmund Burke's final gift to mankind." Mr. Caine criticizes among other things what the President says about the "freedom of the seas" and commends to him the doctrine as set forth in the articles signed "Cosmos" in the *New York Times*. The *Westminster Gazette*, on the other hand, thinks that the "Cosmos" articles must have been written by some intimate friend of President Wilson, perhaps President Butler, of Columbia, because the views and phraseology of "Cosmos" are so similar to those of the President, especially in regard to the freedom of the seas.

Lord Northcliffe, owner of the *London Times*, says that "our democracy is excessively puzzled as to why President Wilson does not begin operations by the pacification of little Mexico."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "President Wilson is many thousand miles away from the spectacle of the war, and he is addressing an audience to whom German savagery and German treachery are no more than a cinematograph film. We, who have the sword in our vitals, are by his leave better judges of how to secure that it shall not come there again."

The *London Evening Standard* says: "He is rather like a squeaking doll in the nursery, whenever his voice is heard extra pressure must be inferred."

The *Manchester Guardian* calls it "a splendid policy, nobly exprest"; "they are our terms or if they are not they ought to be, and the mass of the nation will do well to see that their rulers render to them every possible favor and support."

Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in a speech:

> Our aims are the same as President Wilson's. What he is longing for, we are fighting for, our sons and brothers are risking their lives for, and we mean to secure it. The hearts of the people of this country are longing for peace: . . . We have rejected the German offer to enter into negotiations, not from lust of conquest or desire for shining victories. We have rejected it, not from a spirit of vindictiveness, or a desire for revenge, but because peace now would be a peace which would leave the military machine unbroken, with the halo of success surrounding it.

Prof. Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, who recently visited America, said:

> In essentials it is our ideal he has stated. These are the exact ends for which Great Britain in 1914 took upon herself the gigantic burden of this war and for which

we are prepared still to use the utmost of our strength. . . .

We consider a victory necessary, but neither the people nor the Government of Great Britain has ever demanded or desired to impose peace by victory in the sense which the President deprecates. Our aim is a victory of international rights and the defeat of militarism.

The *Daily Mail*, one of the Northcliffe papers, said:

President Wilson's address is largely an abstract pontifical statement of a future international morality. On the practical question of how it is to be applied to the situation as it stands today there is only one sentence—the demand for a free autonomous Poland. For any expression of sympathy with those who are shedding their blood for freedom, we search the speech in vain.

The old Monroe Doctrine, as Captain Mahan and Homer Lea have pointed out, was maintained by the aid of the British navy. Is there to be anything so brutal behind the new version?

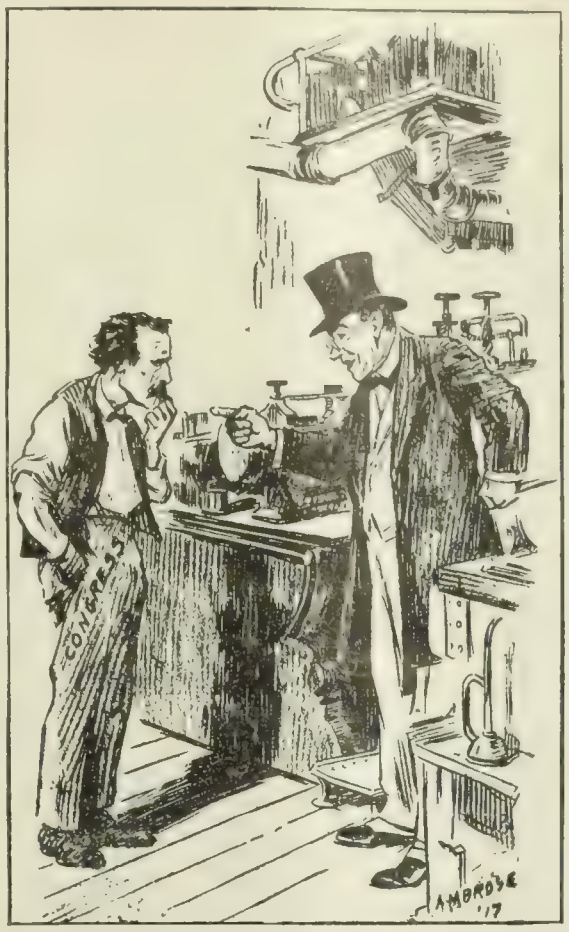
German Views of Wilson's Speech

The German press, like the British, generally takes the view that President Wilson is too aloof from the conflict and that his peace plans are too remote to be considered now. The *Vossische Zeitung* says: "in happy America one may ponder over attractive theories of how the millenium may be achieved," but "we in Germany must postpone discussion with Mr. Wilson over his ideals until we have licked the enemy."

The *General Anzeiger* of Essen, where the Krupp works are located, says:

Only the French spirit of revenge and English jealousy broke the peace, but Germany, nevertheless, will be glad to help toward the materialization of Mr. Wilson's ideals when the time comes for such action. In the meantime Europe has neither the time nor sufficient placidity to deal with such revolutionary proposals, and they do not appear to Germany to be at present within the range of practical politics.

Germany long since adopted Wilson's principles of the freedom of the seas, which she has never threatened. Gibraltar, Suez, and perhaps Singapore show who really threatens the freedom of the seas. As for Poland, Germany has done more and promised more than any other. She has proclaimed Poland's independence, given her a Council of State, and is trying to complete her organization as an independent state.



Ambrose in Rochester, N. Y., Post-Express

CONCERNING EFFICIENCY

The Boss (Wilson): "Look here, you've got to speed up work in this shop a bit"

The *Volks Zeitung* of Cologne says:

We must reject as entirely irrelevant and even as an intolerable suggestion the President's demand for a united independent Poland. Clearly he has in mind the separation of the region formerly belonging to the Kingdom of Poland and now belonging to the German Empire. In this matter we can only say, hands off. If the President values our friendship he should never mention this subject again.

On the birthday of the German Emperor he was visited at headquarters by the new Emperor of Austria and other notables of the Central Powers. In his response to a toast of the Emperor Charles, the Emperor William said:

The refusal of our offer of peace will recoil on those who roughly rejected our sincere act of conciliation. Glory has crowned the forces of Austria-Hungary and Germany, who, in conjunction with our Allies, will win for our countries a peace in which the bonds of friendship between us and our people's, cemented by blood and iron, will prove firm and true in the common work of peace henceforth.

The birthday message of the German Emperor to the Berlin Academy of Science was as follows:

The unshakable will to victory of the German people, who are prepared for every sacrifice of blood and treasure, will, I trust God, preserve the Fatherland from the ruin contemplated by its enemies and will force by the sword the peace necessary for the blest development of the people.

Count Stephen Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, in reply to a question in the Hungarian Parliament, exprest warm approval of President Wilson's efforts for peace and declared a willingness to continue the exchange of views with the American Government. The conditions of peace laid down by the Allies mean, he says, the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and of the Ottoman Empire. He questions:

What moral justification England and Russia have to lay stress on the principle of nationalities in a peace program, which would destroy the Hungarian nation and deliver the Mohammedan population of the Bosphorus region into Russian domination. But I say that the whole public opinion in Hungary holds to the principle of nationalities in honor.

New Railroad Programs

The railroad legislation desired by President Wilson will in all probability not be secured at the present session of Congress. The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has put itself on record against any law that would forbid strikes or lockouts during the investigation of a railroad labor dispute, and it is not probable that the Senate will reverse the action of the committee. To meet the situation created by the strong opposition among senators of both parties to the strike prohibition feature of the administration's railroad program, Senator Newlands is working on a substitute measure which will, it is hoped, be more favorably received. The new plan provides that a special board of inquiry consisting of three members shall be appointed by the President to investigate any railroad labor dispute in which the existing board of mediation



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NEW YORK POLICEMEN PUT TO THE TEST

Who said "the policeman's lot is not a happy one"? Here are five thousand or more of the men who have tried it, taking voluntary examinations for their promotion as sergeants on the force of New York City

and conciliation has failed to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the question at issue. The board will make public its report and recommendations within three months after its appointment. Strikes and lockouts will not be punished, but any interference with the movement of trains in interstate commerce will be subject to penalties similar to those now imposed for interference with the mails. In case of war the President is authorized to take over and operate the railroads in the interests of the nation. If Congress cannot reach any agreement upon railroad legislation which will meet the wishes of the administration President Wilson may summon an extra session of Congress after March 4.

W. G. Lee, chief of the Trainmen's Brotherhood, has suggested a solution of the railroad problem which, he thinks, will be satisfactory to labor. He advocated a board of eight, to be appointed by the President, consisting of four practical railroad workers and four operators. This plan would have the advantage of taking the investigation of railroad disputes out of the hands of political appointees and intrusting the decision to experienced men with direct knowledge of the difficulties involved. But, as Chairman Adamson, of the House of Representatives Commerce Committee, pointed out in answer to Mr. Lee's remarks, such a board would have on it no representative of the interests of the general public. The railroad plans of the administration, on the other hand, are designed primarily to protect the shipper and consumer and only incidentally to benefit the railroad owners and operatives.

Frank Trumbull, chairman of the railway executives' advisory committee, speaking on behalf of railway owners and managers, favors federal supervision of railroad securities and federal incorporation of interstate carriers. Rates should be regulated only by the Federal Government, never by states, but the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission might well be divided among subordinate regional commissions. Rate suspensions should be restricted to sixty days, and the Interstate Commerce Commission should have the power to fix minimum as well as maximum rates. He admitted that the past year has been the most prosperous in the history of American railroading, but asserted that after deducting taxes, hire of equipment and rentals the average net earnings of the railroads was only six per cent of the value of the property devoted to public use.

Purse Strings and Pork

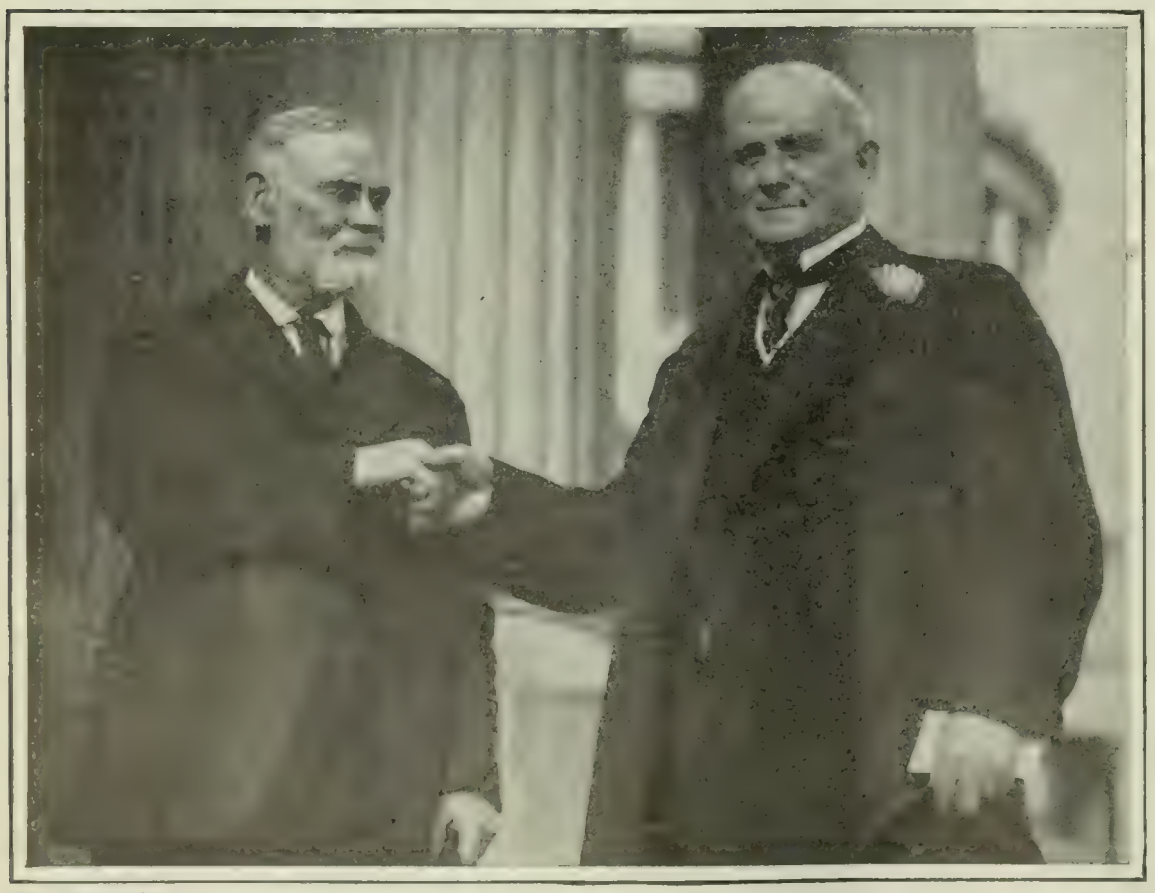
The Democratic caucus in the House of Representatives has approved the new revenue bill designed to meet the cost of preparedness and other heavy expenditures confronting the nation. The burden will fall upon excess profits and inheritances. Profits less than five thousand dollars or amounting to less than eight per cent of invested capital are exempt from the profits tax. Inheritance taxes will be increased by fifty per cent. The total yield of the new and increased taxes is estimated at nearly $250,000,000. The most interesting provision inserted in the new revenue bill empowers the President to lower the exemption limit of the income tax from three thousand to two thousand dollars a year and to increase the rates on higher incomes whenever expenditures threaten to exceed revenues. The revenue bill represents the work of the House Ways and Means Committee and it will have the support of the Democratic majority in Congress and probably also the approval of President Wilson and his cabinet. Some few Democrats, such as Representatives Garner of Texas and Page of North Carolina oppose the enormous direct taxes now proposed and favor instead an increase in revenue yielding customs duties. The Republicans plan to introduce a high tariff bill which will restore the duties of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, with the exception of a few very high duties which provoked the insurgent revolt against that measure.

In spite of the financial difficulties confronting the Federal Government, Congress continues to make generous appropriations for local needs. The Senate has now before it a public buildings appropriation bill calling for $38,000,000, and a rivers and harbors improvement bill requiring an equally large expenditure. $1,125,000 will be appropriated for the improvement of the harbor of Tampa, Florida. Reclamation and flood prevention projects in the Mississippi Valley are the costliest part of this year's program of internal improvements at federal expense. What the fate of the public buildings and rivers and harbors bills will be in the Senate is quite uncertain, and even if they pass the Senate as easily as they have passed the House of Representatives there is a possibility that President Wilson may veto them.

Stock Exchange Opens Books

The Rules Committee of the House of Representatives is still busy with the investigation of the peace "leak," which is said to have affected prices in the stock market on the eve of President Wilson's first tender of good offices to the belligerent powers. The testimony of Thomas W. Lawson before the Rules Committee was, however untrustworthy, sufficiently specific to warrant a more thoro investigation than Congress had at first planned. The New York Stock Exchange was asked to aid the investigation by making public all the information in its possession which might have a bearing upon the matter in hand. For some time the exchange officials resisted the demands of the investigators on the plea that it would be a breach of confidence to make public all the dealings of members of the exchange. But the Rules Committee refused to listen to any excuses and threatened to subpoena the books of all the brokers on the exchange whether they had any relation to the "leak" investigation or not.

At length the board of governors of the Stock Exchange capitulated. The governors requested the members of the exchange to furnish forthwith to the chairman of the committee on clearing house of the exchange statements in sealed envelopes, to be examined only by the accountants of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, of the transactions of



Press Illustrating

ONE SPEAKER—AND ANOTHER?

There are several ifs to be settled before the widespread speculation that Representative James R. Mann will be the next speaker of the House becomes a fact. But granted that the Republicans control the House and that the insurgents are brought into line and that the viewpoint of the G. O. P. does not change in the meantime it seems at least possible that we may have a chance to publish this picture again, with the legend "Speaker Mann and former Speaker Clark shake hands"



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A FABLE FOR CRITICS

While the leader of the Constitutional party in Japan, Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice, was hotly criticizing, at a Tokio mass meeting, the present administration under Premier Terauchi, two men armed with swords sprang on the platform and tried to stab him. Before the disorder was quieted news came of the Imperial dissolution of Parliament, forestalling a vote of lack of confidence in the present cabinet

customers from the 10th to the 23d of December, 1916. These statements will show of what Clearing House stocks each customer was long and of which he was short at the end of each day, giving the name of the customer, the stocks and the number of shares each; also what stocks were borrowed, when and from whom borrowed, and when returned. All members of the exchange were also asked if they had received any cables, wireless communication or intelligence of any sort from abroad with reference to President Wilson's note. Of course, the request of the governors of the Stock Exchange will not compel brokers to comply with the demands of the investigators, but the Rules Committee will be able to enforce compliance by prosecuting disobedient brokers for contempt. Most brokers, however, seem quite ready to conform to the request for information of customers' speculations. The investigators have also asked the telephone and telegraph companies to give them access to the records of telephone and telegraph messages which passed between Washington and New York during the thirteen days covered by the investigation.

Getting Out of Mexico

The American expeditionary force, under the immediate command of General Pershing, is being gradually withdrawn from Mexico. The first step was to call in the garrison of El Valle, a southern outpost of the American army, to the army base at Colonia Dublan. Carranzista troops occupied El Valle after the Americans had evacuated the place. Then sick soldiers from the field hospital at Colonia Dublan and elsewhere were sent across the border. Stores, equipment and baggage were carried back into New Mexico by numerous automobile trucks, the Mexican government not allowing the use of the railroads. Within a few days it is expected that all American troops will have left Colonia Dublan for Columbus, New Mexico, and other army stations along the American border. Villa has been careful to avoid any conflict with the retiring American army because an attack upon our troops would mean the postponement of the day of complete withdrawal. Nevertheless, a skirmish took place on January 27 between United States cavalrymen stationed near Arivaca, Arizona, and some Mexican outposts. It is thought that the Mexicans were Carranzista regulars.

The retreating American army is followed by a host of refugees, Mexicans and foreign residents of Mexico, who fear to stay in the region which the Americans had occupied lest Villa punish them for giving aid and comfort to foreigners. Villa's army is following in the wake of General Pershing's force, not with any view to engaging it in battle, but for the purpose of occupying evacuated towns in advance of the Carranzistas. General Francisco Murguia is hot on the trail of Villa's insurgent bands, and a conflict on a grand scale may be expected in the near future. General Obregon, Mexico's Minister of War, declared that General Murguia's expedition was the first real campaign in the North against Villa, and would be prest home to completion. He admitted that the de facto government had hitherto made the mistake of simply defeating and scattering the bandits without following up its successes and crushing the rebels beyond the possibility of recovery. A decisive victory for the Carranzistas will, however, be no easy task since Villa is said to have 8000 men in Chihuahua, and to have joined forces with Zapata, the revolutionary leader in central Mexico.

The United States won a diplomatic victory by securing the life and freedom of Bishop Miguel de la Mora, of Zacatecas, accused of befriending Villista rebels. Bishop de la Mora and Archbishop Francisco Orozco, of Guadalajara, were sentenced to death by the Mexican authorities, and the American Government requested their pardon on the ground that the evidence against them was inconclusive. Archbishop Orozco is still held on the sedition charge. Secretary of State Lansing also sent a protest against the proposed provisions of the new Mexican constitution giving the executive power to expropriate property and to expel foreign residents without allowing any appeal to the courts. An official of the Bank of London and Mexico, and the National Bank of Mexico has informed the British Embassy that the bullion and specie taken from these banks by the de facto government was a forced loan. Nine million pesos were taken from the banks against the will of their directors.

Wilson Defends Militia

President Wilson, in the course of a reply to a delegation from the Maryland League for National Defense, disclosed his attitude to the issue of universal military service which is now agitating Congress and the country. The memorial of the Maryland League called the National Guard a disgraceful failure, mentioned the employment of the National Guard on the Mexican border as an example and proof of the weakness of the present system, and demanded universal and compulsory military training. President Wilson rebuked the delegation for the tone of their memorial and defended the use of the federalized National Guard as a part of the military system of the country. He pointed out that any system of universal military training and service would call men away from their civil pursuits just as much as did the recent service of the militia on the Mexican border.

The cold reception given by the President to plans of universal military service has not checked the propaganda of the advocates of such service. On January 27 a "congress of constructive patriotism," held in the city of Washington under the auspices of the National Security League, advocated the intensive training of all physically fit young men in the army or the navy



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A NEW FIGHTER FOR FRANCE

The Health Commissioner of New York State, Dr. Herman A. Biggs, has just been sent over to France by the Rockefeller Foundation to study the causes of tuberculosis and to advance its prevention and cure



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ONE CITY'S GOVERNMENT

Umatilla, Oregon, voted a straight ticket for the ladies at the last municipal election. From left to right they are: Mrs. Means and Mrs. Brownwell, councilwomen; Mrs. Cheney, recorder; Mrs. Starcher, mayor (and it didn't even jar the domestic equanimity when she defeated her husband for that office); Mrs. Paulu and Mrs. Spinning, councilwomen. One of their first reforms is municipal house cleaning

prior to the age of twenty-one and preferably in the nineteenth year. Along with compulsory training would go the obligation to serve in time of war. The leading speakers at the final session of the congress were Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole; Lafayette Young, former Senator from Iowa; George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General; Howard E. Coffin, of the advisory committee of the National Defense Council, and Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts.

American Citizenship Denied Filipinos Federal Judge Horace W. Vaughan, of Hawaii, has rejected the petition of a Filipino resident of Hawaii for American citizenship on the ground that under the existing naturalization laws of the United States no Filipino is eligible for American citizenship. This decision is directly in contravention of that of Federal Judge Charles F. Clemons, who ruled several months ago that natives of the Philippines might become citizens of the United States. The Clemons decision induced a large number of Filipinos in Hawaii to apply for citizenship and three were naturalized before the later decision had made such naturalizations impossible. The reason given for the rejection of the application was that of race, the naturalization law having been devised to prevent the naturalization of Asiatics, with particular reference to Chinese and Japanese, but inferentially including Filipinos as well. Only aliens of the white race and those of African nativity or descent can become American citizens.

The Farmers' Best Year In the year 1916 the total value of American farm products was $13,449,000,000; the greatest gross value ever attained in any year of this country's existence. Crops were valued at more than $9,000,000,000, exceeding the combined value of crops and animal products in any year before 1912. Yet the actual harvest of the year for most crops was not at all large, and the increased income of American agriculture must be ascribed almost wholly to the recent advance in prices. The level of prices paid to producers for the principal crops on the first of December, 1916, was about 55.9 per cent higher than it was a year earlier, and 52.8 per cent higher than the average for the previous eight Decembers. The four crops which in 1916 exceeded a billion dollars in value were corn, valued at $2,296,000,000; cotton, worth $1,406,000,000; hay, $1,162,000,000, and wheat, $1,026,000,000. Animal products sold for $4,338,060,000.

United States Cannot Get British Shells When Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels asked for bids for the manufacture of the armor-piercing projectiles needed by the navy he found to his surprize that the best offer came from England. Hadfields, Limited, of Sheffield, won the contract and would have made the shells for us but for the interference of the British Government. The prohibition will not be removed "so long as the exigencies of war continue." There is nothing surprizing in the attitude of the British Government; indeed, it would be far more remarkable if a nation engaged in a serious war and needing all the ammunition it could make or buy should permit its manufacturers to export shells to a neutral nation. The American navy is, however, very seriously embarrassed by the annulling of this promising contract. None of the offers from American munition makers satisfied Secretary Daniels.

In a public statement issued on behalf of the Navy Department, Secretary Daniels laid the failure of American munitions makers to meet the requirements of the navy largely to the absence of stimulating competition. He condemned especially the Bethlehem Steel Company for its indifference to the needs of the nation. To remedy this state of affairs he suggested that the United States Government establish a plant to manufacture for itself all the shells that are or may be needed. Unless American manufacturers revise their bids it is very probable that no private firm will get the contract.

Verdun Again Last year, in February, the Prussian Crown Prince started an offensive directed against the French fortress of Verdun and continued his efforts to capture this important point for many months in spite of heavy losses. The Germans attacked first on the eastern and then on the western side of the Meuse River, which runs thru Verdun. On the eastern side the capture of the forts of Douaumont and Vaux brought the Germans within three miles of the city, but they were not able to get any further, and recently the French regained these forts.

On the other side of the Meuse the German advance was checked by the range of hills about five miles northwest of Verdun. Two of these, Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill) and Hill 304 (that is, the hill 304 meters above sea level) were for months the scene of the intense and indecisive fighting. Now, again, after some six months of comparative quiet the conflict has been renewed at this point. Following the usual preliminary bombardment the Baden and Westphalian troops under

THE GREAT WAR

January 22—President Wilson addresses Senate on his peace plans. Greek troops withdrawn from Macedonia at demand of Allies.

January 23—German and British destroyers engage in North Sea. Small Bulgar force crosses Danube estuary and is captured.

January 24—Germans drive Russians back from the Aa River.

January 25—Germans attack Hill 304, west of Verdun. Premier Terauchi dissolves Japanese House of Representatives to avoid vote of censure.

January 26—German warship shells Suffolk coast. British Admiralty declares new war zone in North Sea.

January 27—British gain trench at Le Transloy. Kaiser in birthday message declares German people will force peace by the sword.

January 28—British auxiliary cruiser "Laurentic" sunk off Irish coast. Russians take a mile of German trenches on Bukovina border.

General von Francois attacked along a five-mile front. On Hill 304 they took some of the foremost French trenches with 500 prisoners and ten machine guns. The French counter attacks were not able altogether to expel them.

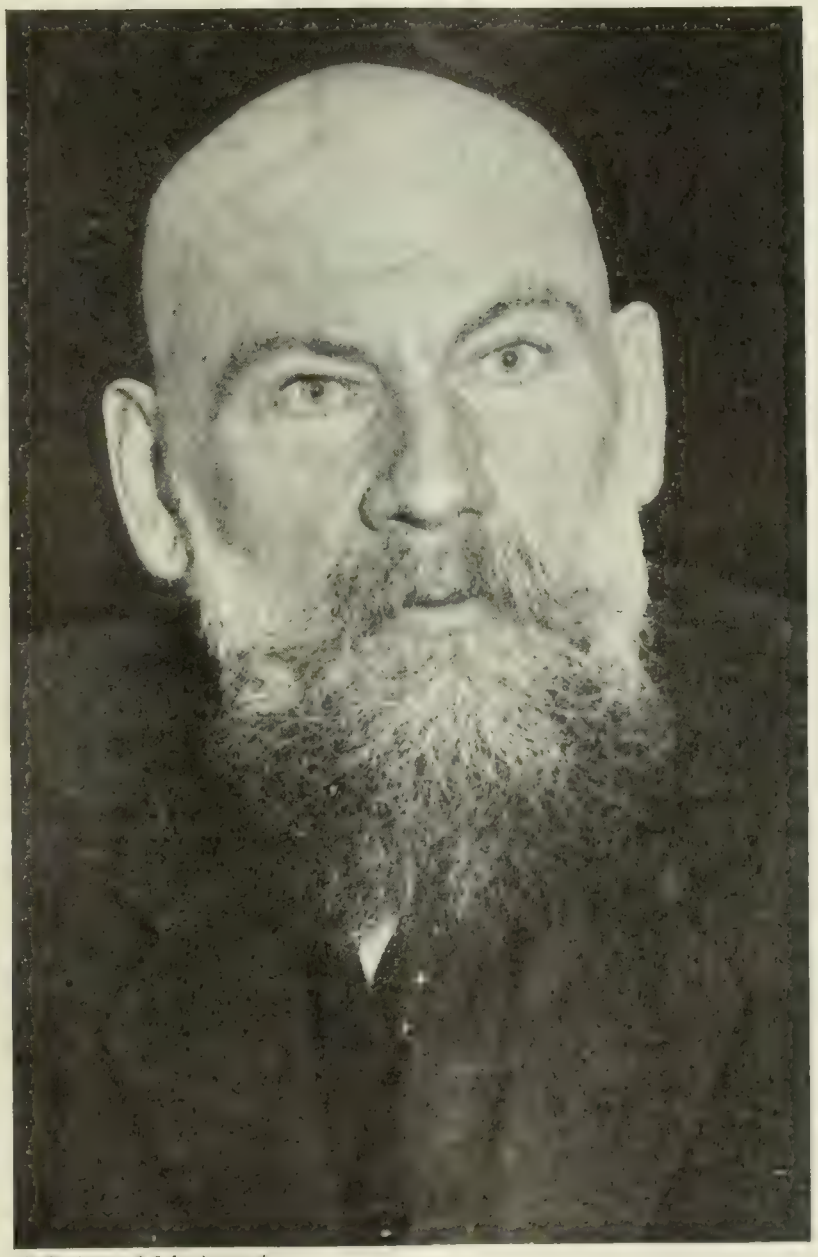
It has been generally assumed that the Germans, if they took the offensive again this spring, would direct their attention chiefly to Russia, where there is opportunity for easier and greater gains than in the West. But on the other hand, even a small advance in France would have a greater effect upon public opinion and increase the chances of a favorable peace much more than another defeat of Russia, so it is not inconceivable that the Germans may make a supreme effort to break the French or British lines. There are reiterated rumors that such is their plan and that they are now gathering a huge army and abundant munitions in France, Belgium and Alsace with that intention, tho such preparations would in any case be necessary to meet the Allied drive. It is also suspected that the Germans are planning to attack France on the eastern side thru Switzerland as in 1914 they attacked France on the northern side thru Belgium. The Swiss Government evidently fears that such an attempt may be made, for it has called out more troops to guard the Alsatian frontier. Verdun stands at the corner where the northern and the eastern battle fronts meet, and the increased activity here may presage a campaign to be carried on in the eastern part of France instead of the Somme front in the West.

The Battle of the Aa

It will be remembered that the great German offensive, which last year drove the Russians out of Poland and Courland, failed of reaching its objective in the northeast, the city of Riga. Ever since then the opposing forces have kept their positions confronting one another twenty-four miles apart, the Russians in Riga behind the Duna River and the Germans in Mitau behind the Aa River. Between them stretches the Tirul Marsh, crost, it is true, by the railroad from Mitau to Riga, but impassable by troops on foot.

But the winter weather, which puts a stop to mountain warfare, makes marsh warfare possible. The Russians, taking advantage of the freezing of the swamps and rivers, delivered early in the year an attack on the German lines along the Aa. The Germans fell back at first and the Russians gained a footing on both sides of the river and west of the marsh.

But on January 23 the Germans took the offensive and after a sharp bombardment of the Russian lines the East Prussian regiments advanced and drove their enemy back toward Riga. According to the German report 1700 prisoners were taken and some of Russian regiments lost five-sixths of their men. Most of the ground lost by the Germans has been regained.



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COUNT TOLSTOY

The son of the great Russian novelist has just come to this country to lecture on the personality and the work of his father, Leo Tolstoy, and to interest Americans in the establishment to his memory of a home for aged literary men who, like their great teacher, have devoted their pens and their lives to the welfare of humanity.

"There is still another reason why the son has come to America," said Mr. Oscar Straus in his introduction of Count Tolstoy in New York. "Tolstoy is recognized, not only in Russia but by many elsewhere, as the truest and most sincere and the most realistic exponent of the teachings of Christ, as distinguished from Christian teachings of any secular writer of either ancient or modern times. It is because he found that in Russia, as well as in other belligerent and neutral countries, the war god was so dominant that they had no ear for the teachings of the most impressive disciple of Him who taught the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

"Tolstoy lived a long life, born in the third decade of the nineteenth century and dying at the end of the first decade in the twentieth. His name and fame have spread in all languages thruout the world and the deep interest in his writings has naturally aroused no less curiosity than admiration for the man. We are fortunate to be privileged in being brought into intimate relations with the distinguished philosopher thru the introduction of his gifted son, and to learn from the lips of his son much of the daily life, family relationship, and intimate personal characteristics which books fail to convey."

The War on the Sea

Two encounters took place during the night of January 22-23 in the North Sea between the British and German flotillas. Each side admits the loss of one destroyer and claims to have sunk several of the enemy's vessels. It seems that a German flotilla, said to consist of eleven destroyers, had come out of the Belgian port of Zeebrugge and was trying to make its way north along the Dutch coast under cover of the darkness when it encountered a large British patroling fleet. The first intimation to the Germans that they had been discovered was a shell which struck the bridge of the flagship, "V-69," and cut off both legs of the commandant, Max Schultz, who died in a few minutes. Two other officers standing beside him were also killed. The second shot killed the gun crew of five men, and the third disabled the steering gear so the "V-69" rammed and damaged another of the German destroyers. The "V-69" ran in toward the coast, where at daybreak she was discovered by a Dutch fishing smack and towed into Ymuiden. In another engagement the same night a torpedo struck a British destroyer, killing three officers and forty-four men.

The unknown German raider which has been preying on British shipping off the coast of Brazil has not yet been caught, altho an Allied fleet of six British cruisers, two Italian cruisers and four French warships are searching the South Atlantic for her.

According to the estimates of the American Bureau of Navigation the world's shipping suffered a net loss of one and a half per cent during 1916. The vessels sunk during the year number 1149 of 2,082,683 tons, and those built number 2506 of 1,889,943 tons. Great Britain built during the year 510 vessels of 619,000 tons, and the United States comes second with 1213 vessels of 560,000 tons.

The British Admiralty has declared a new danger zone and mine area extending in a large triangle westward from the Jutland coast. A large part of the North Sea is now closed to commercial shipping by order of the British Government, while the British Isles are surrounded by the war zone established by Germany.

WHY PEACE MUST BE ENFORCED

BY HAMILTON HOLT

THE age-long dream of poets, prophets and philosophers has at last entered the realm of practical statesmanship. From now on till the peace conference assembles at the close of the war the issue before the world will be President Wilson's proposal to substitute coöperation for competition in the relations of nations.

The first step in international cooperation is the establishment of a League of Peace. The last step—if there be a last step—is that world state which the historian Freeman said when it comes into existence will be "the most finished and artificial production of political ingenuity." The establishment of a League of Peace, therefore, is the immediate problem before the world. And the problem of a League of Peace is the problem of its sanctions, for there is little or no difference of opinion as to the proper constitution of a league. All are agreed that it must function thru legislative, judicial and executive agencies.

THREE main sanctions have been suggested for the international law which a League of Peace will formulate and maintain. I leave out of account diplomatic pressure, because diplomatic pressure has never been accounted sufficient when a real crisis arises. The three are:

I. Public opinion.
II. Economic pressure.
III. Force.

Let us take them up in order.

First, Public opinion. Of course, no sanction can have the effect desired unless it is strong enough to deter those who are tempted to disregard it. Can public opinion do this? Can it of itself compel obedience to international law? While it is an axiom of political science that no law can be enforced contrary to public opinion, the converse is, of course, not true. Public opinion can no more prevent a great nation violating the canons of international law, as has amply been demonstrated in the present war, than can the public opinion within a nation apprehend a criminal or put down a riot. Public opinion must sustain international law and approve its enforcement, but public opinion as a substitute for force is a pure chimera.

Second, Economic pressure. Will non-intercourse or economic pressure be sufficient to enforce the rules of the league? This phase of the question has been little discussed until very recently.

The argument runs that if a nation were absolutely cut off from all intercourse with the rest of the world it would suffer so severely that it would have to give in. If all credit, all loans, all trade were stopped, if even letters and telegrams were prohibited, no nation could endure such a strangling isolation and would come to terms.

Mr. Herbert S. Houston, in his address before the International Peace Conference at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco last October, expresses this view most succinctly when he says:

> The most effective factors in world-wide economic pressure, such as would be required to compel nations to take justiciable issues to a World Court for decision are a group of international forces. Today money is international because in all civilized countries it has gold as the common basis. Credit based on gold is international. Commerce based on money and on credit is international. Then the amazing network of agencies by which money and credit and commerce are employed in the world are also international. Take the stock exchanges, the cables, the wireless, the international postal service and the wonderful modern facilities for communication and intercommunication, all these are international forces. They are common to all nations. In the truest sense they are independent of race, of language, of religion, of culture, of government, and of every other human limitation. That is one of their chief merits in making them the most effective possible power used in the form of economic pressure to put behind a World Court.

Now while economic embargoes would undoubtedly exert a very great pressure in international affairs, and would doubtless, in many instances, be sufficient to bring about a recourse to courts and councils of conciliation, there are several reasons to think it would not always avail. Two of the most important are as follows:

Economic pressure can never be as great as physical pressure, both by the very nature of the case, and because, as President Lowell of Harvard University has recently pointed out, "the resistance of the interests effected will be at least as great against an economic boycott as against war, and they will be constantly striving to break it down, whereas, war once declared silences opposition—a fact which any nation that thought of defying a League of Peace would not fail to note."

The proposal to resort to non-intercourse will have to meet this practical difficulty. When such a measure is to be employed how can the coercing powers equitably apportion the pressure among themselves? In undertaking to employ military force this may not be quite so difficult, but when economic pressure is to be employed, it is conceivable that a single nation may have to bear practically the entire cost of the undertaking. In fact every nation which is party to the league, as has been said by the minority report of the "Committee of the American Chambers of Commerce" would have to be prepared to risk, or sacrifice for the time its entire trade with an offending nation, even tho other members of the league suffered no corresponding loss. Unless the nations were willing to devise some plan by which the nation that suffered the most from the loss of trade would be compensated by the others this objection might be almost insuperable.

Third, Force. If public opinion and economic pressure will not always and invariably suffice to compel a recourse to the peaceful adjustment of international disputes, we must evidently fall back on force as the ultimate sanction. For, as Woolf says in *The New Statesman*, July 10, 1915, "The maintenance of overwhelming power in the great nations and the continuance of their agreement" are the only guarantee of the future peace of the world.

The nations are now living in a world in which there are laws to prevent war but no force to compel a resort to them. It would be an exact parallel if within the state there were elaborate laws governing the conduct of persons engaged in riots, murder and violence but none to prevent riot, murder and violence and no police to enforce them. This aspect of the case has recently been discussed by Elihu Root, who says:

> Many states have grown so great that there is no power capable of imposing punishment upon them except the power of collective civilization outside that state . . . and the only possibility of establishing real restraint by law seems to remain to give effect to the undoubted will of the vast majority of mankind.

In other words, Mr. Root proposes to establish an international criminal law.

If, then, we must have force as the ultimate sanction to bring the nations before the courts and councils, are there not times when economic pressure will do just as well as force and the nations will not have to resort to the bloody arbitrament of war? Or, if force cannot entirely be dispensed with, why might not some members of the league be permitted to use economic force while the others fight? Let us take up the latter question first.

THERE can be no doubt that if a nation knows that certainly, instantly and concertedly all the other nations will make war against it the minute it begins hostilities, such a nation will not break the peace as long as the force of the league is unquestionably superior to its own force. In other words, the certainty that an overwhelming force will be used means that practically it never will be used. The only conceivable contingency in which the force of the league might not be effective would be in the improbably but not impossibly rare case when the members of the league divide into two nearly equal groups, as the American states did in the Civil War. Such a contingency, tho remote, can, of course, never be absolutely guarded against.

But the real danger of trying to separate economic from military pressure and exerting it independently lies in this fact: If the choice is open as to which course may be pursued, delay

and parleying ensue after the danger has arisen, and that in turn would give the offending nation opportunity to befog the issue with intrigue, with the possibility that either nothing at all would be done, and the guilty nation escape punishment, or else the intrigue would continue until war would become inevitable. On the other hand, if the offending nation knew that no parleying and intrigue could prevent instant military intervention it would behave itself from the beginning and neither injustice nor war would be nearly so likely to ensue.

The League to Enforce Peace, to whom is unquestionably due the credit of bringing the League of Nations idea before the world, has seen these difficulties most clearly. In its Article III as adopted at its meeting at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, June 17, 1915, it said:

> The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war, or commits acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing [to the Court or Council of Conciliation].

SEVERAL of the various American peace organizations, as well as the American Chamber of Commerce, which represent the business life of the United States, have exprest a belief that there is a stage in the proceedings before hostilities are actually reached where economic pressure might advantageously be applied. There are two stages, it is claimed, in which joint intervention of the league might take place, to put pressure upon a recalcitrant nation. The first stage is that in which war is being threatened by one power against a second when an ultimatum might be presented and the mobilization of troops begun. This would be the stage for economic pressure. But once actual hostilities or invasion had ensued the second state would be reached and military pressure automatically applied. The League to Enforce Peace has been willing to accept an amendment granting the value of economic pressure before military pressure, provided military pressure follows the instant hostilities begin. But the probability is that there would not be a sufficiently extended time between the ultimatum and actual hostilities in modern warfare to bring economic pressure into action or to permit pressure to exert any deterrent effect on the nation bent on war. In other words, economic pressure is of more theoretical than practical value, since modern wars begin so suddenly.

In taking up the question of whether all members of the league must invariably furnish their quota of force against the recalcitrant nation, there can be no doubt that if it is necessary it must be done. But as a practical proposition, if all nations exert economic pressure it may be sufficient for certain nations of the league alone to furnish the military force.

When the Hague Court announced its decision in the Venezuela case in 1904 it called upon the United States to see that its decree was carried out. When the allied nations lifted the siege of Peking, only those sent troops who happened to have them in Asia. In the present war, Japan, tho an equal member of the alliance, does not send troops to Europe. In case the United States should enter the present war on the side of the Allies, the Allies might not need our troops any more than they do Japan's. Likewise, if we intervene in Mexico it will not be necessary for other nations of Europe or Asia to send an armada over here to help us. The United States alone is amply able to protect all foreign interests in Mexico with her own forces. The question of how and in what measure the force of the league shall be used is, after all, a practical one to be decided at the time. The only important thing is to have each nation prepared to use its force to the utmost if necessary.

Now, it will be noticed that Article III of the program of the League to Enforce Peace has nothing to say as to whether force shall be used on the part of the league to carry out the decisions of the court and the recommendations of the council. This is a very important matter.

There are apparently four distinct stages in the evolution of the political organization of the world. These are as follows:

First. The creation of the machinery —courts, parliaments and executives— to do the international business.

Second. The agreement to use the machinery.

Third. The agreement to use sanctions, including force, against the nation that goes to war without first using the machinery.

Fourth. The agreement to use sanctions, including force, to carry out the decisions of the courts, councils and legislatures of the league.

It is evident that the world has already reached the first stage. The Hague Conferences are the Parliament of Man and the Hague Court is the germ of the Supreme Court of the world. Tho they are still embryonic institutions they are, nevertheless, the beginning of the legislative and judicial branches of the world government. The beginnings of the world executive are hardly discernible.

The second step most peace advocates are willing to take today. Those pacifists who think that treaties backed by public opinion furnish sufficient sanctions for international law will not go beyond this state, for they argue that to abolish force by force and war by war is a paradox, not realizing that as John A. Hobson has stated, "there is no display of moral force in any act of human conduct which does not make some use of physical force as its instrument." They, however, comprize only a minority of the American peace party.

But the world has not got even to this second state. There is no agreement by which the nations promise to refer their disputes to peaceful investigation, report and decision.

The League to Enforce Peace would evidently take us into the third stage.

Now, altho it is certain that the enforcement of the decisions of courts, legislatures and councils will eventually come, it is doubtful if the nations are yet ready to enter the fourth and final stage in which they will agree to this. It will be difficult enough to get them to enter a Peace League of any kind, and perhaps we must not try to do too much at once. As far as the United States is concerned, it is doubtful if she would enter a league in which any award an international court might make in such a vital matter as the Monroe Doctrine or the right of foreigners to enter our public schools would be enforced. But the United States ought to be willing to enter a league and consent to state her case before the court or council provided she did not have to abide by the decisions and recommendations there made.

IT is evident, therefore, that Article III of the League to Enforce Peace, if carried out, will not necessarily abolish war, but will simply cause delay until the case has been submitted to reason. But the League to Enforce Peace is a real peace measure. For delay pending investigation and adjudication would stop most wars.

In Canada there is an industrial law known as the Investigation Act, by which neither the employers can lock out employees nor employees strike until after an impartial and official investigation of the dispute has been made and the findings published. Then they can strike or lock out if they dare. But the history of this act shows that in the vast majority of instances the findings of the investigation commission have had all the effects of an arbitral decision. In other words, tho neither side agreed to abide by the decision or recommendations they have found it to their interest to do so and thus industrial peace has been brought about in Canada. So may we argue that once the nations take time to present their differences to an impartial court or council, passions will cool and by the time the award or findings are published the nations will be in a mood to live up to them. And besides the history of international arbitration conclusively shows that there is no difficulty in getting nations to live up to recommendations of tribunals after they have once resorted to arbitration. The difficulty is to get them to take their important questions to arbitration.

It is evident, therefore, that while the basis of a League of Peace and its sanctions can be reduced to a very few principles, the working out of these principles into a world constitution would be a labor of constructive statesmanship as great in this day and generation as was the creation of the Constitution of the United States over a century ago.

What a source of pride it must be to every patriotic American that we have a President with the courage, vision and statesmanship to take the lead.

New York City



Underwood & Underwood

COUNT TERAUCHI, PREMIER OF JAPAN

ORIENTAL ACCORD

BY JEREMIAH W. JENKS

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY



Bain

PRESIDENT OF CHINA, LI YUAN-HUNG

WITHOUT leaping to an extreme optimism, American friends of Japan and China have good reason to rejoice over the news cabled from Peking on January 23. The two great Oriental nations have come to an honorable understanding regarding a matter which, at several times during the last five months, threatened to destroy all hope of amicable peace between the people of China and the people of Japan. The Chengchiatung incident is closed on the very reasonable principle of give and take.

Now, this is a victory for peace, for diplomacy as against the sword, for Japanese common sense and good faith and for Chinese toleration, patience and good judgment. America's old friend, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, undoubtedly deserves the chief laurel wreath; but I think he would be the first to bestow the palm upon Baron Hayashi and Marshal Terauchi. All three have done well, as has undoubtedly Viscount Motono, Japan's very capable Minister for Foreign Affairs. Taken in conjunction with the principal speeches on the opening day of the Japanese Diet, the Chengchiatung arrangement offers more than the possibility of a frank and friendly understanding between two nations whose relations are of practical as well as sentimental interest to the American people.

The Chengchiatung affair illustrates the fact that the most trivial incidents often lead to the most serious consequences. A Japanese peddler of "quack" medicines quarreled with a Chinese policeman, and two nations came almost to the verge of war.

Chengchiatung is a Manchuria town of about 22,000 inhabitants. It is close to the border of Mongolia, a little more than twenty miles northwest of Shi-Pingai on the South Manchuria Railway; a key to the Mongolian trade and an important soya bean mart. The people are sturdy, honest and industrious, not much given to politics. In 1915 the imports—cotton goods, kerosene, hardware and salt—were $1,585,000; and the exports—soya beans, kaolin, leather and furs—were $635,000.

As is to be expected, the Japanese and Chinese accounts of the "incident" are very contradictory. It is agreed, however, that whatever occurred happened on August 13, 1916. The Japanese say that on that day a Japanese druggist was insulted and beaten by some Chinese soldiers, while the Chinese allege that one of their local policemen "admonished" "the leader of a Japanese gang of smugglers engaged in furnishing arms to Mongolian bandits." It is important to remember that in addition to a strained local Chino-Japanese situation at that time, China was not yet recovered from the shock of Yuan Shih-kai's death and the rebellion which restored the republic. With this in mind, we may accept as fact the statement that the druggist or peddler appealed to the police sergeant at the newly opened Japanese consulate. This sergeant took the matter to the officer in command of a detachment of Japanese soldiers encamped in the town, who ordered out a squad of twenty men under a youthful lieutenant. The latter, accompanied by the peddler and Japanese police sergeant, forced his way into the Chinese barracks. In the office of the Chinese colonel, a pitched battle began. Blood was spilled. Several Japanese soldiers were killed. The Japanese retired from the barracks, vowing vengeance. The Chinese colonel reported to his superior officer, who "endeavored to straighten out the affair without further trouble."

The lamentable nature of the business was intensified by the fact that a new Japanese minister, Baron Hayashi, was on his way to Peking to endeavor to restore Chino-Japanese friendship which had been sacrificed because of the famous "twenty-one" demands presented by his predecessor, Dr. Hioki, under orders from Tokyo. Baron Hayashi had won his diplomatic spurs in Peking and had many friends in China.

On September 3 the following "demands" and "desires" were presented by Japan to China:

Demands: 1. The reprimand of the commander of the twenty-eighth division, a regiment of which formed the Chinese force engaged in the affair.

2. The dismissal of certain senior officers, and the punishment of the men who actually took part in the fighting.

3. Some form of public apology, including the posting of proclamations in all military centers in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, warning Chinese soldiers and civilians to avoid collision with Japanese peddlers and others.

4. The establishment of Japanese police stations in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

Desires: 1. The appointment of Japanese military advisers to all the military headquarters in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

2. The engagement of Japanese military instructors in all military schools and academies in China.

3. The payment of compensation to the families of the deceased Japanese soldiers.

4. The expression of some form of apology either by the Chinese Government or by the military governor of Mukden.

The demands were delivered by Baron Hayashi to Dr. Chen Chin-tao, at that time sustaining the impossible responsibilities of both Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance. In addition to international and national politics, Dr. Chen had to wrestle with a financial stringency, involving the suspension of specie payments by the government banks, not to speak of other complications. President Li Yuan-hung was laboring night and day to knit China together and make peace between contending political parties. In Japan, in Europe, as well as in China and America, the presentation of these Japanese claims was regarded as a very serious blunder by all save those who seemed bent upon "humbling" China. The *North-China Daily News*, which is the senior and most responsible British newspaper in China, warned the Okuma government that "there was no reason for posting Japanese troops at Chengchiatung."

That was the very root of the matter—the Japanese soldiers were encamped where they had no right to be—they were many miles beyond the railway zone, where guards are allowed under treaty.

The Okuma ministry fell, to be succeeded by the present Terauchi administration. Baron Sakatani and other good Japanese friends of America pointed out at the time that one advantage of the change would be better control of Japanese military forces at points where they might be likely to clash with Chinese forces. The Chengchiatung settlement assured that this promise and the exprest desire to be more considerate in dealing with the Chinese Government, were sincere and could be maintained.

China "has granted the demands for reprimanding and punishing the responsible officers"—that was done immediately after the affair—"and also has agreed to warn Chinese soldiers against incivility in their treatment of Japanese"—that has been done repeatedly during recent years. China also "has granted an indemnity to the Japanese whose case caused the incident."

New York City

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



It is difficult to resist the obvious description, for the "Endurance" was "as idle as a painted ship" for nine long months, from February, 1915, when the floe first caught her, till she was crushed by the ice upheaval in October





Photographs by Frank Hurley, copyright Underwood & Underwood

The men who have told us most about the South Pole: Sir Earnest Shackleton, explorer of the Antarctic region, and Mr. Frank Hurley (at the left), who photographed the expedition. The picture at the left is Patience Camp, where the party spent three months on an ice cake. At the right the halt in Weddell Sea, where the "Endurance" went down

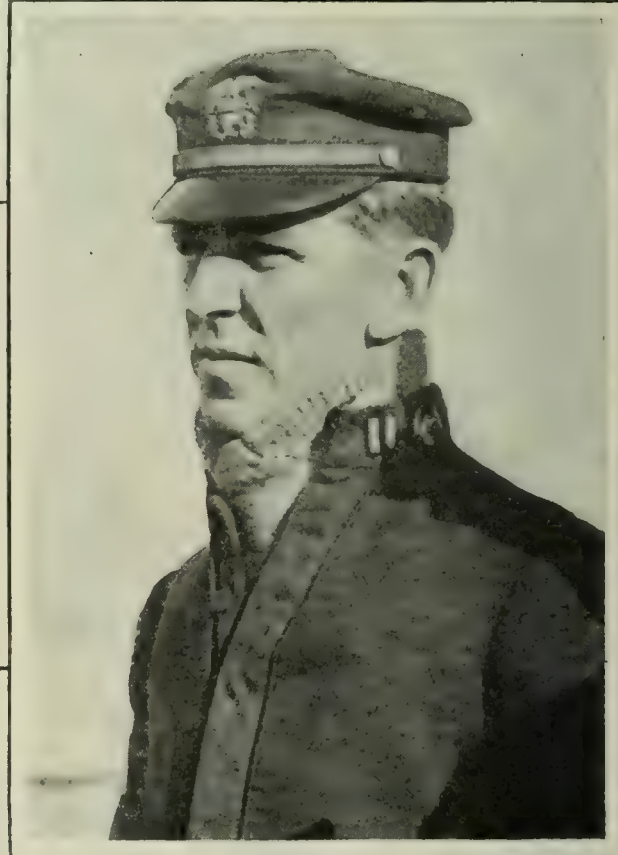


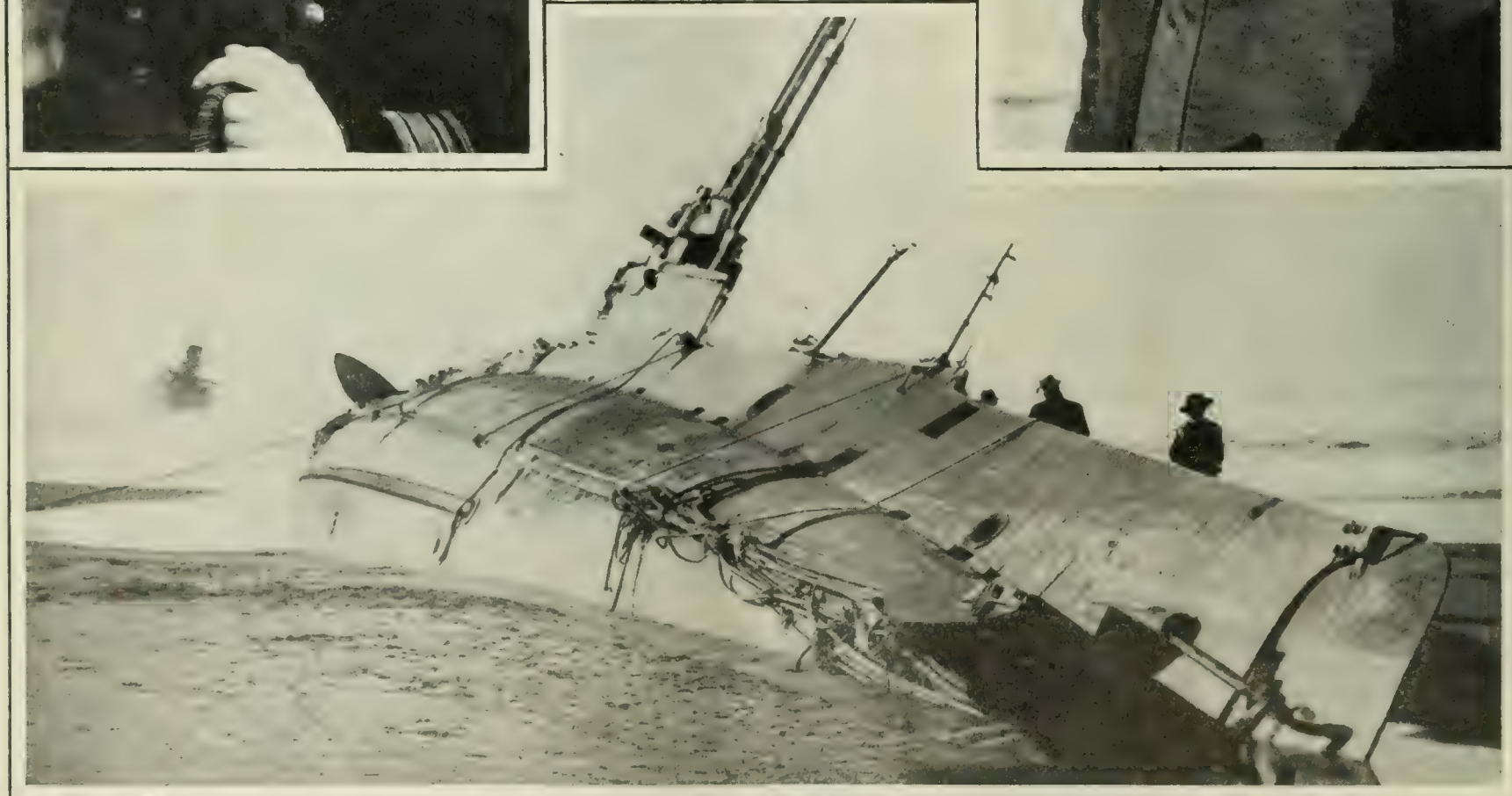


Underwood & Underwood

The rescuers rescued. When the U. S. submarine "H 3" grounded near Eureka, California, the good ship "Milwaukee," also of the U. S. Navy, went to her aid. But the same shoal that trapped the "H 3" caught the "Milwaukee," too, and life boats and breeches buoy were finally gotten out to bring both crews ashore. At the right is Lieut. Newton, commander of the "Milwaukee"

Press Illustrating *© Underwood & Underwood*





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The "H 3" is sinking deeper and deeper into the sand, and the chances of her salvage are doubtful. Farther out is the "Milwaukee," battered by heavy seas. Rear-Admiral Fullam heads the board appointed to investigate the accident



© International Film

Looking into that "Leak"—the House Rules Committee whose inquiry has led to an extended investigation of Wall Street



Propaganda by means of pageants: in Kanesville, Illinois, the festival of King Corn and Queen Alfalfa gave good advice plus entertainment; the National Daylight Saving Convention is converting New York by a tableau "Push it ahead, Sam"

Moulton

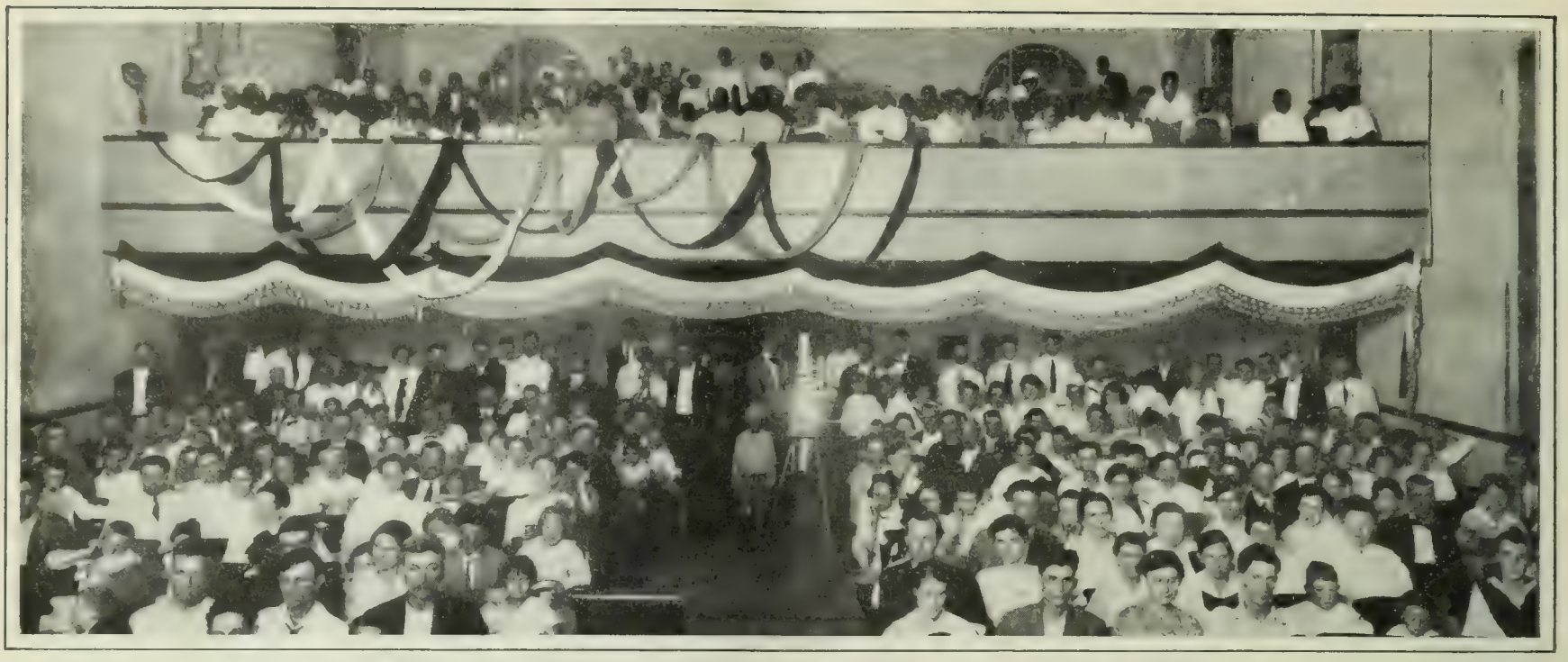


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One exhibit in the first Aeronautics Exposition ever held in this country. It will open in New York on February 8, when seventy-five manufacturers are to show their latest types of aeroplanes, and to discuss the standardization of parts



WHEN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT BRINGS ITS SHOW TO TOWN

THE PICTURE OF HEALTH

BY S. R. WINTERS

"MY old man told me the pictures would move, and I've read about them in the papers, but these are the first I've ever seen."

The speaker was an elderly woman, and her remark was addrest to her neighbor. The two had journeyed six miles from a remote rural district to the township village to see the "pictures" "Hope" and "The Man Who Learned," shown in every rural community of North Carolina by the State Board of Health. The purpose is to carry from the State health office expert knowledge for the man and woman on the farm.

The idea of carrying the agricultural college, and the tested methods of the experiment station to the farm, has become commonplace by reason of its wide application. But it remained for Warren H. Booker, of the bureau of engineering and education of the North Carolina health department, to conceive a plan whereby the propaganda of disease prevention is taken from the laboratory to the rural home, and to stimulate the suggestion for a health department on wheels.

The work is conducted by means of a "Moving Picture Health Car," which travels from community to community. The inexpensiveness and simplicity of the North Carolina health car recommend wide duplication. A delivery truck was designed and constructed at an outlay of $750. In the truck has been placed a complete, separate unit consisting of a four-cylinder, four-cycle gas engine, connected to a three k.w. d.c. generator, having a capacity of fifty amperes and sixty volts. This represented an investment of $360. One hundred feet of stage cable is used to connect the lighting plant with the motion picture machine. The cable is suspended thru a door or window.

The advertising feature to stimulate attendance is novel. The car is placed "on parade," with the curtains unhoisted, for display purposes. A megaphone announces the time and place of the entertainment. The village is usually littered with handbills before the arrival of the car.

The motion picture machine is similar to those in use by traveling motion picture companies. To the machine the board of health has added a number of accessories. A fire extinguisher and a switchboard are attached, the latter device to provide a string of incandescent lights for illuminating the entertainment hall. These lights are attached to a piece of stage cable which stretches from one end of the auditorium to the other and afford a much better lighting system than is common in rural schools. They can be snapped on and off from a switch on the operating table.

The health car is equipt with a camping outfit and cooking utensils for "roughing it" in isolated communities. H. E. Hamilton, a trained machinist, takes care of the car and reports daily to the health office. Roy Tatum, a young college man trained in medical science, is in charge of the lectureship platform. The chief of the State health department has constant generalship over the health tour.

An intensive campaign is conducted in each county, the car having twelve scheduled stops weekly at various points. The picture program remains unchanged for a week. A week later, and again two weeks later, the communities are revisited with complete changes in program. The weekly audiences approximate 8000 men, women and children, and the daily attendance ranges from 450 to 900.

The health exhibit's expenses of operation are $15 daily or $90 weekly. County boards of commissioners and education, as well as private initiative, are sources of support. A guarantee of $90 is required for each county. Johnston County obtained funds from six villages; a private citizen in Alamance County subscribed the full amount; the superintendent of education in Anson County obtained the guarantee from the board of education, and an agricultural society in Rowan County stood sponsor for the $90. Five county fairs subscribed $100 each for a week's engagement.

Typhoid fever, tuberculosis, the fly germ, and diseases traceable to improper care of the teeth are the predominant film-productions flashed on canvas. The propaganda of disease prevention is waged unerringly. A testimonial from a woman in a village where the exhibit was produced suggests the emphatic results achieved:

"The film on the care of the teeth and mouth has increased the sale of toothbrushes, and the fly-screen business will be greatly stimulated since the fly danger film has made the genus fly a thing to be fought to a finish. Another thing of importance is the impression made upon the dairymen who saw the films, 'The Man Who Learned' and 'In His Father's Footsteps.' . . . My experience is broad in North Carolina rural communities, and I find that a lesson learned thru practical demonstration is of greater value than all the literature which is 'never read,' sent out by a beneficent board of health."

The North Carolina motion picture health car is just in its infancy of usefulness. Its development offers an untried field with a wealth of opportunities. Such subjects as agriculture, domestic science, educational topics and even religious and uplift subjects are susceptible to close relationship with these health topics that are being displayed upon the canvas. "I feel that we are just pioneers in this field at this time and that it is only a question of time until something like this will develop," adds the author of this idea —which signifies better rural homes, and a happier and richer country life.

Durham, North Carolina

HOW THE MINIMUM WAGE WORKS

BY W. J. GHENT

AUTHOR OF "MASS AND CLASS," "OUR BENEVOLENT FEUDALISM"

NOW that ten states have passed minimum-wage acts, and several other states have taken preliminary steps toward the same end, the movement has passed from the stage of propaganda to that of definite experiment. Yet the opposition to the legal minimum is still, as it has long been, determined and bitter. A certain class of employers and their retainers are still declaring that it would cause the wholesale displacement of women and girls by men, the sweeping discharge of the less competent workers and the raising of prices of commodities. Mr. Gompers and others of the stand-pat trades union school are still echoing at least two of these assertions (for obvious reasons they have hesitated at affirming the third), and are further asserting that a legal minimum would set a precedent for a legal maximum, and that it would naturally tend by its operation to convert the minimum into a maximum, or at least an average. Finally the Syndicalists, Impossibilists and super-Socialists generally are flouting the minimum wage as a thing too trifling to bother with, since the whole industrial plant of the nation, they contend, might easily be grasped by a vigorous reaching forth of hands. The world, however, turns a deaf ear to these protestants, and goes on with its work.

Most of the new state laws have been in operation too brief a time to furnish convincing evidence. Regarding several of them we have casual and informal reports, tho in the main too meager to serve as a basis of judgment. Some of them, indeed, have not yet even instituted a wage schedule. From Washington, Oregon and Utah, however, we have definite reports which bear directly on these assertions.

SOME ARGUMENTS ANSWERED

THE assertion that a legal minimum wage would cause a wholesale substitution of women and girls by men and boys finds no support in the reports from the three states named. It is based on the assumption that in most occupations males render a better service than females, and that females are employed because they work more cheaply.

Linked with this assumption is another—that there is a probability, in this day, of imposing a legal minimum sufficiently high to attract male labor. There is no such probability. Moreover, it ought not to be necessary to say that there are thousands of occupations for which women are peculiarly fitted and wherein they render a better service than men. The employer is in business for profit, and to win this profit he must furnish the service which best accords with his needs or which the public demands. If the state compels him to pay a higher wage he will pay it, because he can not help himself. He will continue to employ women in the occupations wherein their labor is best.

The assertion that a legal minimum would result in a general "weeding out" of the less competent is almost equally fallacious. The "weeding-out" process could hardly be more rigorously employed than it is today. Employers do not, as a rule, pay wages to more hands than they need. They do not, as a rule, employ incompetent workers. The legal minimum is not likely to cause them to discharge masses of their workers in order to run shorthanded and to miss the harvest of profits. But even if they should attempt to thin out the ranks of their present wage-earners, from what sources would they draw new recruits? Not from the ranks of the army of the unemployed, which, on the whole, comprises the workers least acceptable to the employers. The employer would find small gain in dismissing even the less competent worker, who is familiar with her task, and employing the unfamiliar and untrained worker. The danger of a drastic "weeding-out" is not disclosed either by theory or by the evidence at hand.

WAGE SCALES IN THREE STATES

IN Washington five industries—mercantile establishments, factories, laundries and dye works, business offices and telephone exchanges and telegraph offices—have come under the legal minimum wage. The weekly minimum is $8.90 in factories, $9 in laundries, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges, and $10 in stores and offices. There is also a $6 minimum for minors in all these industries, and a graded minimum for apprentices, beginning at $6 for the shortest period of employment and running to the full minimum on completion of a term of service. There is also a special schedule, at less than $6 weekly, for minor apprentices in millinery and dressmaking and in manicuring and hairdressing.

In Oregon, for experienced adult women, there is a weekly minimum of $8.64 in Portland factories; $9.25 in Portland stores, and $8.25 in general industries thruout the state, and a monthly minimum of $40 in Portland offices. For inexperienced adult women generally there is a weekly minimum of $6, and for girls between sixteen and eighteen, in a wide range of specified occupations, a daily minimum of $1. There is also a special schedule for inexperienced women and girls in millinery and dressmaking at less than $6 weekly.

In Utah the wage scale came into force with the law itself, on March 13, 1913. It calls for a daily minimum for experienced adult women in all occupations of $1.25; for adult learners and apprentices, of 90 cents, and for girls under eighteen, of 75 cents.

The predicted general discharge of women workers has failed to happen. In Oregon, for which we have reports both by the State Bureau and the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, there has been a considerable reduction of working forces, of both sexes, due to the general business depression.

In Utah, according to the Labor Commissioner, "perhaps not more than 5 per cent of the whole number of female employees were discharged because of this law going into effect, and many of those who lost their employment found employment in other like establishments or in other lines."

"There has been no wholesale discharges of women employees," says the Washington report; ". . . there are vastly more women workers in the State of Washington today receiving a living wage than there were two years ago." This, too, be it remembered, under conditions of unusual business depression.

There is no indication of any appreciable displacement of women and girls by men and boys. "The wage determinations," says the Federal report on Oregon, "have not put men in positions vacated by women. The causes operating to decrease the number of women also operated to decrease the number of men, tho to a less degree, as the non-selling male force is not as adjustable as the non-selling female force." In Utah a number of the department stores supplanted cash girls, entitled to $4.50 under the law, with cash boys, who are paid $4; but the practise seems not to have been carried to other enterprises. In Washington there is no indication of such displacement.

MINIMUM OR MAXIMUM?

WAS there any "weeding out" of the less competent? Some of it, perhaps; but nothing that can be called general. In Oregon and Utah the tendency seems rather to have been to give the less competent an increased employment. The provision of a lower wage for minors and apprentices has confessedly caused some abuses of the spirit of the law. In Washington, on the other hand, as shown by the testimony of several employers, the effect of the law has been generally to increase the concern of the employers for the efficiency of their help. More careful training is now given, as the employer understands that unless his apprentice is able to earn, according to his standards, the full minimum which after a time must be paid her, he himself loses.

It is hard to determine upon what ground the argument is made that a legal minimum would tend to become a legal maximum, or even an average rate. In the clothing industry of Victoria, according to recent reports, even the average rate exceeds the fixed minimum by 17.4 per cent for women and

18.8 per cent for men. Maximum wages must thus be very considerably in excess of the minimum. In the mercantile establishments of Washington there has so far admittedly been a slight reduction in average hourly wages of women receiving more than $10 a week. But the number of girls receiving more than $10 a week increased from 1063 to 1250, tho the average wage declined from $15.75 to $14.83. Somewhat similar figures are shown for laundry employees. "There has been no tendency," says the Washington report, "for the minimum wage to become the maximum wage." In Utah, says Governor Haines, the law "has not caused the minimum wage to become very nearly the maximum wage. . . . The situation now is that a much larger number of employees in Utah are drawing a wage in excess of the highest minimum wage than those who are paid the legal wage itself." "Evidently," says the Federal report on Oregon, "the more poorly paid girls have been benefited, while the better paid have not suffered."

It may be conceded that under the operation of the compulsory arbitration law of New Zealand legal wages tend to approximate an average. Under that law arbitration boards fix the wage-rates. These are not "minimum" rates, however, but "fair" rates. The two things are radically different. The data taken into consideration in determining "fair" wages are not the data considered in determining "minimum" wages. Trades-union schedules, prevailing rates, the general state of trade, are the main factors in the former; a decent standard of living the main factor in the latter. A parasitical industry that can not live except by exploiting the most wretched part of the working-class gets no consideration in a determination of a legal minimum. If such an industry can not assure a decent living wage, the decision dooms it to extinction. The legal minimum is thus a provision for maintaining mere physical efficiency. "Fair" wages, on the other hand, are presumed to furnish much more than this. Thus, while there is ample reason why legally determined "fair" wages should tend to an average rate, there is no reason why a legal minimum should so tend.

WAGES AND PRICES

THAT prices of commodities can be advanced to meet increases of wages is an assertion frequently made by employers as well as by radical social theorists. If the assertion is true it must apply quite as well to increases won by the trade-unions as to those compelled by the state. One wonders why any employer so believing should ever have resisted a demand for higher wages. Yet a large part of the history of capitalism has been a record of strikes by workmen for more pay and of consequent resistance by employers. Much of this resistance has been maintained at enormous expense. Much of it has involved the demoralization of a developed working force, the irrecoverable loss of trade and the destruction of property. That employers as a class should have accepted, even courted, these stupendous losses rather than pay higher wages when they could easily have recouped themselves by charging higher prices, would be, if true, one of the marvels of social psychology. But the assertion is wholly ridiculous; and none knows its absurdity better than the average employer. He resists a strike for higher wages because he knows that the increase can not, as a general rule, be taken from the public; because he knows that it means, unless compensated by greater or better production, a decrease of profits for himself or his stockholders. Whatever may be his argument before a legislative committee, his private view of the matter is distorted by no such illusion.

The minimum wage law has not "ruined business." In Victoria, where it has been gradually extended to cover more than 100 trades, employing more than 100,000 persons, the number of factories has increased by 60 per cent, and the number of employees by more than 100 per cent. In the five sweated trades to which it was first applied the number of employees has increased much faster than the population. In Washington, Oregon and Utah it has won the cordial support of enlightened employers. There has been some difficulty in applying it to industries that have to compete with sweatshop products from the East; but the employing class in the main, says the Washington report, "have been following the letter and spirit of the law and aiding greatly in its application." It has raised to a living wage the compensation of 60 per cent of the women workers in the industries of that state to which it has been applied; it has considerably increased the number of women workers at rates higher than the minimum; it has tended toward increased efficiency and vocational training, and it has accomplished these things without any "disturbance of business." The testimony from Utah and Oregon is similar.

AGAINST THE MINIMUM WAGE

YET the campaign against the extension of this humane and wise measure continues—and strange bedfellows it makes! Laborism of a sort, capitalism of another sort, and utopianism of all sorts find a common lodgment. In his opposition to a legal minimum wage and the related demand for a maximum workday, Mr. Gompers is presumed to speak in the name of the whole American Federation of Labor. He admits the establishment, thru pressure by the unions, of a legal maximum workday for miners in several Western states, and concedes that the unions acted "within their rights." The proposal to grant a minimum wage to women, however, he declares, in a recent article, as well as in his testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission, to be "a curb upon the rights, the natural development, and the opportunity for development, of the women employed in the industries of our country." Evidently the women, almost wholly unorganized as they are, should win this good for themselves without the intervention of government. "I am very suspicious," he says in the same article, "of the activities of governmental agencies"—a somewhat puzzling remark in view of the maintenance by the Federation of an active and expensive lobby in Washington and the persistent demands of the Federation, both in Washington and in forty-eight state capitals, for increasing labor legislation. Remembering his Virgil, he says further, "I fear the Greeks even when they bear gifts." The Greeks of the National Civic Federation have for him, however, evidently no terrors; for the union of the two forces in this campaign against the minimum wage is cordial and compact. Nor do those other and more militant Greeks of the National Association of Manufacturers, who represent the extremest antagonism to organized labor, affright him with their gifts. They, also, have joined in the campaign.

AN IMMEDIATE NEED

THUS labor reaction joins with capital—and only the narrower element of capital at that—in opposing the grant by the state to a large part of the working population, without economic or political power to win it for themselves, a decent standard of living. This coalition is supported, moreover, by that increasing element of visionary utopians who demand a whole loaf or no bread. That the securing of a legal minimum for women and minors is but a small achievement, as compared with the seizure by the working class of the whole industrial plant of the nation, may be true enough. Our Impossibilists and Illuminati generally so assert, and they are very likely correct. Only it happens that the one thing is attainable, while the attainability of the other —during at least the present generation—is a matter about which, in spite of the assertions of the theorists, grave doubts persist. Most of our "revolutionary" seers and philosophers, it happens, are persons of means. Some of them have landed property, others incomes from professional services. They can afford to wait.

The beneficiaries of a minimum wage, on the other hand, are women and children upon whom the grind of overtoil and underpay is rigorous and unremitting. They can not afford to wait. Every slightest improvement in their condition means for them some measure of release from insupportable burdens. They cannot obtain this betterment for themselves. Only by general state action can it be achieved.

If the obtaining of these immediate benefits sacrificed or delayed the obtaining of some more sweeping and radical future benefits, there might be some justification for opposing the present movement. But no one can prove any such thing as that; and the assertions of the Impossibilists fall upon deaf ears. A growing sense of the remorseless tragedy of the helpless toilers brings daily increasing strength to the movement for a minimum wage.

Los Angeles, California

CARTOON COMMENT

THE ALLIES AND THE UNITED STATES ON PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE PLAN



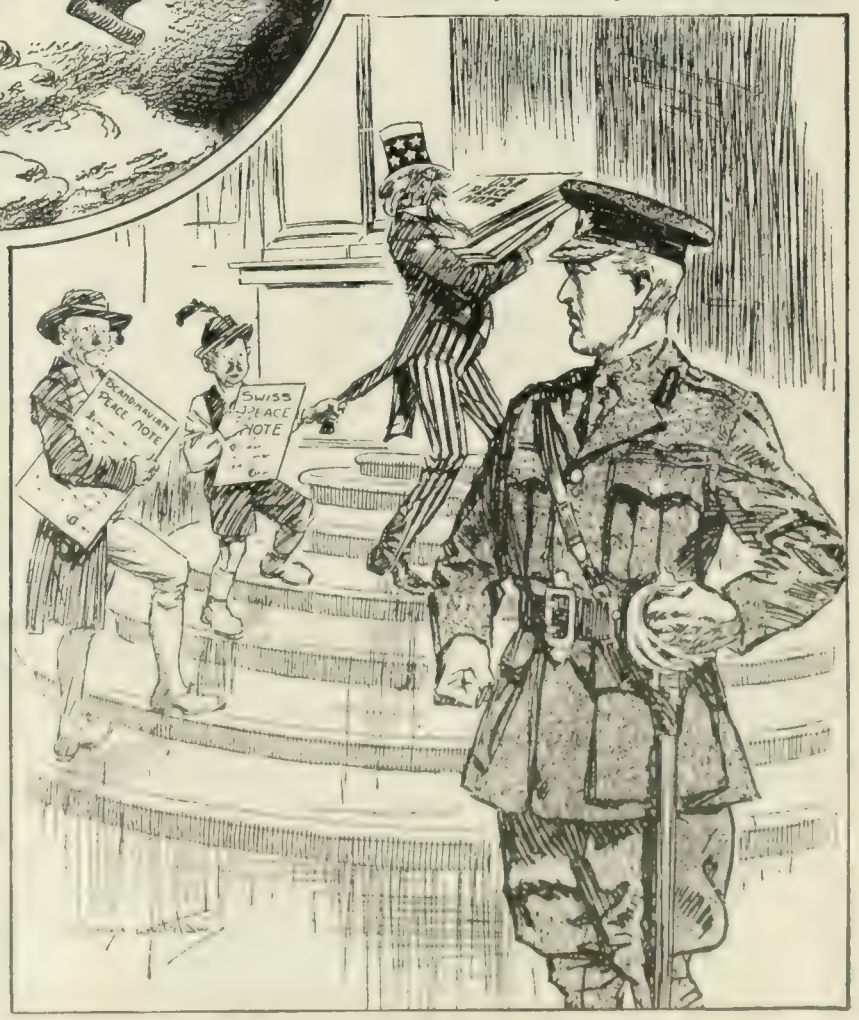
An English answer to the peacemaker's question: "Why don't you let him go? He says he's had enough." *London Opinion* makes the Bobby reply: "E's such a bloomin' liar, sir!" Below, the Italian viewpoint in *Il Numero*. It presents forcefully its suspicions of Uncle Sam's motives



In the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* Nelson Harding has an entertaining sketch of Wilson "Stretching It." Above, the most optimistic comment, drawn by Rollin Kirby for the *New York World*. Belgium asks a question in the last cartoon, "But why didn't you speak up when my country was invaded?"

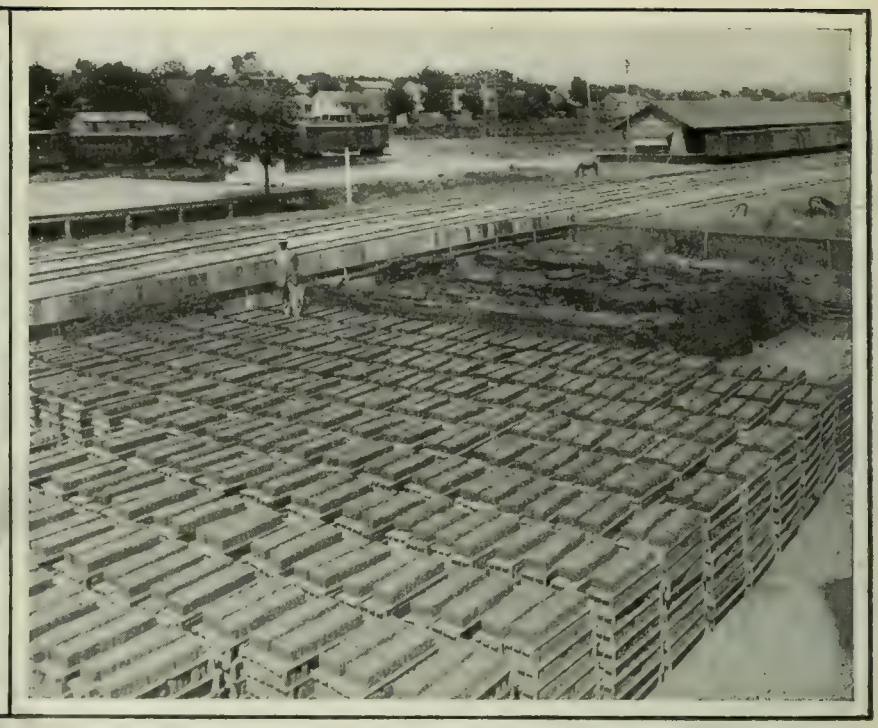








BEFORE
Given: Waste paper, old shoes, rags and house garbage



AND AFTER
Result: Oakoal, the perfect fuel brick

TURNING GARBAGE INTO FUEL

BY ROBERT H. MOULTON

THE next time the coal miners of the United States go on a strike, the people of the city of Austin, Texas, won't care so very much. For Austin has found a way to turn its garbage into fuel—a fuel which burns as long and gives off as much heat as the best bituminous lump coal—and, what is equally important, Austin has at the same time solved the problem of a sanitary system of garbage collection and disposal. This may sound like a fairy tale, but it is perfectly true. All doubters are invited to visit the Texas city, and see the remarkable spectacle of old shoes, hats, paper, rags, straw, manure, house garbage, and a variety of other waste products being thrown into one machine and emerging from another in the shape of a perfect fuel brick, odorless and bearing no resemblance whatever to the original materials. Austin, in fact, has taken the lead in a movement which seems likely to work a new epoch in the garbage problems of the country.

The inventor of the new fuel, which has been named Oakoal because of its similarity to oak wood in burning, is E. L. Culver, a Chicago man. Five years ago Mr. Culver began investigating the possibilities and practicability of commercializing municipal garbage, being moved thereto by the knowledge that the high cost of disposing of such refuse was a serious obstacle to the betterment of a city's health conditions. As a result of a long series of experiments he proved the adaptability of a method of making fuel bricks out of garbage and an experimental plant was erected at Austin. This proved so successful that a plant capable of taking care of the entire waste of the city was built, and it is now running to full capacity each day, turning out fuel bricks which sell at $6.50 per ton. Austin, therefore, instead of paying a big price to have its garbage destroyed, is actually making money out of it, to say nothing of being cleaner and healthier than ever before.

The main ingredients of the fuel bricks are the municipal waste, a carbonaceous material, and a material for disinfecting and waterproofing. All of the combustible matter of municipal waste or any part of it can be used in the manufacture of the fuel—garbage, trash, rubbish, offal, sewage, street debris, trade wastes and manure. It is this organic or decaying matter that is such a danger to the public health and whose riddance has been such a problem to the cities. The second ingredient may be coke, lignite, or coal dust, the latter being best adapted to the purpose. The function of this part is to retard the otherwise too rapid combustion of the raw refuse.

The third ingredient used in the manufacture of the bricks, an agent for deodorizing and waterproofing, is furnished by liquids having an asphaltic base. Tar, water tar (the residue from gas manufacturing plants), the residue from oil refineries, and asphalt are used in this connection. Thus every ingredient of the new fuel is now considered a waste, and one of them for health reasons has been a serious and expensive problem.

The process thru which the materials pass at the Austin plant, while simple, is very interesting. The garbage and trash of the city is delivered at one end of the building, and dumped into a pit from which it is lifted to the second floor by an endless chain. Such articles as boxes, sticks and barrels are dropt thru a chute to the boiler room. The remainder of the garbage and trash is delivered upon a sorting belt, on each side of which people are stationed to remove such articles as have more value as they are received than they would have if manufactured into fuel. Non-combustible matter is also removed. The by-products are sterilized and prepared for sale. The sorting belt conveys the remainder to a disintegrator which breaks up the larger portions. It is then passed on to a pulverizer where it is reduced to the required fineness.

From the pulverizer the material is conveyed to a pulping machine, where hot water and live steam are applied, together with a certain percentage of tar, which acts in conjunction with the hot water and steam as a thoro disinfectant of the product, and also as a deodorizer of the smoke of the fuel while being consumed, as well as a deodorizer of the fuel itself. From the pulping machine the mass is conveyed to a mixer, where coal dust is added.

From the mixer the mass passes on to a brick molding press, which presses the material into two-pound bricks, at the rate of forty a minute. The fuel is then placed on wooden palets to be set aside to mature, and in a few days it is ready for the market.

According to a chemical analysis made by Dr. William B. Philips, of the University of Texas, at Austin, the fuel bricks contain over 12,000 heat units per pound, which is about the same as the best bituminous lump coal. Oak wood has 8000 heat units per pound, so that the garbage fuel is one and one-half times as strong in heat as oak wood.

It seems probable that Austin's success in converting its garbage into fuel will soon be followed by other American cities, even some of those which now dispose of their waste by incineration. While incineration possesses many advantages over dumping, it totally destroys a very valuable product. By the new process, however, a municipal plant for manufacturing the fuel bricks may not only be made self-supporting. but a source of considerable revenue to the city operating it.

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21B

PERMANENT PEACE

PRESIDENT WILSON SPEAKS ON BEHALF OF HUMANITY

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE—On the 18th of December last I addrest an identic note to the governments of the nations now at war requesting them to state, more definitely than they had yet been stated by either group of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own, many of whose most vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy.

The Central Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace.

The Entente Powers have replied much more definitely, and have stated, in general terms, indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees, and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement.

We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concept which must thereafter hold the world at peace. In every discussion of the peace that must end this war it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power, which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again. Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man, must take that for granted.

I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you, as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our Government in those days to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among the nations.

AMERICA'S PART

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their polity and the approved practices of their Government, ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honorable hope that it might in all that it was and did show mankind the way to liberty. They cannot, in honor, withhold the service to which they are now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

That service is nothing less than this: to add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice thruout the world. Such a settlement cannot now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this Government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

The present war must first be ended, but we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged.

We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant, and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterward, when it may be too late.

No covenant of coöperative peace that does not include the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the future safe against war, and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing.

The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American governments, elements consistent with their political faith and the practical conviction which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

I do not mean to say that any American government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected, that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind.

The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this:

Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be not only a balance of power, but a community of power; not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.

Fortunately, we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statesmen of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all, may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY

They imply first of all that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory, upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand.

Only a peace between equals can last; only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right is as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vext questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

The equality of nations, upon which peace must be founded, if it is to last, must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend.

Equality of territory, of resources, there, of course, cannot be; nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But

no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipoises of power.

And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of rights among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property.

I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship, and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

I speak of this not because of any desire to exalt an abstract political principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace, which seem to me clearly indispensable—because I wish frankly to uncover realities. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or the convictions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it, and all the world will sympathize. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquillity of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom, and of right.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling toward a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea. Where this cannot be done by the cession of territory, it can no doubt be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the peace itself. With a right comity of arrangement no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's commerce.

And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the *sine qua non* of peace, equality, and coöperation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto sought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them.

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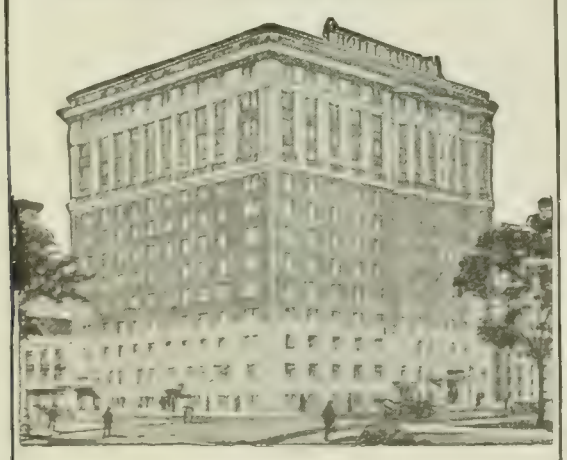
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tercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and of development. It need not be difficult to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an agreement concerning it.

It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the coöperation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe.

And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programs of military preparation. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings and come to stay.

Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderating armies are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained. The statesmen of the world must plan for peace, and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediately and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind.

I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve, and with the utmost explicitness because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high authority among all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great Government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say.

May I not add that I hope and believe that I am, in effect, speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every program of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.

And in holding out the expectation that the people and the Government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such terms as I have named, I speak with the greater boldness and confidence because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfilment rather of all that we have professed or striven for.

I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt

the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world: That no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competition of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose, all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection.

I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty; and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

These are American principles, American policies. We can stand for no others. And they are also the principles and policies of forward-looking men and women everywhere, of every modern nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail.

PEBBLES

Miss Ollie Grooty's pupils acted a playlet called "The Seamstress" at the hall Wednesday afternoon. We thought it was sew sew.—*Walnut (Mo.) Times.*

Dad—My son, the lives of lazy men are not recorded in history or literature, for the benefit of future generations.

Son—How about Rip Van Winkle?—*Cornell Widow.*

Domestic Science Student — Science shows that a man can live on Limburger cheese alone.

Her Father—Well, if he's going to live on that stuff he ought to be kept alone.—*Orange Peel.*

Mimi—You are ze Anzac, ees it not? An' you will teach me to spik ze Australien?

Ze Anzac—Well—er—I think you had better get a trooper to do that. You see—er—I am a chaplain.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

"It is my belief, and I venture to assert it," declared the lecturer, raising his voice, "there isn't a man in this audience who has ever done anything to prevent the destruction of our vast forests."

A rather timid looking man quietly arose in the rear of the hall and said: "I've shot woodpeckers."—*Life.*

The doctor's wife had advertised for a girl to do housework and was showing an applicant over the house. She had been very liberal in her promises of privileges and it looked as tho the two were going to come to an agreement, when the girl suddenly asked:

"Do you do your own stretchin'?"

"Do we do our own what?" asked the puzzled mistress.

"Stretchin'," repeated the girl. "Do you put all the food on the table and stretch for it, or do I have to shuffle it around?"—*New York Times.*

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MOTOR PROGRESS

By John Chapman Hilder

THE New York Shows are over. For six hectic days and nights the world and his wife—and his mother, sisters, cousins, aunts and fiancée—besieged Grand Central Palace. If you will permit me a somewhat weather-beaten expression, "you'd have thought they were giving cars away."

With all its floor space, the Palace seemed painfully like the subway after office hours. In fact more than once I found myself reaching for a strap to hang on from sheer force of habit.

Of course the show was a great success. From a box office point of view it must have been most gratifying. For the benefit of next year's visitors, however, I would like to suggest that the management might do well to put the show on for two weeks instead of one and to sell tickets ahead good for admission on specified dates, limiting the attendance on any one day. It would then be possible for every one to get a good look at all the exhibits. And I am confident that, with half a chance, more people would buy.

The exhibits themselves, so far as I could judge between scrimmages, were even more remarkable than had been expected. Taking them as a whole it seemed to me that the greatest advance was shown in the variety of color schemes available in stock cars, with yellow as the predominating hue. There were a number of reds, blues, grays and greens of various shades, a few in white for show purposes, but fewer dead blacks than have been shown in previous years.

BODY designs showed rather few major changes, but innumerable refinements of detail. Greatest interest centered in the close-coupled four passenger roadsters and the convertible models. Seven, six and five passenger touring cars and two and three passenger roadsters were practically all of conventional type. One seven passenger car at the Palace was a radical departure from current practise in stock bodies, altho somewhat similar designs have been shown by the special body builders and one or two foreign producers.

Sifting down the majority, we find the smooth rounded body, rolled at the top, curved radiator, rounded—and poorly fitted—hood, and crowned fenders much in evidence. Few cars, indeed, among those shown at the Palace departed from these conventional features.

It is really a pity that manufacturers in general have taken so little trouble toward improving the "sit" of the hood. It is a conspicuous part. Probably it meets the eye before any other portion of the car. And yet in most cases it looks as if it had been dropt on from a distance. In nearly every case there is a hiatus between radiator shell and hood and between hood and cowl. These are accentuated by the smoothness of line and could, I believe, be eliminated by the use of moldings.

It would perhaps be a little difficult to produce such moldings under the present system of pressing hoods and cowls out of single pieces of sheet metal, but our engineers have accomplished so many harder things during the past few years that this change is undoubtedly within the realms of possibility.

A NOTICEABLE improvement in practically all models is evident in the increased comfort afforded driver and passengers. Tonneaus are more roomy than before. Upholstery is deeper and more springy. Seats are set at more careful angles, with a view to doing away with that feeling of stiffness that frequently used to assail one after long riding. Designers have succeeded, in most cases, in making you feel you are sitting in the car rather than on it.

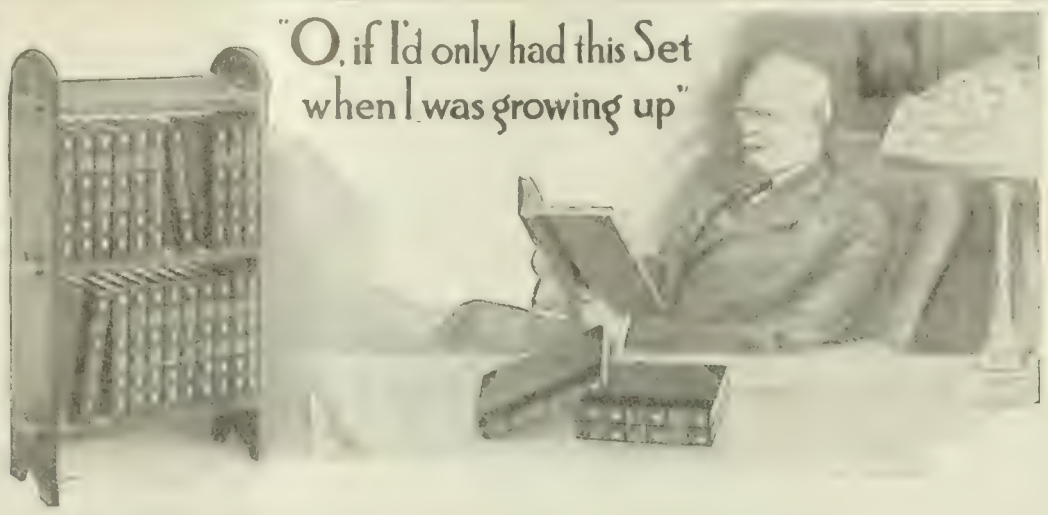
Doors are wider than they were, and nearly all are equipt with curtain holders which open the side curtain flaps like doors and enable you to get in or out when the curtains are in place without being slapped in the face.

In many cars the driver's seat is adjustable so that long or short-legged people may have the pedals within comfortable reach. This feature, coupled with adjustable pedals and conveniently located gear and brake levers, makes the driver's lot happier than ever.

Many models show originality in the location of baggage room and pockets for tools. These latter are to be found in doors, in seat backs, and in drawers that slide out of sight and most of them are equipt with locks operated by the key that opens and closes the ignition circuits. In one car there are seven locks, all controlled by one key. Everything that a light fingered gentleman with facilities for disposing of such loot might be tempted to remove is locked on to the machine, or in it.

Of course, a thief who has an hour or so to spare can quite easily get what he wants regardless of locks. But, fortunately for automobile owners, the average thief is in a hurry and cannot risk being discovered while he takes the time it would require to pick the lock or to tinker with the machinery or to make the necessary electrical connections.

It might be well for owners, however, to have a few duplicate keys made and to keep them in a safe but accessible place. For keys are apt to



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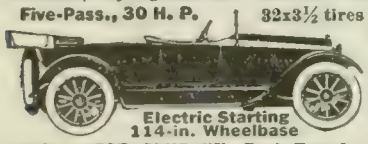
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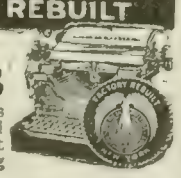
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get lost, and altho it is perfectly easy to start a car and run it quite independent of the electric switch arrangements (this has been proved often by motor thieves) it is a bit troublesome.

An analysis of 188 models of 1917 cars from a mechanical standpoint shows that in the matter of cylinders 85 are sixes, 68 are fours, 26 are eights and 9 twelves. Altho there are more individual models containing six cylinders than four, more fours than sixes are sold, since some of the largest producers turn out fours alone.

Eights are not increasing in number as rapidly as some people expected. Twelves also are at rather a standstill. As a matter of fact the action of two of the most successful makers of high-priced cars in calling attention to their development of the four has had a far reaching effect in the industry and with the public.

REAR springs have been undergoing a change of ratios. The last year has seen a great growth in the use of the cantilever, instead of semi and three-quarter elliptic. Figures this year show that out of 188 models, 66 have semi-elliptic springs, 54 have three-quarter elliptic, 52 have cantilever, 9 full elliptic, and 7 other types.

Figures on clutches show a falling off of the cone type and a gain in the plate and the disc types. In the same 188 models there are 78 equipt with disc clutches, 55 cone, 46 plate, 3 magnetic and 1 multiple disc. With regard to the last two, it must not be thought that there are three cars featuring magnetic clutches. There are really but two.

The 188 models included various chassis of the same make. Also, the multiple disc clutch is found on the one car featuring planetary transmission. No need to tell you that it is a well known car.

At the Automobile Salon held in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor the prices of the cars kept the attendance down to reasonable limits. Formerly the Importers' show, this year but three foreign cars were in evidence, representing England and Italy. Four new American cars made their debut—a very impressive one.

The Astor exhibits were for the most part marvels of mechanical refinement beautifully drest. On the whole, they were well worth the prices charged for them. And I saw some that I consider underpriced.

Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give impartial information about any individual product.—Address Motor Editor, The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, N. Y. C.

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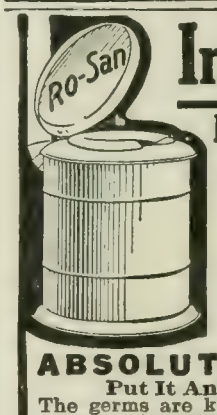
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PEBBLES

"Did the doctor treat you?"
"No, he charged me twenty dollars."—*Widow.*

"Goodness," cried the gas engine to the crank as they became engaged, "what a turn you gave me."—*Widow.*

Bread made of straw flour is now an article of German diet. This is the straw which shows the way the wind blows.—*Passing Show.*

"Y'know Mr. Brown? He's got a lien on that house."
"He was worse than that last night."—*London Opinion.*

He—Is she a widow?
Hee—Or a divorcee?
He Hee—I call her a Peach o' Reno.—*Chapparall.*

The Customer—Have you any more sixteenth century chairs like those I bought from you before?
The Dealer in Genuine Antiques—No, sir, they've stopped making them since the war.—*Le Pêle Mêle.*

"Is this hotel run on the European plan?"
"What do you mean, sir?"
"Furious charges, trouble over borders, and no quarter given."—*Lampoon.*

He left his college with a Ph.D.,
To teach on a cannibal isle,
The chief when he spied him smacked his lips,
And served him up with style.

The dinner o'er, from the ashes rose,
A spectre, weird to relate—
"What is that," cried the chief; and a voice replied:
"'Tis the ghost of the grad-u-ate."
—*Cornell Widow.*

Aunt (severely)—As I glanced into the drawing-room just now I saw the young man's arms round you.
Niece—Yes, Aunty, I was waiting for you to see us. Young men are so scarce nowadays, one can't have too many witnesses!—*Passing Show.*

A boy was visiting another boy, and as they were going to bed the little host knelt to say his prayers.
"I never say my prayers when I am home," said the visitor.
"That's all right," said the other boy. "You better say them here; this is a folding bed."—*Pathfinder.*

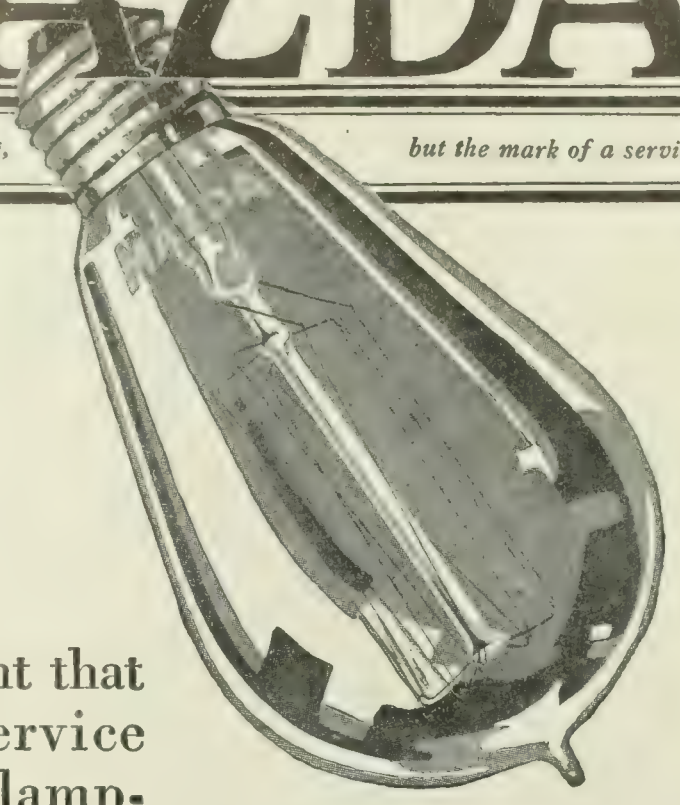
A soldier of the Seventh Illinois, according to Major Brady, was limping around Camp Wilson, down in Texas, with his ankle heavily swathed in bandages. An elderly lady visitor, wishing to be sympathetic, remarked:
"My poor fellow, and you were hurt in the leg!"
"No, ma'am," the soldier boy replied, "I was kicked in the head by a mule, but the bandages slipt."—*Chicago Herald.*

Daughter of Western Farmer—Oh, George, the harvest hands threaten to leave, and papa is away!
Young Foreman—Yes, I know I wired him this morning for instructions
Daughter of Western Farmer—What did he answer?
Young Farmer—He said: "Hold hands till I come."
Daughter of Western Farmer—Well, it means an awful lot of spooning, but I think we can do it, can't we?—*Passing Show.*

The scene was a kinema palace where the Somme battle pictures were being flickered. As the Warwickshires were seen going over the top to the attack, an excited Birmingham man exclaimed triumphantly, "What about your Highland regiments now?" As luck would have it, there was a short, bandy-legged Scot in a kilt within hearing. He flared up, and replied: "What aboot our Hielan' regiments? Why, they are keepin' back the Germans while your men are gettin' their photographs taken."
—*London Opinion.*

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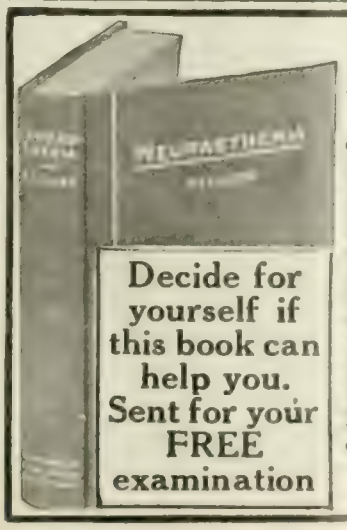
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THE NEW BOOKS

UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS

The Congress of Constructive Patriotism to be held in Washington this month will doubtless put many on inquiry as to our army and navy and all our means of defense. Such a book as *Military and Naval America* will answer well their questions as to ships, guns, organization drill and duty—even as to uniform and pay in the navy, and the like questions as to the army, cavalry, infantry and artillery, and about the Red Cross, the aeroplane service, the bureaus of supplies, docks, medicine, the work of West Point and Annapolis and of military instruction camps; in fact almost every point bearing on our preparation for defense is considered here, as well as the service of the army and navy in time of peace.

The Army War College rightly endorses *The Soldiers' Catechism,* which by questions and answers—something over a thousand—reviews the soldiers duty in camp and field, on guard or fighting, in bayonet practise or on the range, in giving first aid, and in sanitation and caring for his own health. It is a summary of the knowledge essential to good service.

Military and Naval America, by Capt. H. S. Kerrick. $2. *The Soldiers' Catechism,* by Maj. F. C. Bolles and Capts. E. C. Jones and J. S. Upham. Doubleday Page & Co. $1.

CHARTISM

Several times during the last ten or fifteen years gaps in the literature of the history and political science of England have been filled by the work of American scholars. Again American scholars have filled a gap—this time with a series of three books which taken together constitute a full, detailed and discriminating history of the Chartist movement of 1837-1854. All three are issued by the Columbia University Press. That by Frank F. Rosenblatt is a study of the *Chartist Movement in its Social and Economic Aspects*; that of Preston W. Slosson, a history of the *Decline of the Chartist Movement;* and the third, by Harold U. Faulkner, is a study of the attitude of the churches to Chartism, and of the attitude of the Chartists toward the churches, particularly toward the Established Church of England, which in the early days of the Chartist movement was, as a national institution intended primarily for the service of the people, at its lowest ebb.

Mr. Rosenblatt's book covers only two years of the movement; but it is of much interest because of the detail with which it surveys the causes which, briefly stated, were the poverty and social squalor growing out of the industrial era, out of the burden of the Napoleonic wars and out of a political system under which no efforts were made against the exploitation of the working classes.

Mr. Slosson's is much more than a study of the decline of chartism. It really covers the entire movement; and its interest and permanent value are due to its clear exposition of the aim of the Chartists; to its examination of the reasons for their persistent hostility toward the Anti-Corn Law League, of which Bright and Cobden were the leaders; to its singularly complete analysis of the causes which account for the disappearance of the movement; and its survey of the indirect but wide and beneficent results that accrued to the common people of England from the apparently abortive political agitation of 1837-1854. Mr. Slosson's history of Chartism will rank with the best contributions of American scholars to the literature of English political movement in the nineteenth century, and also with many of the best contributions to this literature from the pens of English historians. Mr. Faulkner's book—*Chartism and the Churches*—is a venture into a field that hitherto had been quite unexplored either by English or American writers. Mr. Faulkner has been eminently successful, for he has written a book that is more than a contribution to political history. It is a book that has its value and its obvious lesson for organized Christianity in the United States and Canada as well as in England.

EDWARD PORRITT.

The Chartist Movement in Its Social and Economic Aspects, by F. F. Rosenblatt. $2. *The Decline of the Chartist Movement,* by Preston W. Slosson. $2. *Chartism and the Churches,* by H. U. Faulkner. $1.25. Longmans, Green & Co.

THE WEST UNDER THE BRITISH

In an exhaustive two volume study of *The Mississippi Valley in British Politics,* Clarence Walworth Alvord recounts the various attempts made by the British Government to settle and develop the vast territory between the Appalachian barrier and the Mississippi which came into its hands as a result of the Treaty of Paris in 1769. In the opinion of the author the failure of the British to solve the problem of governing and settling this region was one of the leading causes of the American Revolution, and a far more important one than the riots and patriotic demonstrations in Boston and other cities on the Atlantic coast which bulk so large in our histories. The cause of this failure was the ignorance of the British statesmen of the potential greatness of the western wilderness, an ignorance amusingly illustrated by the remark of William Pitt: "Some are for keeping Canada; some Guadaloupe; who will tell me which I shall be hanged for not keeping?"

After making and abandoning endless schemes for new western colonies under strict royal control and unwisely setting aside large areas as

unregulated Indian reservations, the mother country attempted to settle the question by the Quebec Act of 1774 which satisfied the wishes of the French Canadians, but made the region around the Great Lakes a barrier to the westward expansion of the thirteen colonies and, thereby, permanently alienated their loyalty.

The Mississippi Valley in British Politics, by C. W. Alvord. 2 vols. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co.

VERSE FROM CHINA

Very delicate and gentle is the beauty of the *Chinese Lyrics* of Pai Ta-Shun. They were first printed in Harper's Weekly and have been collected into a slender, silk-bound volume together with ten collotype reproductions of ancient Chinese paintings. The lyrics have the magic of gracious picturing, clear, sweet music and simple, well chosen words. They create for us the emotion and mood of the poet. Almost any of them could be quoted to good advantage. This one is called "Absence."

The Spring seems distant with her jasmine-flowers.
The gaunt bare trees with icicles are drest.
The snowbird in the cryptomeria cowers;
Yet—is Spring far when Spring is in my breast?

And you seem far, too far for eye to see
Your lantern and your lattices apart—
So many moons, so many hundred li—
Yet—are you far when you are in my heart?

Chinese Lyrics, by Pai Ta-Shun. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

THE GREAT WAR

Men, Women and Guns, by "Sapper," is a book of popular stories of life in the English trenches, of heroism and tragedy, of the little ironies and the great futility of war. (G. H. Doran Company, $1.25.)

On the vext question of what happened in Berlin in July, 1914, Baron Beyens is one of the few who can speak with authority, for he was Belgian Minister to Germany when the war broke out. In *Germany Before the War* he gives many personal sidelights on the actors in the great drama. (T. Nelson & Sons, $1.50.)

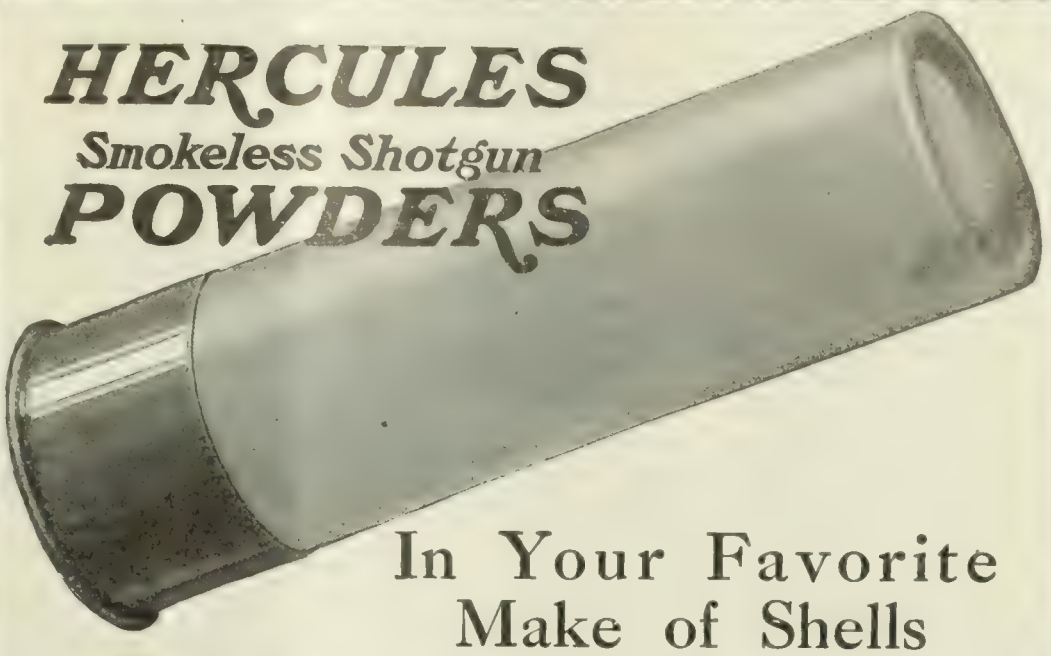
Trenching at Gallipoli, by John Gallishaw, is a record of personal experience which stands out sharply from the mass of such material. It treats of the little known Gallipoli campaign and is written with a startling simplicity and directness. In reading it one feels that one is receiving personal letters from the front. (The Century Company, $1.30.)

There is much well worth reading in *A Visit to Three Fronts*, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. We have previously ventured the opinion that such visits by distinguished authors failed to grasp what one may term, in the words of General Foch, "the divine element, the terrific and passionate human drama." This little volume strikes this note surely and impressively. (G. H. Doran Company, 50 cents.)

With the Flying Squadron, letters of Harold Rosher, give the author's experiences from the beginning of instruction to within a day or two of his death. For thrills the reader will hardly ask more than the raid on the Belgian coast thru a snow-storm, and the flight when chased by a Zepp above and bombarded from below by the guns of Ghent. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

That publishers are sometimes actuated by a purely altruistic motive witness the 316 pages of *A Diary of the Great War*, by Saml. Pepys Junr. It is announced as "An Up-to-date and Amusing History of the Times." If there are minds that re-

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Heroes of the Great War, by G. A. Leash, is a record of the deeds by which British, Australian, Canadian and Indian soldiers have won the Victoria Cross. Among them is "The Immortal Deed of O'Leary." Fortune has singled out O'Leary's exploit for world-wide renown, but in all the others is equal daring and, in some, the finest disregard of personal risk in bringing comrades from out the "jaws of death." (T. Y. Crowell Company, $1.50.)

Meanwhile, by H. L. G., is a collection of private letters "written in days of great sorrow, and directed to a particular case." In parts these letters are deeply psychological, while in others the writer takes a practical view of the present situation in England. He protests that the English hysterical press does not represent faithfully English feeling, and in defending the neutral course taken by the United States discloses an exceptionally well informed knowledge of this country. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.)

NOVELS AND TALES

Percival J. Cooney is a new writer, who gives us, in *The Kinsmen*, a good story of Canadian life in 1837 and of the last chief of the McNabs, a curious but lovable anachronism with a medieval mind. (G. H. Doran Company, $1.50.)

The Secret Trails, by Charles G. D. Roberts, is a collection of novel stories of animals. Lovers of the wilds who must live in cities and cannot follow "the secret trails" by showshoes or canoe will welcome this book on a winter evening. (The Macmillan Company, $1.35.)

The Far Cry, by Henry Milner Rideout, is a wholesome romance of tropical seas for those who do not find it incongruous to let a hero pass thru most of the drama of heroic dying and then pleasantly come to life that there may be a happy ending. (Duffield & Co., $1.25.)

Jitney and the Boys, by Bennet Copplestone, tells the adventure of a father and three lovable sons with their motor car called "Jitney." Eventually the great war claims the eldest son, "Big Peter," whose experiences with "Jitney" have prepared him for sterner things. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.)

Dr. Grenfell's *Tales of the Labrador* give us a sense of the physical and moral stamina of mankind. Tom Marvin's heroic pursuit of the silver-black fox, Kommak's marvelous journey across the floe, and young Jim Wilson's rescue of his father were sturdy adventures and make good stories. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.25.)

The Last Ditch, by Will Levington Comfort, is a story of the two forces struggling together in China, the young China and the old, of the part played in the struggle by a young American, and two passionate and absorbing love affairs. The fine philosophical comment of the sage Rajananda deserves consideration. (G. H. Doran Company, $1.35.)

From An Oregon Ranch, by "Katharine," is an entertaining account of the experiences of two middle-aged couples who sell their city homes and buy ranches in Oregon. Complete ignorance of the ways of life in the country is responsible for piquant adventures with cows, chickens, wood ranges, churns and kerosene lamps. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.)

A life of drudgery strives to be, and becomes, an "Immortal Poem." Simple and sincere and "American" in style and spirit, inevitably with its content, *Belle Jones*, by Allan Meacham, is also a bit "preachy" and "made" in places. It is at once oversentimental, and saved by grim humor, powerful in ending, stark in a Russian way, unoriginal, good, bad and very promising work. (E. P. Dutton & Co., 50 cents.)

In *The Magic of Malaya*, by C. W. Harrison, of the Malay Civil Service, both the atmosphere of this tropical land and native characterization are strongly drawn, while the problems confronting the lone British district ruler present a curious mingling of comedy and tragedy. The chapter on Malacca is of historical value, showing the stern vicissitudes thru which the city has passed in its transfer from native to Portuguese, Dutch, and finally to British possession. (John Lane Company, $1.25.)

THE CHILDREN'S STAGE

A delightful little play is *The Steadfast Princess*, by Cornelia L. Meigs, which took the Drama League prize. The scenes are short, the characters few, the plot not complicated and holding the interest well. (The Macmillan Company, 50 cents.)

Built round a pretty fancy is the *Pipes of Pan*, an uncommonly attractive outdoor masque by Sylvia Sherman. A mortal wanders into the world of tree dryads so bringing the world of mortals into Arcady. Music for the songs follows the text. (Boston: R. G. Badger & Co., $1.)

Marguerite Merington has arranged some *Fairy Tale Plays* from "Bluebeard," "Cinderella" and "Little Red Riding Hood." These have much of Miss Merington's wit and deftness of expression and thereby will perhaps serve better for grown up actors than for children. (Duffield & Co., $1.50.)

Quite beyond the average in ingenuity are the *Fairy Operettas*, arranged by Laura E. Richards. These are in rimes set to popular airs and any youngsters with love for acting and ears for simple music and a kind grown up to play the old tunes can give these short and extremely clever musical plays. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., $1.)

Plays for Home, School and Settlement are in the simplest words and with slight plots. Virginia Olcott has not, as is usual in arranging plays for little children, adapted old tales but has written excellent new plays; a good feature is the careful explanations of the simple costumes with outlines and color diagrams. (Moffat, Yard & Co., $1.)

For use in reading classes and in children's programs, F. W. Dunn has skillfully arranged various fairy tales from Mrs. Ewing and Lewis Carroll, the "Golden River" and the "Pied Piper." Much of the dramatization in *What Shall We Play* was actually done by the boys and girls of the classes for which this work was originally prepared. (The Macmillan Company, 40 cents.)

RELIGION IN PRACTISE

Dr. Jefferson has not been swayed by events. *What the War Is Teaching* is the same courageous, determined, well-grounded peace doctrine which he has long and powerfully preached. (F. H. Revell & Co., $1.)

Under such headings as Grace at Meals, Morning and Evening Prayer, Ozora S. Davis has gathered from writers old and new and from the liturgies, verses and prayers for children to use. *At Mother's Knee* is a useful and beautiful little book. (Abingdon Press, 25 cents.)

There are beautiful prayers among those written especially for the *Book of Family Prayer*, or selected for it from the "Book of Common Worship." A series of readings, Psalms and lessons for every day in the year is also arranged. (Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication, 50 cents.)

The rift between the working classes and the church has given great concern to Christian leaders. Canon W. H. Carnegie seeks for a reconciliation in his *Democracy and Christian Doctrine*, which is an exposition and justification of Anglican Christianity, and a plea for pronounced social leadership on the part of the church. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

Social Evangelism, by Prof. H. F. Ward, defines this new movement directed at the group life of man as well as at individuals, discusses the imperative need of such a gospel and the new methods demanded by the times in which we live. The nature of

the social message and the results that may be expected are subjects treated with enthusiasm and strong conviction. (Missionary Education Movement, 50 cents.)

Is Conscience an Emotion? is answered by Canon Hastings Rashdall in the West Memorial Lectures with a decided negative. The author contends that the demands of conscience are based not merely in moral feelings, but in intellectual value judgments of universal validity. While contending stoutly for the rationalistic position he does not deny elements of truth in the emotional view of ethics (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.)

The relation of the church and state in Episcopal, Presbyterian and Independent forms of organization are reviewed in Archdeacon Cunningham's *Christianity and Politics*, and some of the problems the war has raised are considered in the light of historical developments. The clash between class and national interests, humanitarianism and coercion, Christian democracy and military efficiency are dealt with in a broad, scholarly, yet somewhat undecisive way. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.50.)

VARIOUS VERSE

Henry Newbold's stirring, striking, singing poems are out in the Nelson Shilling Library. These *Collected Poems* are very English, very warlike, very patriotic. (Thomas Nelson & Sons, 50 cents.)

In his collection of *Cowboy Songs*, Prof. John A. Lomax has brought together about 150 native American ballads of the Southwest, the primitive, crude songs of the prairies, the sturdy lays of the cow-puncher and the range rider. Foreword by Colonel Roosevelt. (Sturgis & Walton, $1.50.)

William Rose Benét has written a narrative poem called *The Great White Wall*, which has to do with Timur the Great and his epic deeds, his attack upon the great wall of China and his love for the Princess Yin. Elements of fantasy are happily combined with the epic story. (Yale University Press, $1.)

William Griffith's *Loves and Losses of Pierrot* is a slender book of delicately alluring lyrics finely and gracefully wrought. In them we find tenderness, gaiety, finesse, sorrow and abandon associated with the perennially interesting and charming personalities of Pierrot, Pierrette, Columbine, Harlequin and their friends. (Robert J. Shores, $1.)

Compassion for his countrymen, loving pride in his king, an indissoluble love of his country, the country with "bruised hands," and indignation against "les Boches," find eloquent expression in *New Belgian Poems: Les Trois Rois et Autres Poèmes*, by Emile Cammaerts. The translation has been made by Tita Brand-Cammaerts. (John Lane Company, $1.25.)

Violent *vers libre* and all sorts of metrical experiments are found in *Flashlights*, a volume of poems by Mary Aldis. Much of the work in free verse is excellently done—with vividness and boldness, tho lacking compression. City Sketches are by far the best things in the book. The more old-fashioned verse isn't done nearly so well. (Duffield, $1.25.)

One of the most radical of the Imagistes, D. H. Lawrence—who also writes excellent stories—has collected in *Amores* his more emotional verse: love, sorrow, anxiety, passion, exprest in terms of realism. Sometimes the result is pure poetry, but sometimes the crudity of the phrasing and the abrupt transitions hinder rather than stimulate one's imagination. (B. W. Huebsch, $1.50.)

The Chicago Anthology, a collection of all sorts of verse by modern poets, is assembled in one volume because the poets were all inspired more or less by Chicago. In the case of such poems as Eugene Field's "Little Boy Blue" there is slight evidence of the city's direct inspiration, but many of the poets, Carl Sandburg, Harriet Monroe or Bert Leston Taylor, for example, do reflect the spirit of Chicago. (Chicago: The Roadside Press.)

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The most effective helps for our weaknesses nowadays are often the most simple and safe. Hosts of people have saved themselves from the nuisance of constantly wearing eye-glasses by using this massage (or exercise), so it will probably be well worth your while to at least inform yourself further by writing for the little book which treats the subject so thoroughly.

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Every teacher in school, college or university of Domestic Science, of Sewing, or of Manual Training for girls will be particularly interested in the following announcement of McCALL'S MAGAZINE (used by the Domestic Science classes of Cornell University.)



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MARKET PLACE TALKS

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

CURRENT OFFERINGS OF INVESTMENTS

FOR the information of those of our readers who may have a decided preference for safety of principal and marketability, as well as a reasonable yield, we have made a selection of good bonds from circulars recently issued by the larger bond houses

We have chosen a foreign government bond, an American municipal, a railroad bond, a telephone bond, a traction bond and an industrial bond. All of these bonds are worthy of consideration in their respective classes, the yield ranging from 3.80 per cent to 5.70 per cent. The descriptions, while detailed to some extent, are not as complete as those given on the circulars of the bond houses, but full information can be obtained from any of our advertisers who deal in standard securities.

The selection is particularly attractive in that it forms a widely diversified investment with an average yield of over 5 per cent and at the same time combines safety and easy marketability in each case.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

Two-Year 5½ per cent Secured Loan Convertible Gold Notes.

Interest payable February and August 1st.

These notes are part of an issue of $250,000,000, of which $100,000,000 are one-year notes due February 1, 1918, while the issue referred to amounts to $150,000,000 and is due February 1, 1919. Principal and interest payable in New York in United States gold coin, or in London in sterling at the fixed rate of $486½ to the pound, free of present or future British taxes.

The notes are convertible at the option of the holder at any time before maturity, or (if called for earlier redemption) at any time until the redemption date, into 20-year 5½ per cent bonds to be payable February 1, 1937, and not subject to earlier redemption. They are redeemable at the option of the government as a whole or in part on 30 days' notice from February 1, 1918, to January 31, 1919, at 101 and interest.

The notes are to be secured by pledge with the Bankers' Trust Company of New York of approved securities having an aggregate value of not less than $300,000,000 calculated on the basis of the prevailing market. The securities are divided into two groups consisting (1) of $150,000,000 in securities of American municipalities and corporations, the Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Government, municipal, or provincial securities, etc., and (2) of securities of various South and Central American countries, Japan, Cuba, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, etc., together with Argentine railway and Grand Trunk Railway of Canada securities.

The notes have been offered at 99.07 and interest, at which price the yield is 6 per cent. We consider the notes very desirable, more particularly to form a part of a fairly good size investment.

City of Philadelphia

Improvement 4 per cent Bonds due 1947 and 1967.

Interest payable January and July 1.

These bonds were issued January 1 and are due as follows: $4,550,000 January 1, 1947, and $2,250,000 January 1, 1967. Principal and interest is payable at the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank in Philadelphia. Coupon bonds are in $1,000 denomination while registered bonds may be had in denominations of $100 or multiples, which form is especially attractive for small investors.

The bonds are tax free in Pennsylvania and a legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, etc.; they are eligible to secure postal savings deposits. A particularly attractive feature is that they are absolutely exempt from the operations of the federal income tax and no return need be made of the interest therefrom.

The 1947 maturity has been offered at 103½, to yield 3.80, while the 1967 bonds were offered at 104½, on the same basis.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.

Prior Lien Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds due 1950.

Interest payable January and July 1.

These bonds, of which $25,000,000 are outstanding, are part of an issue which includes $83,069,075 4 per cent bonds. They were issued in the recent reorganization of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company. They are secured by a mortgage on practically the entire property of the company, being a direct lien on 3462 miles of road and a collateral lien on 470 miles additional, subject to $11,612,800 underlying bonds and $6,366,873 equipment trust obligations. The bonds are a first lien on 1470 miles of road.

They are prior in lien to $40,547,818 Cumulative Adjustment Mortgage 6 per cent bonds and $35,192,000 Income Mortgage 6 per cent bonds upon which the full interest was paid for the year ended June 30, 1916. The bonds are also followed by $7,500,000 preferred stock and $50,447,000 common stock. The company's net earnings for the year ended June 30, 1916. are reported as $14,181,327 against $9,331,630 fixed interest charges and rentals.

The bonds are selling at 88½ and interest, at which price the yield is 5.70 per cent. It appears to us that these bonds will sell at a materially higher figure as soon as the St. Louis-San Francisco is firmly established, particularly as current earnings are considerably higher than those for 1916.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Thirty-Year Collateral Trust 5 per cent Bonds

Interest payable June and December 1.

These bonds are dated December 1, 1916, and are due December 1, 1946. The amount authorized and outstanding is $80,000,000 and the bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000. They are redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the company at 105 and interest on any interest date. They are regarded as a legal investment for savings banks in Connecticut.

The bonds are secured by pledge of collateral having a market value of 133 1/3 per cent of the amount of bonds issued and the company has agreed to maintain the margin of 33 1/3 per cent. The collateral consists of stocks of the following important subsidiary telephone and telegraph companies: New England, Southern Bell, New York, Southwestern and Pacific. There is provided a sinking fund amounting to $800,000 yearly for the retirement of bonds by purchase in the open market or by call at 105 and interest.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has paid dividends on its capital stock since 1900 at the average annual rate of 7.85 per cent, the present rate being 8 per cent on over $391,000,000 capital stock. The company is regarded as the best of its class and even its stock is considered a conservative and desirable investment.

The bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and are selling at about 101, to yield 4.95 per cent.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company

First and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.

Interest payable January and July 1.

These bonds are dated January 1, 1913, are due January 1, 1966 and are part of an issue of $160,587,000. They are in denomination of $1,000, are callable at 110 and interest in any amount for the sinking fund or at the option of the company as a whole or in blocks of not less than $500,000.

The bonds are exempt from personal taxes in New York State which makes them particularly desirable for large investors who are residents of that state. They are secured by a first lien, subject to the rights of the City of New York under the lease, upon real estate, power houses, equipment, etc., now owned by the company and also upon the leasehold rights of the company in the existing and proposed subway and elevated traction lines in New York City. The mortgage provides for an annual sinking fund which it is calculated should retire all of the bonds now outstanding before maturity.

The bonds are followed by $35,000,000 capital stock upon which dividends have been paid since 1904. The company has paid at least 8 per cent yearly since

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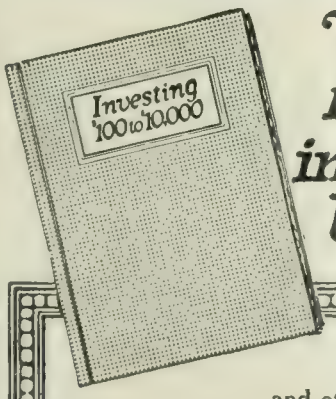
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Many prospective investors and others who have already made their first investments will find this book full of information they have desired.

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It is well known that many of the most substantial fortunes of today are rooted in timber investments of past years. It is a fact that the similar opportunities of today are less frequent, but when they do occur they are as remarkable as they are unusual, and our

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extend to a public wider than our usual clientele the exact advantages (and all of them) which heretofore have accrued to the initiated few. Their desirable new features plus all the usual characteristics of high grade securities are apparently appreciated by discriminative investors who instinctively ignore many conventional investment offerings because of limited or uncertain returns. The legitimate expectations are identical in character with those realized on a large scale of individual investment through James D. Lacey & Company throughout a period of 36 years.

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1906 and is now paying dividends at the rate of 20 per cent.

The bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and are selling around 99 and interest, yielding 5.05 per cent.

United States Rubber Company

First and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.

Interest payable January and July 1.

These bonds are dated January 2, 1917, and are due January 1, 1947. The amount authorized is equal to the amount of capital stock of the company now outstanding, viz.—$97,250,000—while the amount to be issued is $60,000,000. The bonds are in denomination of $100, $500 and $1,000 and are redeemable as a whole on any interest date at 105 and interest after January 1, 1920, upon 90 days' notice.

The issue is to be secured upon the company's properties either by direct mortgage or by deposit of securities. The company provides a yearly sinking fund amounting to 1 per cent of the bonds issued, this sum to be applied by the trustee to the purchase of bonds at not over 105 and interest. However, any unexhausted cash in the sinking fund is to be credited to the company on account of the sinking fund for the next year.

The bonds are followed by $59,629,000 first preferred stock, $458,400 second preferred and $36,000,000 common. The company has paid dividends since 1905 on the first preferred at the rate of 8 per cent per annum and since 1906 on the second preferred at the rate of 6 per cent. It is reported that during the last three years the net earnings applicable to interest on these bonds have averaged over three times the amount so required.

The bonds are selling at 97 and interest, to yield about 5.20 per cent.

INVESTORS' SERVICE

The Independent offers a Service for Investors in which personal attention is given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds.

We cannot, of course, decide for our readers where they should put their savings and ordinarily will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. Neither will we give information on highly speculative oil or mining stocks of doubtful origin, which we advise readers not to purchase.

We ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves.

Readers who request advice on investments should specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, stating if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.

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MEETING

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The stock transfer books will, for the purposes of the special stockholders' meeting, to be held on February 15, 1917, be closed on February 5, 1917, at 3:00 o'clock P. M. and opened on February 16, 1917, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

New York, January 24, 1917.

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STRONGER THAN NAILS

A constantly increasing number of readers has been following the weekly

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

of The Independent.

Many of them are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department, conducted by Mr. W. E. Underwood, to aid them in selecting the right insurance.

Insurance

Conducted by

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A MOST IMPROBABLE THEORY

In a careless moment a man can say or write something out of which may grow, under mature consideration, a problem exceedingly difficult of satisfactory solution. The following observation occurs in the course of an editoral appearing in an insurance paper:

> If fire underwriters knew just when any particular city would be partially or wholly wiped out by fire, they would cancel all the insurance on property in that city just before the disaster was due and let the property owners pocket the loss. Not having the gift of prophecy they have to pocket the loss themselves. All they can do to protect themselves from the consequences of such disaster is to reduce to a minimum the chance of its occurrence.

In all candor, I do not believe that any great fire underwriter would do as this writer predicts. Doubtless, it is a wise provision of nature which keeps us ignorant of future events. It is the moral to be drawn from the episode in the Garden of Eden. Insurance is a coöperative effort in which hundreds of thousands all over the habitable globe are joincd in an effort to protect each other. It is made practicable thru the operation of the law of average. If each contributor pays his just share and that share is adequate, all is well.

Properly organized, equipt and managed fire insurance companies must be prepared to meet the demands on their funds made by conflagrations. If they are not they should not subject themselves to conflagration hazards. Having done so, they would be guilty of a cruel injustice if, possessing prophetic powers, they cancelled their policies immediately preceding the occurrence of a conflagration "and let the property owners pocket the loss."

Fortunately, none of them will ever have to face the temptation, for, as we see every once in a while, a great many of them, so far from being seers, are lacking in that full quality of human judgment to keep them out of areas which, ordinarily normal, do in a moment thru force of circumstances undergo rapid changes, resulting in tremendous damage. Such an opinion as the one I have quoted would reflect little credit on fire underwriters and, as I understand it, little knowledge of the objects for which fire insurance companies exist.

J. D., Titusville, Pa.—As advised on many former occasions in this department, term insurance for a specific purpose, such as the covering a debt or mortgage, or for emergencies, is a splendid convenience. But for regular purposes it is a mistake. My advice to you is to convert the Term policy into an Ordinary Life at the next anniversary or, if you can stand the higher cost, make it a Twenty Payment Life. An endowment at your age would not be as judicious as either of those mentioned.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

87 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Abstract from the Seventy-third Annual Report

For the Year ending December 31, 1916

Gross Assets	$79,095,500.69	
	Increase,	$4,820,520.01
Policy Reserve and other Liabilities,	$73,729,048.31	
	Increase,	$4,574,257.31
Surplus, Massachusetts Standard	$5,366,452.38	
	Increase,	$246,262.70
Received for Premiums . .	$11,067,837.14	
	Increase,	$875,527.79
Total Income	$14,762,030.84	
	Increase,	$1,265,255.33
Payments to Policyholders . .	$7,741,374.52	
	Increase,	$506,503.41
New Insurance Paid-for . .	$44,176,773.00	
	Increase,	$8,120,860.00
Total Insurance in Force . .	$337,404,704.00	
	Increase,	$27,704,733.00

OFFICERS

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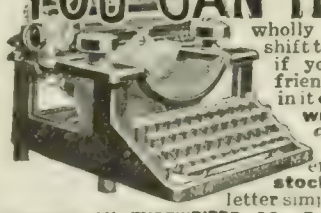
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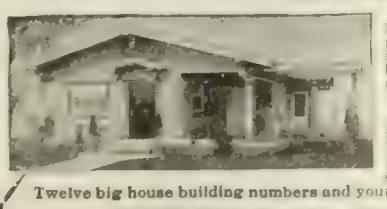
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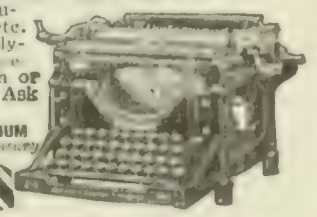
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BOTH SIDES A DEBATE



THE TERMS OF PEACE

RESOLVED, That the proposals of the Allies in their reply to President Wilson should be the basis of the terms of peace which will end the Great War.

ON December 19, 1916, the President of the United States formally requested the belligerent nations to formulate the aims which they were fighting to obtain. The Central Powers replied, suggesting a peace conference but not publicly announcing what would be to them an acceptable treaty of peace. The Entente Allies, on the other hand, objected to the idea of a peace conference at the present time, but announced, in general terms, the aims for which the allied nations were contending. The text of the Allies' note was published in The Independent of January 22, 1917.

This brief was prepared by Preston W. Slosson, Ph.D.

ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. The terms offered by the Allies are just.

A. Influential spokesmen for the Central Powers themselves admit that the German occupation of Belgium and other countries does not justify annexation.

B. The Entente Allies ask for no conquests, but propose only such territorial changes as will liberate nationalities now ruled against their will.

C. The German invasion of Belgium was an unquestionable and admitted violation of international law and special reparation is due that country.

D. Since Austria-Hungary inaugurated the Great War by attacking Serbia and Germany carried the war to western Europe by attacking France and Belgium, the Allies have the right to demand indemnities and guarantees of good conduct from the Central Powers.

E. By ages of misgovernment Turkey has forfeited the right to rule other nationalities. 1. Any peace would be unjust which would leave the remnant of the Armenians under the Turkish yoke.

F. The reunion of Poland and the liberation of the minor nationalities of Austria-Hungary will solve many international problems and be a boon to the peoples concerned.

G. The justice and necessity of guaranteeing all nations against aggression and of securing liberty of economic development to even the smallest are conceded by enlightened statesmen of every belligerent and neutral country. 1. These principles form the basis of President Wilson's recent peace proposals.

II. The terms offered by the Allies will tend to ensure peace for the future.

A. An indecisive war would be the parent of future wars. 1. It would leave unsolved all those national and economic problems which furnish occasions for war. 2. It would have Europe divided into two hostile armed alliances. 3. It would leave a powerful federation of Central Powers to begin a new war of aggression at the first opportunity.

B. Any conquest by the Central Powers would make a lasting peace impossible; it would lead to attempts to regain the lost national territory.

C. The Allies' policy will settle the Polish question. 1. Poland desires not only self-government but national unity; the Allied Powers promise both; the Central Powers do not. 2. A partly independent Poland will seek national unity even by war. 3. Poland is a Slavic nation and its affinities are rather with Russia than Germany.

D. The Allies' policy will settle the Near Eastern question. 1. So long as Turkey controls Russia's only adequate outlet to the world's trade routes Russia will seek expansion by war. 2. The inefficiency of the Turkish Government is a direct invitation to the intrigues of European powers in that part of the world. 3. The establishment of strong Rumanian and Jugo-Slavic (Serb) nations will check Russian and Austrian dreams of expansion in the Balkans.

E. The Allies offer the only means of guaranteeing the world's peace. 1. Without the machinery for enforcing peace suggested in the Allies' note, treaties of arbitration and Hague Conventions become mere "scraps of paper." 2. No such international organization can be established without the coöperation of the Entente Allies, since they possess more than half the armed strength of the world. 3. The victory of the Allies and the coöperation of the United States in carrying out their plans for international organization will mean the creation of an absolutely invincible league of nations.

ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. The terms offered by the Allies are unjust.

A. They are contrary to the principle of nationality. 1. Bohemia and Prussian Poland contain a very large German minority and Alsace-Lorraine would probably vote to remain German since the French element is a minority. The Germans in these countries would resent the imposition of an alien rule. 2. The intended expansion of Serbia, Rumania, Russia and Italy will bring under the rule of these nations many thousands of reluctant Slavic, Magyar and Turkish subjects. 3. They do nothing to relieve the nationalities now subject to the Allies; such as the Irish, the Finns, the Koreans, etc. 4. They enlarge the Balkan states at the expense of Austria-Hungary but do nothing to readjust the flagrantly unjust partition of territory now existing within the Balkan region.

B. They are calculated to ruin the prosperity of the Central Powers. 1. They would cut Austria-Hungary off from the Adriatic coast by taking away her Italian and Slavic territories. 2. The partition of Turkey means the destruction of Germany's most hopeful field for commercial expansion. 3. The loss of Alsace-Lorraine would be a serious blow to many German industries. 4. The Central Powers can never pay the enormous indemnities demanded. 5. No provision is made for indemnifying the Central Powers for what they have suffered in war; for example, in the Russian invasion of East Prussia. 6. No provision is made for the restoration of the equal commercial rights, denied to the Central Powers by the Paris Conference.

C. The proposals for the enforcement of world peace are really proposals for continuing the present anti-German alliance and so preventing future territorial changes after the map of Europe, Asia and Africa has been remodeled in the interest of the Allies.

II. The terms offered by the Allies endanger future peace.

A. A stable peace must not be based on conquest. 1. President Wilson has made a plea for establishing a just peace by common consent without any claim of victory for either side. 2. A defeated Germany will devote all its energies to reconquering a place in the sun. 3. The bitterness engendered by a war of conquest will intensify national feeling and prevent internal reforms.

B. The Allies fail to solve many menacing international problems. 1. The Allies make no mention of colonial adjustments, but the question of overseas expansion is more likely than any other to lead to war. 2. The Allies do not touch upon the Far Eastern question or the control exercized by Japan in China and on the Pacific. 3. The Allies do not state what Russia will annex from Turkey.

C. The program of the Allies means an all-powerful Russia. 1. Russia's enemies, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, will be so weakened that Russia will have nothing to fear from them. 2. Constantinople will probably become a Russian naval base and the Black Sea a Russian lake. 3. All Poland will pass under Russian control, bringing the western boundary of Russia almost to Berlin. 4. Polish autonomy may be withdrawn by Russia at some future time, as Finnish autonomy has been, and the whole Polish territory be Russified. 5. The new nations to be carved out of Turkey or Austro-Hungarian territory will be too weak to stand alone and may be drawn into an alliance with Russia. 6. A powerful Russia will be a danger to peace because Russia has always sought to enlarge its empire wherever possible.

D. The international organization proposed by the Allies is inadequate to guarantee peace. 1. If it were imposed upon the world by a war of conquest it would not have the support of the Central Powers. 2. Neutral nations would not favor a plan which ignored their interests on many points; for instance, the refusal of the Allies to concede the principle of the freedom of the seas. 3. The present alliance of the Entente Powers is for a limited military purpose and it will probably break up after the danger from Germany has passed; it cannot, therefore, be the basis for a permanent league of the nations.

III. The terms offered by the Allies mean a prolongation of the war.

A. Germany will fight to the end before conceding the drastic demands of the Allies.

B. The demands of the Allies cannot be conceded by Turkey or Austria-Hungary because they imply the destruction of these empires.

C. On more equal terms the Great War might be ended now.

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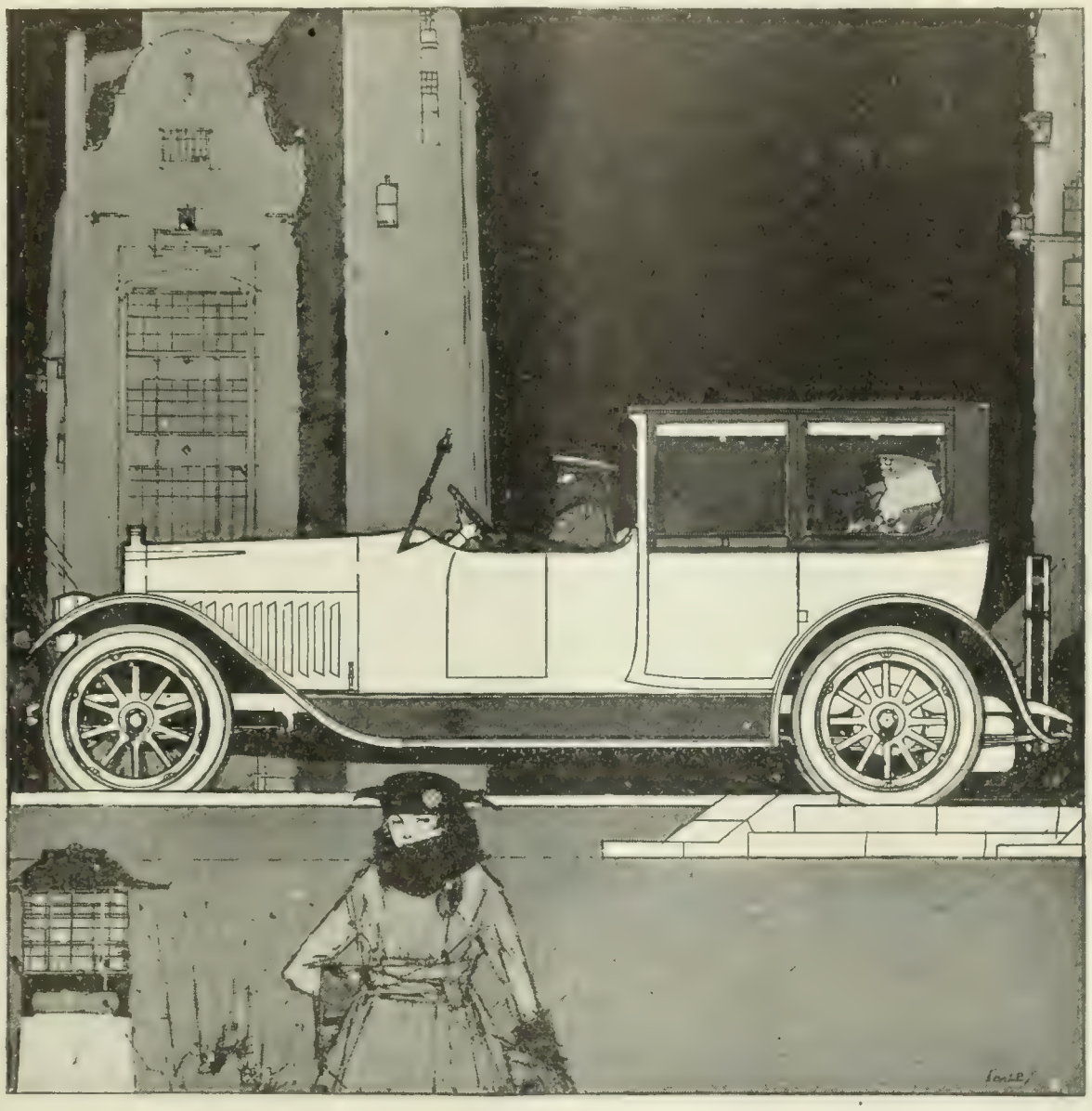
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INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

TO THE TEACHER: Assign one or more of the following questions to every member of your class, making the assignments in such a way that some reports will be made at every recitation in English during the week. The work will be done to best advantage if the reports are made in writing, and if the students bring their copies of The Independent to every recitation in English.

SECTION I. LITERATURE.

The Wife. By Marguerite Wilkinson. Page 268.

1. In what ways is the thought of this poem a product of the times in which we live?
2. In what ways does the poem emphasize noble womanhood?
3. What is meant by being "strong in the clan"?
4. Show the resemblances between the thought of this poem and the thought of Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies."
5. In what way does the poem resemble some of Kipling's poems?
6. How has the poem been made song-like?
7. Select what seems to you the most beautiful line, and tell why you think it beautiful.

De Glory Road. By Clement Wood. Page 258.

8. Point out similarities between this poem and Burns' "Tam o' Shanter."
9. Point out similarities between the poem and Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."
10. What famous authors have written in dialect? What is the reason for writing in dialect?
11. What is meant by "folk-song"? What is the literary importance of "folk-song"?
12. How has this poem been made unusually effective?
13. Compare this poem with "Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heaven," by Mark Twain.

The New Books. Page 270.

14. Point out the elements of poetic beauty in the four lines quoted from Alan Seeger.
15. Tell something concerning the literary work of at least two of the following authors: Thoreau; Henry James; Mrs. Humphrey Ward; Arthur Sherburne Hardy; Lady Gregory.

SECTION II. COMPOSITION.

Not a Blockade, But War. By Ellery C. Stowell. Page 257.

16. Point out means by which this exposition has been made clear.
17. Write a composition on the subject, "When a nation cannot win in a fair fight it had best give in." Use illustrations from the history of past ages.
18. Write a clear exposition of the last paragraph of the article.

A Parade of Privilege. By Alida von Krockow. Page 258.

19. What is the particular point of this article? By what means has this point been emphasized?
20. How did the author make the article interesting?
21. Write an article on your own school life. In the article tell what you think is the purpose of such training as you have been given. Make your article vivid and interesting.

A British Pragmatist. By Edwin E. Slosson. Page 265.

22. Select a few passages that add materially to the interest of the article.
23. Select several sentences that attract attention because of their originality.
24. Write an article concerning one of the most influential students in your school. Try to make your article goodnatured, interesting and original.

Editorial Articles. Pages 246-249.

25. Write an argument for or against the proposition: "Dr. Flexner's plans for a modern school should be supported."
26. Read the article called "Is Your Education Over?" Write a convincing article on the subject: "All people should be interested in current topics."
27. Read "With Malice toward None." Write an editorial article on "The Spirit that Moves the American People."

The Story of the Week. Pages 251-256.

28. Write in a single paragraph a clear explanation based on "The Response of the Nation."
29. Write a paragraph of detail on "Taking Precautions."
30. Write a clear, unprejudiced explanation of the break between the United States and Germany.
31. Write a very short newspaper item on the Costa Rica revolution.
32. Write a single paragraph in which you explain the nature and purpose of a Chamber of Commerce.
33. Write a short editorial article in which you favor or oppose the Immigration Bill.
34. Write two contrasting paragraphs based on "Mexico's New Constitution."
35. Write a clear expression of your opinion concerning the Alien Land Bills.

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

36. Give the derivation and the meaning of the following words in the article on "A Modern School": Conservatives; impious; invoked; impracticable; denounced; prejudiced; tirade; materialism; clerical; esthetics.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL, JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

TO THE TEACHER: The following questions should be given out to students in history, civics or economics classes so as to provide both individual work and opportunities for classroom discussion. The work will be done to the best advantage if the reports are made in writing and if the students bring their copies of The Independent to each recitation.

I. The United States and the Great War—"Not a Blockade, But War," "With Malice Toward None," "The Freedom of the Seas," "United States Breaks with Germany," "Germany's New Naval Policy," etc. Page 257.

A. Look up in a manual on international law (a) the essentials of an effective blockade, (b) limitations on the right of blockade.

B. What, according to the first article above, are the essentials of a blockade? How far does this article agree with the view expressed in the manual which you consulted? How far does the German intention exprest in the note of January 31 conform to the law of blockade?

C. Discuss the last two paragraphs of this article in the light of the President's declaration in Congress, Saturday, February 3.

D. What, in your judgment, are the most striking sentences in the President's Address? Why?

E. The editorial "The Freedom of the Seas" calls attention to a possible difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain. Why does this difference exist? Under what circumstances did it first appear? How was it settled?

F. The news item "United States Breaks with Germany" offers an opportunity for studying diplomatic practice and consular service.

G. Classify the editorial comments under "What the Papers Say," page 263. What seems to you the general attitude toward President Wilson's speech to Congress; in regard to the possibility of war with Germany?

II. The Prussian System—"A Parade of Privilege." Page 258, ff.

A. What do you think of the title of this article? What impression does the author intend to convey?

B. Show how the opening sentence of the article is the key to the entire article.

C. What are the elements of strength and of weakness in the educational system described? Compare this system of education with the one under which you are being educated.

III. A History of Modern Europe—"History That Explains." Page 270.

A. Compare the indicated contents of Professor Hayes's history with the table of contents of the history which you are studying. What topics are discussed in Professor Hayes's book that are omitted in your textbook?

B. Note the next to the last sentence in the review. Write a brief paragraph on two or three of the men and movements referred to.

C. If possible, examine Professor Hayes's book and write a review of your own.

IV. Mediums of Exchange—"Money and War Finance." Page 272 ff.

A. What, according to your textbook, are the essentials of a sound system of currency? What part does money play in exchange? What part does credit play?

B. Comment on the sentence beginning: "The patriotic service of the small capitalists," etc. Find out, if you can, what Scott Nearing's judgment in this matter is.

C. Note the comment which is made in the review of Mr. Noyes, Financial Chapters on the War, upon the financial and economic effect of the war upon America. What do you think of the validity of his judgment?

V. Immigration—"President Vetoes Immigration Bill."

A. Under what provision of the Constitution has Congress the right to pass immigration laws? What are the main provisions of the existing laws?

B. Explain the steps through which the present bill has thus far gone. What further steps are necessary if it is to become a law?

C. What are the chief arguments in favor of the present bill? The arguments against it?

D. Why has Congress so frequently favored legislation similar to this? The presidents opposed it?

VI. Education and the State—"A Modern School."

A. "The American people spend a billion dollars a year on education." What part of this is spent in your community? Describe the machinery which supervises your schools.

B. Who determines what subjects shall be taught in your schools? What do you think of this system?

C. What is the General Education Board referred to in this article? Do you think it ought to carry on such experiments as are here described?

D. Note the men connected with this experiment. What do you know about any of them?



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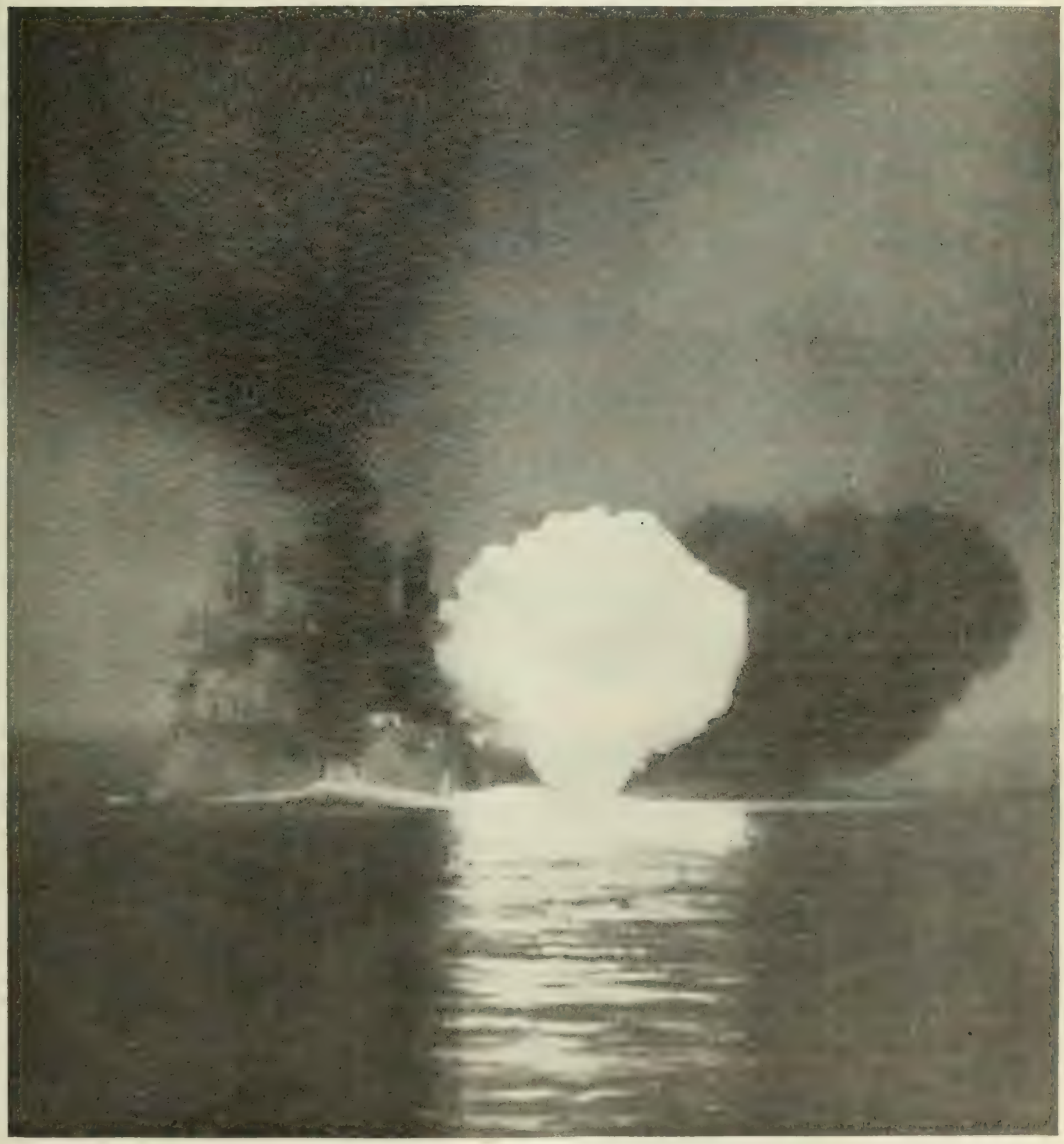
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A Journal of Civilization



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THE ANSWER—IF GERMANY WILLS IT SO

THE SHOT THAT BROKE THE WORLD'S RECORD IN NIGHT FIRING, MADE BY THE "WYOMING," FLAGSHIP OF THE EIGHTH DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET

THE PRESIDENT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

WE do not desire any hostile conflict with the Imperial German Government. We are the sincere friends of the German people, and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the Government which speaks for them. We shall not believe that they are hostile to us unless and until we are obliged to believe it; and we purpose nothing more than the reasonable defense of the undoubted rights of our people. We wish to serve no selfish ends. We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action to the immemorial principles of our people which I have sought to express in my address to the Senate only two weeks ago—seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life. These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of willful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany!

WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE

THE American people stand upon the verge of a terrible adventure. Five times has this land and its people gone down into the shadowy valley of war and trodden in suffering and in fortitude its bitter ways. Unless a miracle happens, once more we shall find our feet set upon that pitiless path.

As we face this stern reality, two questions loom before us:

Why must we do this thing?

And how?

The first question we should answer with our minds and hearts as we cast the die. The other we shall answer with our deeds as we go forward our appointed way. What answers do we make?

God knows we have been slow of entrance to this quarrel. We have been patient till patience seemed to have lost all show of virtue. We have suffered brutal affront after brutal affront. We have added to patience long suffering, to long suffering forbearance, to forbearance self abnegation. But our every effort has been in vain.

It was no single invasion of our rights, no isolated assault upon our honor that brought us to this dread decision. It is not even the cumulating series of wrongs to our national self that is forcing us from the paths of peace. The truth is deeper than this and more portentous.

There is abroad in the world a malignant and menacing spirit that would not let us be. We have sought with full sincerity to hold aloof from the conflict this spirit waged against our neighbors in the world. We have tried, and tried again, to hold the balance even between the contestants in this titanic struggle. But the evil spirit that possesses the leaders of the German Empire would not suffer it to be. Driven by desperation and proud wilfulness it so threatened civilization's very foundations that we had no choice but to end the friendly relations which have continued for one hundred and forty years.

If Germany wills that we shall fight, fight we must. Heavy hearted, for that we know the price that we must pay, but mighty spirited, for that we know the pricelessness of what we fight for, we shall give our hearts and our hands to this cause.

If Germany will not recant we shall endure to the end. We shall strike hands with those who for two years and a half have poured out their blood and treasure in this great cause. We shall give everything that we have and are that the right may prevail. We shall enter upon this terrible adventure with malice toward none, but with an overwhelming hatred of the ruthless and merciless spirit of evil that possesses those we are called upon to fight. God willing, we shall not hold our hand until that demoniac spirit is exorcised from the world.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

THE break with Germany has come as we all anticipated over the question of neutral maritime rights. Germany still professes to be faithful to her historic policy of standing with the United States in defense of the freedom of the seas, but she has belied her words by her ruthless attacks upon the ships of all nations regardless of international law or the dictates of humanity. America has been patient beyond precedent under these outrages, but the threat of an extension of such depredations is unendurable. It is impossible to argue further with Germany. The time has come for action. But since our action, whatever it be, will necessarily bring us into coöperation with England, it is necessary that these two nations come to an understanding, if not an agreement upon this —to us—most vital issue of the war.

Between the United States and England there is now a closer sympathy and a greater desire for mutual coöperation than ever before in the history of the two countries. But sympathy and coöperation are impossible unless they are based upon an understanding of each other's aims and ideals. Under the emotional strain of the war, and when the interests of belligerent and neutral conflict as they frequently do, misunderstandings and misjudgments are hard to avoid, and the press on both sides should make especial efforts to explain the ideals of its own nation and to understand, tho it may not approve, the ideals of the other.

One of the questions over which a serious misunderstanding is most likely to arise is that of the freedom of the seas, because this is something the American people think strongly about and the English people think little about.

The other day we received a letter from a British journalist asking: "What is the meaning of that phrase, 'the freedom of the seas' which the President uses?" Now this is a very creditable inquiry and one that many another British journalist should make, but to an American ear it sounds the same as: "How did your President happen to hit upon that peculiar phrase, 'all men are created equal'?" For the doctrine of maritime liberty was one of our dearest ideals at the foundation of our government and we have stuck to it ever since. We fought England to maintain it a hundred years ago and if now, under much greater provocation, we content ourselves with writing notes of protest, it is not so much because we dread to become an enemy of England as because we would dislike to become an ally of Germany. Our quietude should not be interpreted to mean acquiescence in the unprecedented violations of international law of which both parties have been guilty in this war.

A striking illustration of the difference in the importance attached to this principle in England and America is afforded by the present discussion of peace terms. President Wilson, in his address to the Senate, placed the freedom of the seas in the forefront of the issues of the war. But the Allies, in the somewhat detailed statement of their aims, do not even mention it. Mr. Balfour devotes a large part of his supplementary note to urging the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, a point on which Americans need little convincing, but he fails to say a word about the matter in which America is most vitally concerned.

In the emphasis that President Wilson lays upon this doctrine he is but following in the footsteps of his predecessors from the first. Washington rejoiced when Franklin embodied the principle in the treaty that he negotiated with Prussia in 1785, the treaty which the United States and Germany have now fallen back upon when the Declarations of Paris and London and the two Conventions of The Hague have been swept away.

Franklin hoped to see it adopted by all Europe in his time. In a letter written from Passy, France, in 1780, he says:

> All the internal states of Europe seem at present disposed to change what they have before deemed the law of nations, to wit: That an enemy's property may be taken wherever found, and to establish the rule that free ships make free goods. This rule is itself so reasonable and of a nature to be so beneficial to mankind that I can not but wish it may become general, and I make no doubt but that the Congress will agree to it in as full an extent as France and Spain.

A quotation from another letter written a few days later shows that Franklin held views on the rights of commerce and the desirability of a league to enforce them which we are only now beginning to consider practicable:

> I approve much of the principles of the confederacy of the neutral powers, and am not only for respecting the ships as the house of a friend, tho containing the goods of an enemy, but I even wish, for the sake of humanity, that the law of nations may be further improved by determining that even in time of war all those kinds of people who are employed in procuring subsistence for the species, or in exchanging the necessaries or conveniences of life, which are for the common benefit of mankind, such as husbandmen on their lands, fishermen in their barks, and traders in unarmed vessels, shall be permitted to prosecute their several innocent and useful employments without interruption or molestation, and nothing taken from them, even when wanted by the enemy, but on paying a fair price for the same.

Altho the principle enunciated by Franklin met later with the approval of Russia, Holland and the Scandinavian countries as well as Prussia, it failed of general adoption because of the persistent opposition of England. But the United States has never relinquished the effort to establish it. In 1854 Secretary of State Marcy wrote Mr. Buchanan, our Ambassador to Russia, urging a union of the maritime nations in support of the American doctrine of freedom of neutral commerce and saying:

> In the earliest period of this Republic, attempts were made to procure the recognition of the doctrine that "free ships make free goods" as a principle of international law; but those attempts were unavailing, and up to this time enemies' property on board of a neutral vessel has been held liable to seizure and confiscation. Russia has the merit of having favored the liberal view of this question; France has been willing to concede the doctrine, but Great Britain strenuously resisted. Her maritime ascendency has inclined her to maintain extreme doctrines in regard to belligerent rights.

The latest and most complete formulation of the doctrine is given in the code of maritime neutrality drawn up by Secretary of State Lansing for the American Institute of International Law at the Havana convention, January 22, 1917. This code states in part:

> The commercial blockade, both of the belligerent ports and the maritime zones along belligerent coasts, is formally forbidden, no matter what the means by which the blockade is to be effected. Private property on the open sea is inviolable. Belligerent and neutral merchant vessels may in no case be confiscated, nor sunk, under any pretext whatever. If carrying contraband, this may be confiscated or destroyed by the captor. The right of search is abolished. The official

or private postal correspondence of neutrals or belligerents found in the open sea on board a neutral or enemy vessel is inviolable.

We see by these quotations, one from the beginning of our national life, one from its middle period, and one from the present, that the United States has been stedfast in its determination to have this principle incorporated into international law. It is true that during the Civil War the United States did maintain a strict blockade and did seize private property at sea; but in so doing it was simply following the accepted practise of the times. It is entirely possible for an honest man or an honest nation to take advantage of the laws as they are and at the same time to strive with entire sincerity to have the laws changed. These efforts were apparently meeting with some success before the war, for each successive convention marked some step toward the acceptance and extension of the doctrine. The latest of these conventions, the Declaration of London, went the farthest in limiting contraband and restricting the right of seizure. At the outbreak of the war Germany exprest her willingness to abide by the Declaration of London, but Great Britain refused to accept it as a whole and later repudiated it altogether. Consequently there are no restrictions upon the actions of belligerents, and their depredations upon neutral commerce are worse than they have been for a century. The British seize our ships, cargoes and mails and drag them into their own ports. The Germans sink the ships without warning, cargoes, mails, passengers and all. The German practise is infinitely worse, but the British practise is not easy to bear.

If our British cousins find us unduly sensitive, let them imagine how it would feel if they were in our shoes. Suppose the United States were at war with Argentina and Great Britain were neutral. Suppose an American cruiser captured a British vessel flying the British flag on her way from London to Liverpool in ballast and took her off to New York to be sold as a prize on the ground that some of the stock of the steamer company was owned by Argentinians. Would the British be as patient as the Americans have been under like provocation in the "Hocking," "Genesee" and "Kankakee" cases?

At The Hague conference of 1907 the nations agreed that—

> The postal correspondence of neutrals or belligerents, whatever its official or private character may be, found on high seas on board a neutral or enemy ship, is inviolable.

Yet the British Government intercepts, seizes, opens, reads, censors, detains or confiscates even neutral mails on neutral ships on the high seas between neutral ports. Practically no German periodicals of any kind have been allowed to reach this country since last May. Even the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress are prohibited by the British censorship from getting such papers as the reports of archeological or scientific societies. A large proportion of the despatches of American correspondents in Berlin are not transmitted as written. The London *Times* boasts that the British censors have intercepted checks, drafts and other securities amounting to "considerably over £50,000,000" in the course of transmission by mail when they were suspected to be "for enemy benefit." This of course includes money sent by German-Americans to their dependent or distrest relatives in the old country. It doubtless comprizes many of the dimes and dollars collected from the American public by tags and charity bazars. Here are buried for an indefinite period an unknown number of the checks sent abroad by American banks. Presumably they will be recoverable after the war, but in the meantime their fate is indiscoverable and their interest is lost. Our Government is not merely prevented from transmitting its money orders and registered letters to individuals in Central Europe, but is not allowed by the British Government even to send lists of the money orders that have been despatched so as to ascertain which of these have been lost or confiscated en route.

In the note of May 24, 1916, in which the Secretary of State complains of such violations of international law by England, he says that we "can no longer tolerate the wrongs which the citizens of the United States have suffered and continue to suffer thru these methods." Nevertheless we have tolerated and shall doubtless continue to tolerate these wrongs because we sympathize in the main with the cause for which the Allies are fighting and do not wish to interfere with them. But they should not be surprized or annoyed at our insistence upon the importance of the freedom of the seas, and they should realize our determination that the principle for which we have stood for a hundred and forty years should be *recognized and enforced* thruout the world.

Our position is somewhat the same as it was before 1812. Then America was alternately exasperated by the restrictions imposed upon our commerce by the edicts of Napoleon and the British Orders in Council. Some of our people demanded retaliation on one, some on the other, for there was reason enough for both, but finally the British by seizing the seamen from our own ships turned the scale and war was declared against England. So now we can not approve the conduct of either belligerent foe, both are in violation of what we hold to be right. But while England is merely restricting our shipping, Germany is destroying it with reckless disregard for human lives. That is why, if we go to war, it will unquestionably be with Germany.

A MODERN SCHOOL

THE American people spend a billion dollars a year on education. How much of this money is wasted or ill-spent, how much of the time of the millions of young people undergoing education is wasted or ill-spent nobody can tell because nobody knows. Yet, when somebody proposes to try, at his own expense, to find out if and how schooling can be improved, he is met with a chorus of condemnation from the conservatives. He is curst with the curse of Uzzah, who was smote dead for touching the ark of the Lord. In the opinion of many the American school, just as it stands, is equally sacred. To intimate that it has faults is impious; to attempt to make a better school is a crime which the law is invoked to prevent.

So long as the General Education Board confined itself to giving away a million dollars a year to existing schools and colleges few people found fault with it except those who failed to receive its benefactions. When the board began to study the school system and to suggest improvements it was met by the objection that its suggestions were impracticable. When it announced its intention of doing a little experimenting on its own

hook to see if they were impracticable it is denounced as an enemy of society. Who would have thought that the proposal to try a new kind of training on one or two hundred boys and girls on the East Side of New York City would have aroused such a commotion?

The ignorance and prejudice manifested in some of these criticisms are amazing. Very strangely one of the worst of them appeared in one of the best of newspapers. The *New York Times* devoted a two column editorial to a tirade of which the following is a fair sample:

> This is bread-and-butter education and nothing else. Unblushing materialism finds its crowning triumph in the theory of the Modern School. In the whole plan there is not a spiritual thought, not an idea that rises above the need of finding money for the pocket and food for the belly.

Now the two papers so characterized are well known to all interested, for they are distributed free of charge by the General Education Board of New York City. In the first of these "Changes Needed in American Secondary Education" Ex-President Eliot, of Harvard, devotes a large part of his space to criticism of American education for its neglect of artistic culture and to plans for the cultivation of taste and ethical ideals thru art and literature. Dr. Abraham Flexner, in the second paper, "A Modern School," proposes a curriculum with a fourfold basis, namely science, industry, esthetics, civics, all of which he regards as character-building studies. He would have every boy and girl taught to speak one foreign language, to play upon some musical instrument, and to read more widely in ancient and modern history and literature than is now customary. One of the chief points in which the modern school proposes to deviate from the traditional school is the emphasis it lays upon those features which the editor of the *Times* says are altogether absent from its program. The plan may be impracticable—*quod est demonstrandum*—but it is certainly not sordid.

Both President Eliot and Dr. Flexner have had experience as teachers and as directors of education. The Modern School is to be under the control of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, which has in past years conducted the Horace Mann and Speyers schools as laboratories of educational experimentation to the great benefit of the country. Professor Caldwell, who has been appointed director of the Modern School, comes from the School of Education of the University of Chicago, which is the outgrowth of the pioneer experimental schools started in Chicago by Colonel Parker and Professor Dewey.

There is then a very encouraging prospect that the new school may assist in solving some of the educational problems that now perplex us and so save the effort, time and money now lost thru antiquated methods and misfit types of training. Such experimentation cannot easily be carried on in the public school system because a school of novel type would not fit into the system. Private schools usually cannot undertake it because it involves heavy initial expenditure with no assured return. So we must look for the most part to independent schools like this for that experimentation without which no progress is possible. Our only fear is lest the Modern School be too successful and get stuck in its own groove like some of its predecessors.

IS YOUR EDUCATION OVER?

WE thought we would just inquire, because if it is not you may be interested in the new department that we are starting this week. It is a course of study in current events and contemporary literature. What topics will be taken up for study during the year we cannot say because we do not know, but we can assure the reader that they will be the most momentous in the world and of the greatest interest to everyone. The textbook—well, we will say nothing about that for you have it in your hand.

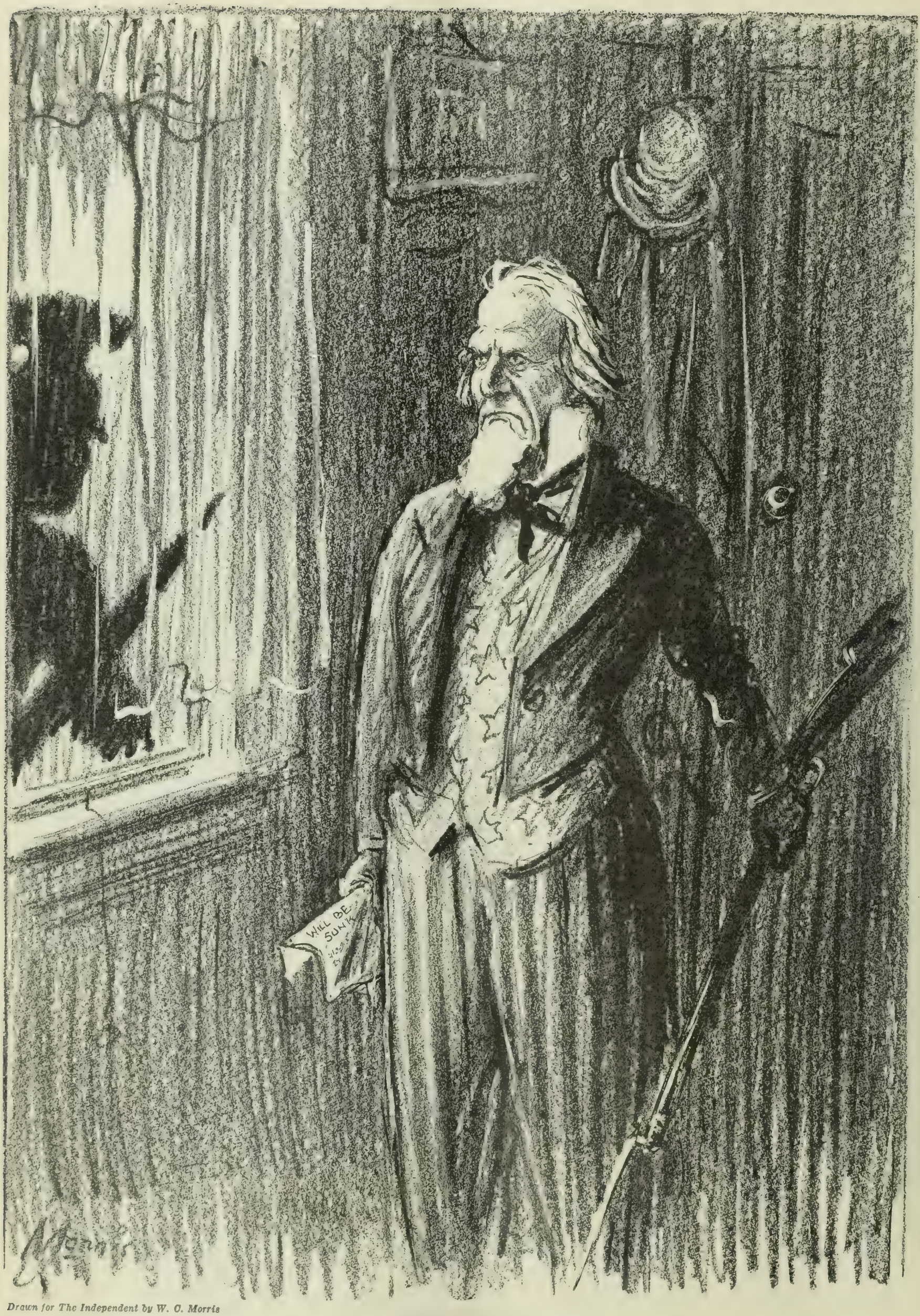
When The Independent began to be used in the class room there came a demand for lesson plans which would call attention to the salient points in the news and articles and would suggest lines of reading and thought. So we have been for the last two years mailing such lists of questions and suggestions every week to the thousands of college and high school teachers who were using The Independent in their classes.

But soon we found that other subscribers of The Independent besides teachers wanted these study plans either for use in clubs and reading circles or for their own personal use. They found that they got more out of the magazine if they looked over the questions prepared and tried to answer some of them. So we have decided to print these lessons on The Independent in The Independent instead of sending them in a separate envelop to such as ask for them. In other words, we have taken the "teacher's key" from his private drawer and put it on the desk so all may use it.

Chesterton says that there are two classes of readers: eager men who want to read a book and tired men who want a book to read. We hope to attract both classes but we confess that we are especially interested in the former, that is, in those who are reading The Independent because it contains something which they want to know. Such readers will want to know if they really do know what they read and we believe that many of them will find it profitable to look over the questions which we publish in the same issue. There will be two such lists; one on history and civics and the other on language and literature, both prepared by competent teachers of these subjects. Of course, no reader will care to take such a quiz every week or to prepare all the exercizes suggested but the habit of refering to it will add greatly to the interest and profit of the magazine.

POT AND KETTLE

THERE is a proverb much heard nowadays that we never could see the sense of; "The pot can't call the kettle black." Why not, we should like to know? The kettle *is* black. It ought to be called black. Who has a better right to speak with confidence about the faults of the kettle than the pot, which has for years hung on the same crane and inhaled the same smoke. Truthfulness is a virtue if smuttiness is a vice. If there is anything that would make the pot seem less sooty in our eyes it is giving us a clear reflection of the image of the kettle. Shall no one point out blackness anywhere unless he knows himself to be speckless? Would the pot rise in our estimation if it followed the custom of its critics and said "The kettle is white, as white as I am?"



Drawn for The Independent by W. O. Morris

THE SHADOW

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Germany's New Naval Policy

On the last day of January the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, delivered to our State Department an announcement that since Germany's proffer of peace negotiations had been rejected by the Allies the German Government "is now compelled to continue the fight for existence, again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal." The full text of the note is published below.

Accompanying this note was a statement of the contemplated military measures at sea. This declares that

From February 1, 1917, sea traffic will be stopped with every available weapon and without further notice in the following blockade zones around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the eastern Mediterranean.

The version of the note transmitted direct from Germany by wireless to Sayville uses the term "barred zones" instead of "blockade zones." The word "blockade" has a well defined meaning in international law and hitherto both Germany and Great Britain have for that reason avoided the use of the word while exercizing and even exceeding the privileges of a blockade.

The barred or blockaded area is delimited on the accompanying map. A free strip twenty miles wide, instead of the customary three miles, is left along the coasts of the neutral countries, Spain and Holland. From the Terschilling Lightship, off the Dutch coast, the line runs north to Utsire Island, thence northwest, passing just above the Shetland Islands, which belong to England, and just below the Faröe Islands, which belong to Denmark. The line then runs out into the Atlantic to a distance about five miles west of Ireland, and so south to a point opposite Cape Finisterre and from there back to France, leaving a free strip twenty miles wide along the northern coast of Spain. Warning is given that "neutral ships navigating these blockade zones do so at their own risk." Time will be given to neutral ships in the blockaded zones to leave and ships on their way to arrive.

Regular American passenger steamers may continue undisturbed if,

(A) The port of destination is Falmouth.

(B) Sailing to or coming from that port course is taken via the Scilly Islands and a point 50 degrees north, 20 degrees west. Along this route no German mines will be laid.

(C) The steamers are marked in the fol-

GERMANY'S NOTE TO THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1917.

Mr. Secretary of State:

Your Excellency was good enough to transmit to the Imperial Government a copy of the message which the President of the United States of America addrest to the Senate on the 22d inst. The Imperial Government has given it the earnest consideration which the President's statements deserve, inspired, as they are, by a deep sentiment of responsibility.

It is highly gratifying to the Imperial Government to ascertain that the main tendencies of this important statement correspond largely to the desires and principles professed by Germany. These principles especially include self-government and equality of rights for all nations. Germany would be sincerely glad if in recognition of this principle countries like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy the benefits of political independence, should now obtain their freedom.

The German people also repudiate all alliances which serve to force the countries into a competition for might and to involve them in a net of selfish intrigues. On the other hand, Germany will gladly coöperate in all efforts to prevent future wars.

The freedom of the seas, being a preliminary condition of the free existence of nations and the peaceful intercourse between them, as well as the open-door for the commerce of all nations, has always formed part of the leading principles of Germany's political program. All the more the Imperial Government regrets that the attitude of her enemies, who are so entirely opposed to peace, makes it impossible for the world at present to bring about the realization of these lofty ideals.

Germany and her allies were ready to enter now into a discussion of peace, and had set down as basis the guarantee of existence, honor, and free development of their peoples. Their aims, as has been expressly stated in the note of December 12, 1916, were not directed toward the destruction or annihilation of their enemies, and were, according to their conviction, perfectly compatible with the rights of the other nations. As to Belgium, for which such warm and cordial sympathy is felt in the United States, the Chancellor had declared only a few weeks previously that its annexation had never formed part of Germany's intentions. The peace to be signed with Belgium was to provide for such conditions in that country, with which Germany desires to maintain friendly neighborly relations, that Belgium should not be used again by Germany's enemies for the purpose of instigating continuous hostile intrigues. Such precautionary measures are all the more necessary, as Germany's enemies have repeatedly stated, not only in speeches delivered by their leading men, but also in the statutes of the Economical Conference in Paris, that it is their intention not to treat Germany as an equal, even after peace has been restored, but to continue their hostile attitude, and especially to wage a systematical economic war against her. The attempt of the four allied powers to bring about peace has failed, owing to the lust of conquest of their enemies, who desired to dictate the conditions of peace. Under the pretense of following the principle of nationality, our enemies have disclosed their real aims in this way, viz.: To dismember and dishonor Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. To the wish of reconciliation they oppose the will of destruction. They desire a fight to the bitter end.

A new situation has thus been created which forces Germany to new decisions. Since two years and a half England is using her naval power for a criminal attempt to force Germany into submission by starvation. In brutal contempt of international law, the group of powers led by England does not only curtail the legitimate trade of their opponents, but they also, by ruthless pressure, compel neutral countries either to altogether forego every trade not agreeable to the Entente Powers or to limit it according to their arbitrary decrees.

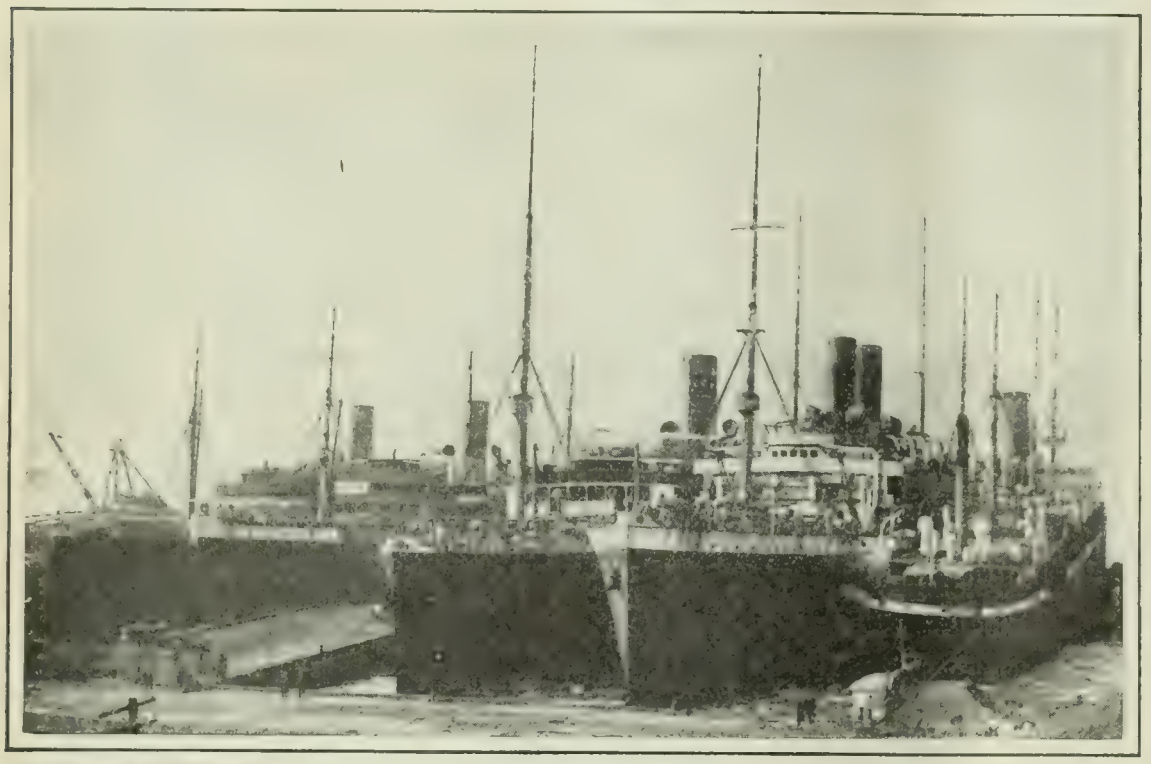
The American Government knows the steps which have been taken to cause England and her allies to return to the rules of international law and to respect the freedom of the seas. The English Government, however, insists upon continuing its war of starvation, which does not at all affect the military power of its opponents, but compels women and children, the sick and the aged, to suffer for their country pains and privations which endanger the vitality of the nation. Thus British tyranny mercilessly increases the sufferings of the world, indifferent to the laws of humanity, indifferent to the protests of the neutrals whom they severely harm, indifferent even to the silent longing for peace among England's own allies. Each day of the terrible struggle causes new destruction, new sufferings. Each day shortening the war will, on both sides, preserve the lives of thousands of brave soldiers and be a benefit to mankind.

The Imperial Government could not justify, before its own conscience, before the German people and before history, the neglect of any means destined to bring about the end of the war. Like the President of the United States, the Imperial Government had hoped to reach this goal by negotiations. After the attempts to come to an understanding with the Entente Powers have been answered by the latter with the announcement of an intensified continuation of the war, the Imperial Government—in order to serve the welfare of mankind in a higher sense and not to wrong its own people—is now compelled to continue the fight for existence, again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal.

Sincerely trusting that the people and the Government of the United States will understand the motives for this decision and its necessity, the Imperial Government hopes that the United States may view the new situation from the lofty hights of impartiality, and assist, on their part, to prevent further misery and unavoidable sacrifice of human life.

Enclosing two memoranda regarding the details of the contemplated military measures at sea, I remain, etc.,

J. BERNSTORFF.



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THOSE INTERNED LINERS

The neutrality squad has been doubled and closer inspections made of the interned German liners at New York, the "Prinz Joachim," "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," "König Wilhelm II," "Hamburg" and "Allemania." The "Allemania" is pointed seaward and has been coaling up

lowing way, which must not be allowed to other vessels in American ports: On ship's hull and superstructure three vertical stripes one meter wide each to be painted alternately white and red. Each mast should show a large flag checkered white and red, and the stern the American national flag. Care should be taken that, during dark, national flag and painted marks are easily recognizable from a distance, and that the boats are well lighted thruout.

(D) One steamer a week sails in each direction with arrival at Falmouth on Sunday and departure from Falmouth on Wednesday.

(E) United States Government guarantees that no contraband (according to German contraband list) is carried by those steamers.

In the Mediterranean, according to the German note, the sea remains open to neutral ships west of Minorca. From here a free lane twenty miles wide runs eastward thru the middle of the Mediterranean and turns north to Greece. This allows access to Greece, which tho occupied by the Allied troops, is still nominally neutral and so could not legally be blockaded.

Hospital Ships Besides declaring a wide war zone about the British Isles, the German Government on the same date announced that even hospital ships passing between France and England would not be exempt in the area bounded by a line drawn from Flamborough Head on the east coast of England to Terschelling on the Dutch coast and a line drawn from Land's End in Wales to Ushant in France, near Brest. This covers the English Channel, Dover Strait and the southern part of the North Sea.

In explanation of this action the German Government alleges that it has "convincing evidence in hand that hostile hospital ships frequently are misused for the transportation of ammunition and troops. The Government has communicated these proofs to the British and French Governments by diplomatic means." Hospital ships will be allowed to pass between the Continent and the British Isles outside of these limits.

The evidence handed to the American and other neutral embassies at Berlin for transmission to Great Britain includes twenty-three affidavits and statements of eye-witnesses as to the misuse of hospital ships, among them the "Britannic" and "Aquitania." It is also alleged that the British captured and sold a German hospital ship while cruising in the North Sea picking up survivors and that Russia has announced that she will not respect Turkish or Bulgarian hospital ships in the Black Sea.

The British Government declares that it has received no such communications and emphatically denies that British hospital ships have been used for munitions or troops or in any other way contrary to the Hague Convention. Warning is given that if the German threat is carried out reprisals will immediately be taken by the British authorities concerned.

A Second German Note In delivering the note which we publish in full elsewhere and the memorandum outlining the war zone, Count von Bernstorff added another memorandum giving the reason for Germany's action as follows:

After bluntly refusing Germany's peace offer the Entente Powers stated in their note addrest to the American Government that they are determined to continue the war in order to deprive Germany of German provinces in the west and east, to destroy Austria-Hungary and to annihilate Turkey. In waging war with such aims the Entente Allies are violating all rules of international law, as they prevent the legitimate trade of neutrals with the Central Powers, and of the neutrals among themselves.

Germany has so far not made unrestricted use of the weapon which she possesses in her submarines. Since the Entente Powers, however, have made it impossible to come to an understanding based upon equality of rights of all nations, as proposed by the Central Powers, and have instead declared only such a peace to be possible which shall be dictated by the Entente Allies and shall result in the destruction and the humiliation of the Central Powers, Germany is unable further to forego the full use of her submarines.

The Imperial Government, therefore, does not doubt that the Government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the Entente Allies' brutal methods of war and by their determination to destroy the Central Powers, and that the Government of the United States will further realize that the now openly disclosed intention of the Entente Allies gives back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addrest to the Government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

The note referred to will be found in The Independent of May 15. In this communication the German Government promised not to sink merchant vessels without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance." But this was coupled with a complaint of Great Britain's violation of the freedom of the seas and the expression of expectation that the United States will insist upon British compliance with the rules of international warfare as laid down in the American notes to Great Britain. The final paragraph of the note of May 4, 1916, states that the German promise to abstain from attacks on merchant vessels is conditional upon getting such concessions from England:

Should steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires, to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German Government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.

In acknowledging the receipt of this note of May 4, the American Government refused to accept this condition or to make its negotiations with Germany in any way dependent upon its negotiations with England.

Count von Bernstorff in his note of January 31, 1916, says further that under the circumstances Germany "will meet the illegal measures of her ene-

THE GREAT WAR

January 29—Cold weather stops the fighting in Rumania. British gain 300 yards on Tigris.

January 30—Russians take 2000 prisoners on border of Bukovina. Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, new Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, reaches America.

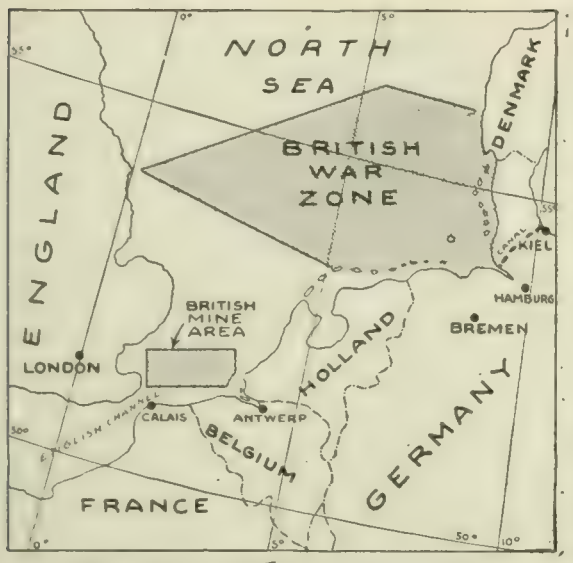
January 31—Germany announces that hospital ships will be debarred from British Channel. Plot to poison Lloyd George disclosed.

February 1—Germany declares a large blockaded area surrounding British Isles and covering most of Mediterranean in which all ships will be sunk.

February 2—British penetrate German trenches near Gueudecourt. Ten ships sunk by Germans.

February 3—President announces to Congress that he has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany. German cruisers in American ports seized and crews imprisoned. American ship "Housatonic" sunk.

February 4—National guard called out. The seventy-two Americans taken from British steamers by German raider are released.



THE NEW BRITISH WAR ZONE

Last week the British Admiralty notified the United States that on account of belligerent operations the area in the North Sea outlined above, except for a strip from four to seven miles wide along the Dutch and Danish coasts, would be dangerous to shipping. The square area at the entrance to the English Channel is that previously announced as mined

mies by forcibly preventing" all navigation, even that of neutrals, within the specified zone. He adds:

All ships met within that zone will be sunk. The Imperial Government is confident that this measure will result in a speedy termination of the war and in the restoration of peace, which the Government of the United States has so much at heart.

The Russian Front

Russia has again been saved by her ancient ally, "General January." In the Carpathian and Balkan mountains the weather is colder than it has been in years, and the defiles are filled with snow. It is hard to handle the artillery under such conditions and many soldiers have been frozen to death. Some of the Germans taken prisoner were found to have only their summer clothes and no overcoats.

Apparently no effort will be made at present to dislodge the Russians and Rumanians from their position behind the Sereth River, and it is reported that a hundred thousand German troops have been withdrawn from Rumania for service elsewhere, leaving the Bulgars and Turks to guard the Sereth line.

At only two points along the Russian front that extends from the Gulf of Riga to the Black Sea is there any considerable activity. One of these fighting centers is the knot of mountains where the boundaries of Bukovina, Hungary and Rumania meet. The Germans are here entrenched along the Golden Bistritza, which runs in front of the passes leading thru the Carpathians from Bukovina into Hungary. The Russians have driven them out of their front trenches for a distance of over a mile and taken more than two thousand prisoners.

The other scene of activity is in the far north where the Russians and Germans are fighting in the swamps thru which the river Aa runs into the Gulf of Riga. Here the Russian troops are under the command of a Bulgarian general, Radko Dmitrieff, altho at the southern end of the line the Bulgars are fighting the Russians. Dmitrieff became known four years ago as "the Bulgar Napoleon" because of his remarkable campaign against the Turks, At the opening of the present war he proffered his sword to Russia and led the Russian troops in their first invasion of Galicia. When King Ferdinand of Bulgaria took the German side Dmitrieff declared his willingness to lead Russian troops against him, but evidently he has been transferred to the other end of the line to avoid having to fight his countrymen. His recent order to his troops before Riga is curious and worth quoting:

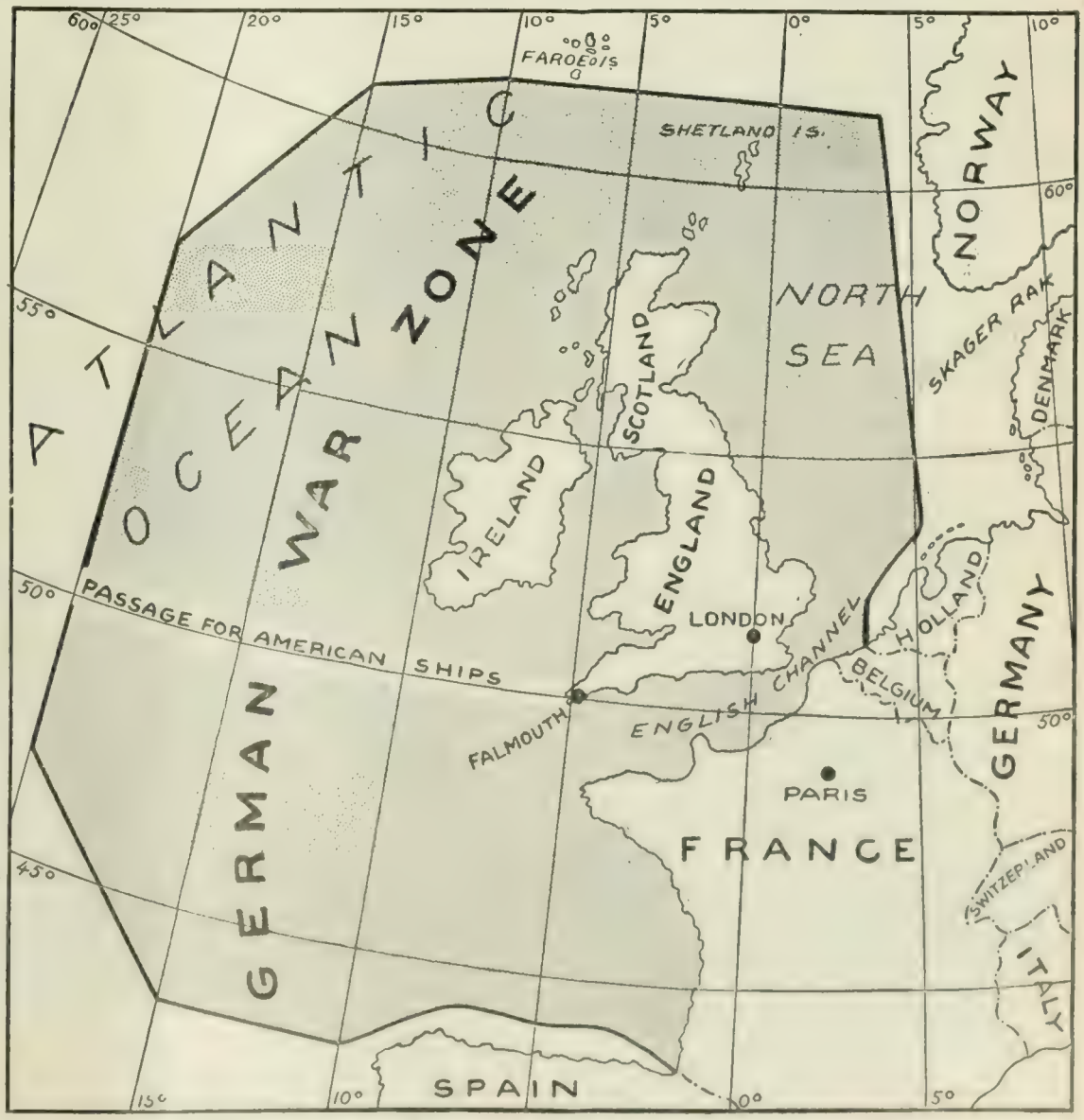
Neither blinding snowstorms nor paralyzing frost nor impassable marshes could check your ardor. After long hand-to-hand struggles you broke thru in spite of the murderous fire of hundreds of machine guns, the fortifications, the redoubts, and the bombproof shelters which the enemy has been constructing for fifteen months. You penetrated these works in awe-inspiring silence. Everywhere you cleared a passage with the bayonet, thus saving tens of thousands of shells for other and better ends. Among the booty captured are 30 cannon, 50 machine guns, 15,000 rifles, 50,000 uniforms, the treasury chest of the 264th Infantry Regiment, containing 350,000 marks, and 10,000 bottles of brandy.

United States Breaks with Germany

On Saturday, February 3, President Wilson gave Ambassador Count Johann von Bernstorff passports for himself and his official staff. At the same hour, two o'clock in the afternoon, when the German ambassador received his passports President Wilson addrest a joint session of the two Houses of Congress. We print the text of his speech on another page of this issue. The Chief Justice and several other members of the Supreme Court attended the session and the galleries were crowded with spectators. Both the members of Congress on the floor of the House of Representatives and the general public in the gallery greeted the address with enthusiasm and interrupted it more than once with applause.

The break with Germany had been generally anticipated ever since the German Government announced its intention of sinking every vessel, neutral or belligerent, that entered a war zone established around the coasts of the Entente Powers. But the swiftness of the President's response to the German note surprized nearly every one. Not until some four hours before Congress met to hear the official announcement of the severance of our diplomatic relations with the German Government did the news that such a step was to be taken become public.

The diplomatic break is not confined to the recall of Ambassador Gerard from Berlin and the refusal to regard Count Johann von Bernstorff as hereafter a diplomatic representative of Germany to the United States. Even American consuls and consular agents in Germany are to cease their duties,



THE NEW GERMAN WAR ZONE

On February 1 the German Government declared a barred zone along the British and French coasts as outlined above and warned neutral ships from entering it. A lane leading to Falmouth will be left unmined thru which one American ship a week, plainly marked, will be allowed to pass. The Mediterranean west of Spain is likewise declared a barred zone but a twenty mile channel is left leading to Greece.

and American ministers in countries at war with Germany will cease to care for the interests of the subjects of the Central Powers resident in those countries. The diplomatic interests of the United States in Germany will be assumed by the Spanish legation, while the representative of the Swiss Government will look after Germany's interests in this country. Since the Austrian Government supports the position of the German Government on the submarine question the break with Germany will probably extend to Austria-Hungary and perhaps to Germany's other allies.

President Wilson is determined to take no step that will lead to war unless Germany follows her threat of unrestricted submarine war by some "overt act" such as the sinking without due warning of a merchant or passenger ship with Americans on board. The only chance of peace lies in the possibility of persuading the German Government to modify its new naval policy before such an incident occurs. The attitude of the United States may not persuade Germany to this course, since the men responsible for the German naval policy must have taken into consideration the probable effect it would have upon American public opinion, and decided that the opportunity of striking a mortal blow at Britain's lordship of the seas outweighed the risk of war with the United States. But there is still the hope that if other neutral nations support the stand of the American Government the Central Powers may decide that the odds against them would be too great. Therefore the President is bending every effort to persuade other neutrals to follow his lead. Public opinion in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, so far as this can be gathered from the press of these republics, favors a vigorous stand against Germany. The neutral nations of Europe, not protected from German wrath by an ocean and the Allied fleet, seem less ready to commit themselves to any positive opposition to Germany.

The Response of the Nation

At no time since the opening of the Great War have Congress, the press and the general public been so nearly in agreement on the foreign policy of the United States as they are at present. Practically every member of Congress, Republican or Democratic, who has spoken for publication has commended President Wilson's action in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. Newspapers and periodicals in every section of the country, including those which have been more or less pro-German in the past, are for once agreed. Of course the attitude of the papers printed in the German language is of the greatest interest since these papers are read chiefly by persons of German birth or descent. The German-American papers unanimously deplore the severance of diplomatic relations, many believe that the break was unnecessary, but not one suggests disloyalty or resistance to the American Government even if President Wilson's action should lead to war. The governors of many states have telegraphed to assure the President that their commonwealths would not be wanting in the hour of trial.

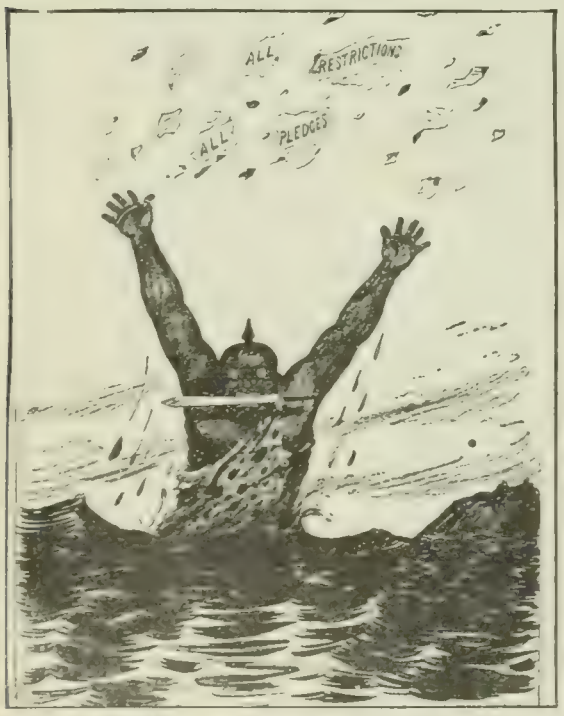
President Wilson's Republican predecessor Mr. Taft and his recent Republican rival for the presidency Mr. Hughes have emphatically indorsed the stand which he has taken. Colonel Roosevelt has volunteered to raise an army division if war is declared, and to go to the front with his four sons. Among the leaders of public opinion almost the only opponent of the policy of maintaining American rights at sea even by war is William J. Bryan. He suggested a number of alternative courses to an immediate declaration of war: the postponement of the controversy till the end of the Great War; forbidding Americans to travel on belligerent ships; forbidding American ships to enter the war zone, and submitting the question of war or peace to a popular referendum.

Representatives of both labor and capitalist interests have assured the President that he can count on their loyalty and hearty coöperation. A few labor leaders, however, especially among the Socialists, oppose entrance into the war no matter what turn the submarine issue may take. The confidence of capital in the Government's policy is well reflected on the stock exchange.

When the German threat was first made public there was a sharp slump in the prices of most of the stocks traded in, but President Wilson's speech to Congress was followed by a strong upward movement in the very stocks which had declined most rapidly two days before.

Taking Precautions

The international crisis which threatens the United States with war has compelled the local and national authorities of this country to take drastic precautions against any injury to the war time efficiency of the nation. Congress is now considering a number of measures, introduced several months ago but never pressed to passage, imposing heavy penalties on persons guilty of offenses against the neutrality of the United States. These measures if enacted would authorize officials to inspect any private vessel within American jurisdiction, regulate the use of passports, authorize the arrest of interned belligerent soldiers or sailors who attempt to escape from their place of internment, make it a crime to make untrue statements under oath in questions of international controversy, prevent aliens not duly accredited from acting as agents of foreign governments, punish severely any attempt to injure a ship within the United States or of American registry or to injure or destroy factories producing commercial products, and in many other ways



Brooklyn Daily Eagle

THROWN TO THE WINDS



London Sunday Evening Telegram

THE BRUTE INSIDE



Ding in New York Tribune

NOT YET

SUBMARINE WARFARE AGAIN

Three views of the German threat to fight "with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal." In the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* is a forceful cartoon of American indignation; in the *Tribune* a crocodile tear for interrupted peace plans, "The Groundhog" exclaiming, "Gracious, where did I get the idea it was time to come out?" London, naturally, presents the bitterest viewpoint, "Va'at!" says the brute inside the peace disguise, "you ton't like my sveet, chentle, leedle tove? Zen must I my life-like, most peastly rebresentation of a boisonous rebtile again gib!—and vor-rse!"



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AN ILL-TIMED ENTRANCE

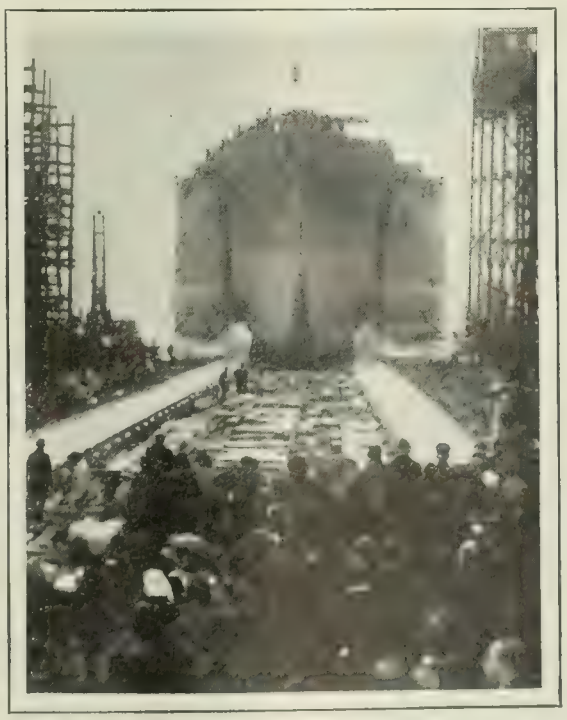
Count Tarnowski, the new Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the United States, was appointed some months ago, but hindered by the lack of a "safe conduct" from the Allied powers. After some correspondence the matter was arranged and by unlucky coincidence the Austrian ambassador reached New York on the same day as Germany's "blockade" note and just two days before the dismissal of the German ambassador, Count Bernstorff

protect the nation from conspiracies in the interest of belligerent powers. Congress will also have to consider new appropriation bills for putting the army and navy into a condition of instant readiness and, in case of war, for enlisting volunteers. A bond issue of five hundred million dollars is expected if war should be declared.

In order to prevent damage to German ships in American ports the United States Government has, in many cases, undertaken to detain and police them. The North German Lloyd liner "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," which has been for some time detained at Boston in the custody of United States Marshal Mitchell in consequence of litigation against the owners of the vessel, has been supplied with an American crew and its German officers and crew put ashore. In Philadelphia the interned German auxiliary cruisers "Kronprinz Wilhelm" and "Prince Eitel Friedrich" were seized by the Navy Department. The authorities of the Panama Canal Zone have taken possession of four Hamburg-American steamships in Cristobal harbor. The German prize crew of the liner "Appam" at Newport News, Va., has been removed from the ship. That such precautions are necessary is shown by the attempt made to wreck the engines of the Austrian freight ship "Himalaya" in Newark Bay. The American Government will probably make some effort to protect its transatlantic shipping by furnishing naval convoys thru the war zone. The Sayville wireless station on Long Island, which has for a long time been the most important means of rapid communication between Germany and the United States, will not be closed but Americans will replace Germans among the men employed at the station.

President Vetoes Immigration Bill On January 29 President Wilson for the second time vetoed an immigration bill limiting immigration into the United States to persons able to read and write. In his comment on the measure the President characterized it as not a test of character or of personal fitness and said that it would operate merely as a penalty for lack of opportunity in the country from which the alien seeking admission came. Another reason which he gave for refusing his assent was that the immigration bill contained a provision for admitting refugees from religious persecution even if they could not pass the literacy test. President Wilson feared that the presence in the bill of such a clause would oblige immigration officials to pass judgment upon the laws and policies of foreign governments and that this might lead to unnecessary friction between the United States and the governments concerned.

The House of Representatives promptly passed the immigration bill over the President's veto by a vote of 285 to 106. Friends of the bill say that they have enough votes to pass it thru the Senate with more than the necessary two-thirds. But the calendar of the Senate is crowded with pressing business up to the end of the session and it is not at all certain that there will be time enough to secure its passage, especially in view of the wide latitude of debate permitted in the Senate and the determination of certain opponents of immigration restriction to talk it to death if necessary. Few measures have had such persistent ill fortune as the immigration bill containing the literacy test. Substantially the same measure has passed the House thirteen times and the Senate twelve. Four times during the last two decades it has been passed by both branches of Congress, but Presidents Cleveland, Taft and Wilson in each case refused to approve it and Congress has not hitherto been able to override the veto.



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SOME MORE U. S. NAVY

A crowd of 15,000 people cheered the launching last week of the superdreadnought "Mississippi," which ranks with the "Arizona" and the "Pennsylvania," our best fighting ships. Its speed is twenty-one knots; displacement, 32,000 tons; battery, twelve 14-inch guns, twenty-two 5-inch, four anti-aircraft rifles, and two torpedo tubes; cost, about $16,000,000



Press Illustrating

ANOTHER LATE AMBASSADOR

Appointed a year ago, and delayed while we debated the recognition of Carranza and while the expedition under Pershing was in Mexico, Ambassador Fletcher has at last been sent to Mexico to succeed perhaps, where arms and arbitration have failed, in establishing the right relationship between the United States and Mexico

Mexico's New Constitution The constitutional convention at Queretaro finished its work on the new Mexican constitution with the end of January. It has received the approval of President Carranza, who will soon issue a call for the election of President and members of the Mexican Congress on the second Sunday in March. Among the interesting reforms realized in the new constitution are the abolition of the office of vice-president, a single term for the presidency, compulsory military instruction, limitation of the hours of labor, compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, free employment bureaus, abolition of court costs in criminal procedure, regulation of the presidential succession by Congress in case of a vacancy from any cause, partition of great landed estates, restriction of alien ownership of land or other productive property, federal supervision of schools and churches, clergymen required to be of Mexican birth and debarred from teaching in the public schools. The clauses of the constitution limiting or annulling the

property rights of foreign residents are likely to cause trouble whenever the United States and European Powers with invested capital in the country are free to turn their attention to Mexican affairs, but at present the only Mexican problem of interest to us is keeping the border quiet so that the army need not be detained there longer on police duty.

Alien Land Bills Squelched At the urgent request of the Secretary of State the legislatures of Idaho and Oregon decided not to press pending anti-alien bills which would have the effect of preventing Japanese from owning land in those states. The Japanese ambassador had against what he considered as hostile protested to the Federal Government and unfair state legislation. Thereupon Secretary Lansing and Counsellor Polk of the State Department, acting as agents of the President, asked the Senators from Idaho and Oregon to remonstrate with the legislatures of their respective states. The Oregon bill was withdrawn by its author without pressure from the state's Senators; but both Senator Borah and Senator Brady of Idaho sent long telegrams urging their state not to embarrass the foreign relations of the United States at a time of crisis. Both pointed out that the question at issue was not whether the anti-alien land bill was right or wrong but whether it could not be postponed until some more convenient season.

Chamber of Commerce Meets The sessions of the United States Chamber of Commerce, a national conference of business men meeting in Washington, D. C., have this year been of unusual interest. The range of topics of public interest touched upon was very wide and the attitude of the delegates towards them both positive and radical. The Chamber of Commerce voted overwhelmingly in favor of a constitutional amendment permitting the President to veto single items in an appropriation bill, thus eliminating "rider" legislation on bills providing revenues for essential functions of government and so impossible to veto without disorganizing the national administration. The Chamber of Commerce approved the purchase of the Danish West Indies, and urged the acquisition of other Caribbean islands should they be offered for sale. It also approved the President's veto of the immigration bill, pledged unqualified support to preparedness for the national defense, suggested advantageous commercial treaties with foreign nations, favored the "daylight saving" project, opposed the heavy direct taxes now under discussion in Congress, and discussed probable business conditions after the Great War. The Chamber of Commerce promised to stand by the government in the present international crisis and give it every possible support "whatever the eventuality."



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COMMANDING THE ATLANTIC FLEET

Admiral Henry Thomas Mayo, in charge of our first line of defense in case of war with Germany

The "Housatonic" Case When the news came that an American ship, the "Housatonic," had been sunk on February 3, it was at first feared that this was an instance of the new and more ruthless measures which Germany had declared she would take in the war zone about England after February 1. But later reports showed that the Germans had been more scrupulous than usual in providing for the safety of the crew. The "Housatonic" was formerly the Hamburg-American liner "Georgia," and was granted American registry in 1915. She was carrying wheat for the British Government, which would make the cargo contraband of war. The German submarine gave her due warning and the crew of thirty-seven had an hour to embark in their boats before the ship was torpedoed.

The submarine also towed the boats for ninety minutes toward the land and fired a signal for help to a British patrol boat which took the crew into Penzance. When the Germans searched the "Housatonic" they took from her a large quantity of soap, which is scarce in Germany on account of the shortage of fats both for food and for nitroglycerine.



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International Press

THE AMBASSADORS' RETURN

The German ambassador, Count Bernstorff, was handed his passports by the United States Government on February 3. He leaves German affairs at Washington in charge of the Swiss ambassador. The American ambassador to Germany, James Watson Gerard, is to leave Berlin as soon as his passage can be arranged. Our affairs there are to be taken care of by the Spanish ambassador

IN DEFENSE OF OUR RIGHTS

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS ON THE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

February 3, 1917.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

The Imperial German Government, on the 31st of January, announced to this Government and to the Governments of the other neutral nations that on and after the first day of February, the present month, it would adopt a policy with regard to the use of submarines against all shipping seeking to pass thru certain designated areas of the high seas to which it is clearly my duty to call your attention.

Let me remind the Congress that on the 18th of April last, in view of the sinking on the 24th of March of the cross-Channel passenger steamer "Sussex" by a German submarine, without summons or warning, and the consequent loss of the lives of several citizens of the United States who were passengers aboard her, this Government addrest a note to the Imperial German Government in which it made the following declaration:

"If it is still the purpose of the Imperial German Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law, and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

In reply to this declaration the German Government gave this Government the following assurances:

"The German Government is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes, now as before, to be in agreement with the Government of the United States.

"The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders:

"In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared as naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

"But neutrals can not expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interest, restrict the use of an effective weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German Government is convinced that the Government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the Government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principle of the freedom of the seas from whatever quarter it has been violated."

To this the Government of the United States replied on the 8th of May, accepting, of course, the assurances given, but adding:

"The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent Government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial Government's note of the 4th instant might appear to be susceptible to that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative."

To this note of the 8th of May the Imperial German Government made no reply.

On the 31st of January, the Wednesday of the present week, the German Ambassador handed to the Secretary of State, along with a formal note, a memorandum which contains the following statement:

"The Imperial Government, therefore, does not doubt that the Government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the Entente Allies' brutal methods of war and by their determination to destroy the Central Powers, and that the Government of the United States will further realize that the now openly disclosed intentions of the Entente Allies give back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addrest to the Government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

"Under these circumstances Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing after February 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the eastern Mediterranean all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to France, etc. All ships met within the zone will be sunk."

I think that you will agree with me that, in view of this declaration, which suddenly and without prior intimation of any kind deliberately withdraws the solemn assurance given in the Imperial Government's note of the fourth of May, 1916, this Government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take the course which, in its note of the 18th of April, 1916, it announced that it would take in the event that the German Government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare which it was then employing and to which it now purposes again to resort.

I have, therefore, directed the Secretary of State to announce to his excellency the German Ambassador that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed, and that the American Ambassador at Berlin will immediately be withdrawn, and, in accordance with this decision, to hand to his excellency his passports.

Notwithstanding this unexpected action of the German Government, this sudden and deeply deplorable renunciation of its assurances, given this Government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relation of the two Governments, I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do. I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or to the solemn obligations which have been exchanged between them and destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the wilful prosecution of the ruthless naval program they have announced their intention to adopt.

Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now.

If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded, if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same course.

I do not desire any hostile conflict with the Imperial German Government. We are the sincere friends of the German people and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the Government which speaks for them. We shall not believe that they are hostile to us until we are obliged to believe it; and we purpose nothing more than the reasonable defense of the undoubted rights of our people. We wish to serve no selfish ends. We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action to the immemorial principles of our people which I sought to express in my address to the Senate only two weeks ago—seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life. These are bases of peace, not war. God grant we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany!

NOT BLOCKADE, BUT WAR

BY ELLERY C. STOWELL

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THE submarine operations announced in the German note of January 31st constitute a repudiation of Germany's pledge not to sink merchant vessels "without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance." Even if we should admit, what is not the case, that these measures constitute a valid blockade, the cruisers maintaining a blockade have no right to sink an approaching vessel unless it flees or offers resistance to capture. International law prohibits a paper or fictitious blockade, and the best way to enforce this provision is to permit vessels to sail for the blockaded regions at their own risk of seizure. The confiscation of the vessel and cargo and the detention of the passengers until they can be transferred to their homes is a sufficient penalty for any attempt to violate a blockade which is really effective.

FOR the purpose of determining the exact nature of the measures announced by Germany it is first necessary to understand what constitutes an international law blockade. The first essential is the presence of a sufficient force to render ingress and egress from the blockaded area really dangerous. If we assume, for the sake of argument, that in accordance with claims from German sources that country will be able to patrol the proscribed area with several hundred submarines, I think it is fair to consider that the distribution of such a force in coastal waters might conceivably be able to effect an actual blockade of an extensive area. How great in extent this might be is impossible to state in the absence of further data. It is most doubtful, however, whether German submarines can patrol any great part of an area so vast. Consequently, an alleged blockade so extensive would probably be fictitious—what in the parlance of diplomacy is known as a paper blockade. If a squadron of British torpedo destroyers should appear and sweep the German submarines clear of a certain area, the blockade would be broken, but if within this area there should be a game of hide and seek between the destroyers and the submarines without preventing the submarines from intercepting the greater proportion of commerce headed for the area alleged to be blockaded, I still believe that the submarines might fairly be said to maintain themselves in force sufficient to continue the blockade.

The second condition is that the area over which the blockade extends, as well as the date at which it commences, be notified to neutral powers. The German memorandum, as nearly as a land-lubber can judge, seems to have set forth with exact particularity the limits of the proscribed area, so that from this point of view the operations conform to the rules of blockade. The translation of the German note does not refer to "blockade," but speaks of "blockade zones," or according to the the version received via Sayville, of "barred zones." But even if the technical term of blockade should not be employed, this would probably not affect the validity of the measure, on condition that all the essential provisions of an international blockade were complied with.

A third condition of blockade is that it may not cut off access to neutral ports. As nearly as we can judge from the charts published in the press and the terms of the German memorandum, great care has been taken not to obstruct the commerce of neutral ports.

Another important provision of blockade is that it must apply equally to the commerce of all neutrals. The blockading government may not even permit its own vessels to pass thru. This was brought out in the famous case of the "Franciska," made a prize for a violation of the alleged blockade of Riga during the Crimean War. On appeal from the decision of Dr. Lushington, the judicial committee of the Privy Council restored the vessel on the ground that the relaxation of the blockade in favor of certain licensed vessels had destroyed its validity. (Roscoe: "English Prize Cases," vol. II, pp. 346-70.) Still less justification can exist for the favoring of the commerce of one neutral power beyond another. Consequently the German measures are obviously not a blockade unless in her notification to all other neutral powers Germany has extended to them the same permission of limited trade with Falmouth that is indicated for American vessels in the note presented by Ambassador Bernstorff. I should not be surprized to learn that Germany had foreseen this difficulty and extended the same privileges to all other neutral powers. Did she fail to do so, this one ground alone would render invalid any claim on the part of Germany that the measures be considered as constituting a blockade.

THE examination into which we have entered makes clear the requirements of a valid international law blockade. If it shall have been found that Germany has complied with all these conditions, she will then be entitled to all the rights of a blockader, that is to say, she will be justified in seizing and confiscating all vessels setting sail for the blockaded coast. But she will not, as we have said above, have any right to sink such vessels without warning nor until the safety of the passengers and crew has been provided for. Turning them adrift in small boats will not suffice. Such treatment of American passengers or the crews of American vessels will, in my opinion, constitute a violation of American rights such that our Government should have recourse to appropriate measures to prevent it. I do not mean to express any opinion in regard to the question of fact as to whether Germany has a sufficient force of submarines to blockade the proscribed area.

It may well be that Germany recognizes that she cannot succeed in the establishment of an international law blockade, but that from reasons of policy the measures based upon reprisal which she now adopts are made to follow as closely as possible the conditions of blockade. It is necessary to repeat again that such a measure of reprisal jeopardizing the lives of American citizens is a virtual act of war against the United States. From a practical point of view, American merchants can hardly be expected to tolerate having their trade with the Entente Allies cut off after Great Britain has succeeded in strangling almost all intercourse with Germany.

The question relative to the nature of the "barred zones" measures is thus seen to involve the right of submarines while engaged in maintaining a blockade to sink merchantmen without complying with the requirements of cruiser warfare. Just as in the case of carriage of contraband, Germany wished to avoid compliance with the requirement that her submarines must, in every case before sinking prizes, first provide for the safety of passengers and crew.

THE rules of international law permit merchantmen to carry what armament they choose provided they make no aggressive use thereof. An armed belligerent merchantman engaged in the carriage of contraband or attempting to pass the lines of a blockading squadron must be treated as a noncombatant vessel until it offer resistance to capture. The enforcement of this rule, as is well known, interferes with the effective use of German submarines. This is unfortunate for Germany, but it is no reason why we should connive at a modification of the existing rule which affords some slight protection to the lives and property of neutrals.

When a nation cannot win in a fair fight it had best give in. Unfair fighting has been found by centuries of warfare not to pay, else it would have become recognized as the rule to follow.

If Germany cannot maintain her independence without such acts as the violation of Belgium and the ruthless recourse to illegal submarine warfare, she will find it impossible to do so in spite of any momentary or apparent advantages which such transgression may seem to offer. Let those who talk of a league to enforce respect for international law remember that this is an opportunity to demonstrate that the society of nations constitutes such a league. The United States must remain a member of this league.

New York City



© International Film

THE UNITED STATES NAVY IS READY

ADMIRAL BENSON IS NOW CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS AND WILL PROBABLY BE APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL NAVAL BOARD TO FILL THE POSITION LATELY HELD BY ADMIRAL DEWEY

DE GLORY ROAD

BY CLEMENT WOOD

O de Glory Road! O de Glory Road!
I'm gwine ter drap mah load upon de Glory Road.

I lay on mah bed untell one erclock,
An' de Lawd come callin' all his faithful flock.
An' He call "Whoo-ee!", an' He call "Whoo-ee!",
An I knowed dat de Savior wuz ercallin' me.
An' He call "Whoo-ee!", an' He call "Whoo-ee!",
An' I cry "Massa Jesus, is you callin' me?"
An' He call "Whoo-ee!", an' He call "Whoo-ee!",
An' I riz up f'um mah pallet, an' I cry, "Hyah's me!"

De Lawd sez, "Niggah, ain' I call yer thrice
Ter ride erlong behin' me up ter Paradise,
On de Glory Road, on de Glory Road?"
An' I clime up ter de saddle, an' I jined de load!

De hawse he wuz longer dan a thousan' mile;
His tail went lashin', an' his hoofs wuz wile;
His mane wuz flamin', an' his eyes wuz moons,
An' his mouth kep' singin' Halleluyah tunes!

De Lawd sez, "Niggah, why 'n' cher look erroun'?"
An' dar we wuz flyin' over risin' groun'!
Powerful hills, an' mountains, too,
An' de earth an' de people wuz drapt f'um view.
An' I hyahd all 'roun' me how de sperits sang,
An' de Lawd sang louder dan de whole shebang!

De Lawd sez, "Niggah, why 'n' cher look ergin?"
An' dar wuz de Debbil, on de back uv Sin,
A-bangin' on de critter wid his whip an' goad,
An' boun' he gwine ter kotch us, on de Glory Road!
"O Lawdy, it's de Debbil, comin' straight f'um Hell!
I kin tell him by his roarin', an' de brimstone smell!"
But de Lawd sez, "Niggah, he ain' kotch us yit!"
An' he lashed an' he hustled, an' he loosed de bit.
Den de Debbil crep' closuh, an' I hyahd him yell,
"I'm gwine ter kotch a niggah, fuh ter roas' in Hell!"
An' I cried, "Lawd, save me!" an' de Lawd cry, "Sho!"
An' hyah it was Hebben, an' we shet de do'.

O, Glory, Glory, how de angels sang!
An' Glory, Glory, how de rafters rang!
An' Moses 'n' Aaron, an' Methusalum
Dey shout an' dey holler, an' dey beat de drum.
King Solomon kissed me, an' his thousan' wives,
Jes' like dey'd knowed me durin' all dey lives;
An' de Lawd sez, "Niggah, take a gran'-stan' seat.
But I 'specks youse hongry; have a bite ter eat?"
An' de ravens fed me, an' Elijah prayed,
An' de Saved Ones gathered, while de organ played,
An' dey cry: "Oh, Sinnah, come an' lose yuh load
On de Glory Road, on de Glory Road.
An' come an' dwell in de Lawd's abode,
Glory, Glory, on de Glory Road!"
Sez de Lawd, "No, sinnah, you mus' trabbel back
Ter he'p po' niggahs up de Glory Track;
Ter he'p ole mo'ners an' de scoffin' coons,
By shoutin' loud Halleluyah tunes."

O come, mah breddren, won' yuh drap yuh load,
An' ride ter Hebben up de Glory Road?

A PARADE OF PRIVILEGE

BY ALIDA VON KROCKOW

Independent readers will remember Countess von Krockow as "The American Wife of a Titled German," whose series of articles on the Prussian military régime was published in The Independent soon after the beginning of the Great War. Her experience of thirty years among the German nobility and her essentially democratic viewpoint give particular interest to Countess von Krockow's stories of Prussian caste.—THE EDITOR.

AN essential factor in maintaining a sense of caste is homogeneity of opinion, and, in Prussia, with girls who abide at home thruout their early youth, coming in contact only with persons of their parents' choosing, this homogeneity is easily preserved. Any infection of it from alien governesses and tutors is provided against by engaging only those who are infused with reverence for the aristocracy; and, to make doubly sure, by systematically disparaging the social status of instructors.

Girls are seldom allowed away from home except to finish their education. And the schools pursue the aim of keeping pupils to one and the same way of thinking; an aim that is effected by methods as minute as they are odd.

WHEN I was a school girl at X. Stift, the girls were restricted to certain rooms in the plain, great building, the rest being prohibited ground. They saw first the dining hall, a long room quite barren in aspect, but distinguished from the other rooms by having its walls adorned with portraits of their Majesties done resplendently in oil. Upstairs were the dormitories, the recitation rooms, the evening sitting room, and a corridor. The corridor was the heart of the place; for altho the dormitory end of it was dark, and the other end of it nearly filled with lines of wardrobes, a free space occurred near the middle, and here the girls were allowed to stand and to chat as they liked during the quarter of an hour intervals when they ate their morning and afternoon lunches of black buttered bread. At other times of the day we were not only under the eye of a governess, but had to use a foreign tongue.

Of course, lessons made an exception to the rule, and were carried on in German, men teachers from Berlin coming to the Stift to give them. Each lesson occupied an hour, and the succession of them filled the entire day, from eight o'clock on winter mornings, from seven o'clock in summer, until *Abendbrodt*, or supper; with intervals for meals and a midday promenade. Religion, German, geography, literature and history were the subjects of the lessons. Much Hohenzollern history was taught, with stress upon the virtues of Prussian sovereigns, and upon the heroic roles played by women in the way of sacrifices made by them in times of war for the sake of the Fatherland. One of the elder girls, who had undergone the like tuition when a child, had made herself such a heroine by cutting off her hair in the War of 1870-1871; and she enjoyed in consequence the envious regard of the other girls.

At half past five o'clock on summer mornings, an hour later in winter, the tongue of the dormitory bell started hammering against its brazen sides, maids appeared bearing vessels of warm water, and governesses began their rounds of inspection thru the passages between the rows of iron beds. While the girls were washing and donning their uniforms, a governess would inspect them, to see whether they were obeying the rules for the toilet, which rules included such things as washing the ears, scrubbing the teeth and cleaning the finger nails. Repeated disregard of a regulation would be reported to the Oberin (directress), an accidental oversight pointed out for correction. As soon as they were ready, the girls folded their nightgowns in bags, laid

the bags in the proper place, then assembled at the dormitory door and waited there in the same silence they had maintained while dressing; the anxious eye of a governess in the meantime flying over such last-attended-to details of their toilets as the set of the bow that bound their braids of hair about their heads, and that of the bow that bound the collars at their throats.

The bell sounding again, a governess would press down the brass handle of the door, the door would open, and the girls file out into the hallway. Here the Oberin stood at the door of her apartment awaiting them.

LIKE every one in the school she wore a uniform. That of the girls consisted of a blue and white striped frock and waist made of calico for week day wear, of wool for holidays, an apron of black alpaca bordered by a ruffle, a white linen collar, and small black velvet bows. The governesses wore plain blue dresses, white aprons and caps. By comparison with these neat attires, the light gray-blue poplin or silk gown of the Oberin, her delicate white aprons, and elaborate lace caps always looked elegant. And while an upright carriage of the body was a requirement of us all, the erectness of hers appeared ingrained. The sight of it accounted for a simultaneous jerking up of knees and necks all along our line.

As the file moved slowly by, each girl would pause in front of her welcoming smile, make a curtesy, say good morning, and kiss her hand. The line ended, Frau Oberin would leave her ceremonial post and descend the stairway. The governesses would follow, and we girls in their rear, in accordance with our school number. While the rest were stationing themselves behind their table chairs in the dining room, the Oberin would advance to a window, where a maid stood in waiting with a book of prayers spread open upon the palms of her hands. From the book so supported, she would read the morning prayer. Then the maid would withdraw, and the Oberin would assume her place at the head of the board. She being seated, the governesses would sit down, and after our elders were all in their places, we pupils would take ours.

The signal for ending all meals was given by Frau Oberin, after which the return upstairs would take place in the same ceremoniously regulated fashion as the descent.

After the evening meal we took our places on the green chairs of the sitting room, needlework in hand, to listen to the reading of some classic tale by a governess. On the entrance of Frau Oberin's maid carrying the prayer book, we would store away our things. And presently, the Frau Oberin herself would appear, and the girls rise to their feet, as they did always when any elderly person entered a room. The maid again supported the book before the face of her mistress like a living lectern, and the evening service was read aloud. There followed the same ceremony of filing past, curtesying to the Oberin, and kissing her hand; and then within the dormitories the same inspection would take place on our going to bed which we had undergone on rising.

The titles of rank which pupils bore, while not employed by anyone, were nevertheless known. And the spectacle of certain mothers, who visited their daughters in the corridor, being greeted with much more ceremony by the Oberin than other girls' mothers impress us like a precept.

Not infrequently during the winter the Empress would come to inspect the school. These visits pupils always became aware of in advance, for the reason that the floors and their persons were subjected to stricter scrubbings; the routine of lessons stopped, and the order issued for us to stand collected in the middle recitation room. While we were assembled there, the Oberin would pass thru all the rooms attended by a maid, and swing a censer of burning incense, whose fumes drove off the odor of soap emanating from the floors.

The intrusion of the head of a governess at one door, nodding vigorously a signal to the governess supervising us, a sharp command from the latter to "give attention," and presently the royal cortège would appear; and, while passing thru the room, be greeted by the governess and pupils making simultaneously a deep curtsy.

I missed my part in the first of these demonstrations because all the pictures of queens that I had seen showed them walking with a crown on their heads, and a scepter and glove in their hands. So seeing just ordinary ladies, I withheld my reverence, and finally whispered to the girl standing next to me: "Where is the Empress, Hedwig?"

"You ninny," was the giggling reply, "that was the Empress in the soiled gloves." (You see what sharpness of eye for details much inspection leads to.)

While we were still standing on this occasion, for our governess thought Her Majesty might return thru the room, the senior governess came in, and to everybody's wonder summoned me by name. This governess and the Oberin had made a part of the company escorting the visitors. And now she explained that Her Majesty had asked after me.

"Don't forget to kiss her hand, should she favor you with it," were her hurried admonitions, as she led me away. "And don't speak, unless she speaks to you, and then say: 'Yes, Majesty,' or 'No, Majesty.'"

Whereupon, quite out of breath and wits, I found myself in a room I never had entered before, a carpeted room, and at a table sat Her Majesty, while the others stood in a half circle at her back. A surreptitious tug at my frock was a hint from the governess that I gave heed to by making the *reverence* I had been waiting to make since five o'clock that morning.

The Empress responded with a nod, then lifting a newspaper from the table, which I recognized as being the *Saugerties Telegraph*, she bade me come near her, and said: "Is this, indeed, an article written by you?" And she indicated a column on the front page of our home newspaper. Other questions followed: Had I arrived in Berlin without misadventure? Did I like the Stift? Had I received good news from America? How did I happen to write on the Tower of London?

On dismissing me, she did give me her hand, which I kissed fervently. She had not only been kind and gracious, she had spoken in English, and so spared me the necessity of shocking her with the gutturals that I was still exhilarating the school with—the German I had learned at Bordentown College having turned out to be a Zurich brogue.

The newspaper containing my article had not been handed to me, however. It had been withheld on its receipt at the Stift, and was still, as were all papers and letters which for any reason it seemed advisable to keep from pupils. The letters we wrote on our weekly half holidays were delivered to the Oberin open for her to censor, the one exception being those to our mothers.

If the Empress came to the school garbed so inconspicuously as to fail to equal her portraits in the quality of impressiveness, such was not the case with the Emperor, the Crown Prince and famous generals, whom she at times persuaded, or commanded to accompany her.

In the barren recitation room, banked with our plain uniforms of dark blue, the advent of these bright blue, white, crimson and gold flashing figures acted like the turning on of a tungsten light. And just as moths love the flame, so were the girls attracted by the dazzling dress of these men.

BEFORE long the fascinating splendor of military uniforms came to be gazed upon by us in public places with a sentiment of intimacy, our comrades having recognized their own family names in those borne by some of the men wearing the most brilliant ones. For we were taken to view processions and parades. And we did so from privileged seats. Who knows, you may have seen us yourself on one of these occasions in Berlin. Casting your curious tourist eyes over the spectators, massed in the Schlossplatz before the palace, it may well be that they were arrested by the sight of the sombre blotch in the gay scene, made by our drooping-brimmed, brown hats, black capes, and dark blue woolen frocks. And perhaps you pitied us for being obviously in moral bondage, and took us for asylum girls. Whereas, could your gaze have penetrated to our hearts, you would have discovered there pity for, and disdain of, you for being plebeian foreigners, deprived of any proprietorship in the magnificent chieftains of the grand display.

On Sundays, which were the only days when lessons were suspended, we donned those same hats and capes and marched in order down a stairway to the chapel of the Stift. Here lights

burnt upon the altar. Their glow scintillated pleasantly along the strip of gold mosaic, set in the warm tinted walls, and varnished the red carpet and cushions of the pews with scarlet spots. Into this cosiness would come presently the black draped figure of the pastor. But the figure was so rotund, his face so benign, the tones of his voice so unctuous, that the black of his cassock added only a rich touch the more to the cheery picture. Nor was the physical comfort we felt disturbed by his spiritual messages. It is true, he likened us, who were under the protection of Her Majesty, to the sheep of the Christian fold under that of the dear Saviour; but the rustic analogy did not displease, since it was understood that among such sheep we were the merinos.

We were enmeshed in an outer, shining garment of ceremonious forms and compliments, that covered the cords of discipline beneath. We had, however, become accustomed to the cords, and grew at length to like them, and even to value them, because they were habitual.

I think here of one of the minutiae of these restrictions. Our own clothes and other belongings being stored away, each girl was allotted a wardrobe in the corridor to keep her extra uniform and small keepsakes in, the latter being limited to photographs of their Majesties and members of the girl's own family. These wardrobes had each three shelves and four hooks, and exact regulations existed as to which hook, and which spot on the shelves, should contain respectively our several things. When summoned to unlock the cases for inspection, every one of these wardrobes was a replica of all the others, no hat being by chance on a dress hook, and no school book on the wrong side of a portrait. The ideal we were held to was not merely tidiness, you see; it was parade. And drill and uniformity were as perfect as they were incessant.

The accentuation of direction from outside ourselves, in the form of ever recurrent commands, enfeebled whatever power of self-direction we might have possest originally. In other words, we were prevented from forming the habit of resorting to directions taken from our own consciences and brains.

MOREOVER, the example set by governesses reporting to the Oberin was, in time. followed by us. One pupil would report against another. And we did this in precisely the same manner as our governesses; simply reporting to a superior, without speaking of our intention, or of its execution, or of the outcome, to any one else. It was like dropping a fish line loose into a sunny lake, the serene surface of which betrays scarcely a ruffle, while only the worm on the hook suffers from the silent, big fish below. What chatter, hubbub and emotion always ensue in our American schools on the news of a delinquency on the part of a girl, and what partizan outpourings over its chastisement. At X. Stift, on the contrary, the discussion of a petty offense, and its punishment, even when evident, was prohibited; no unpleasant event transpiring among ourselves was ever allowed to disturb the surface of the school's placid life.

Like all the rest of the school discipline, this measure tended admirably to fit pupils for the society they were to enter: a society in which officers who cannot pay their debts banish themselves; those who commit felonies that would cast discredit on the army kill themselves; families who become bankrupt sink silently into obscurity; and girls who err disappear utterly from sight and mention; and all without perturbing visibly the spirits of the people who compose their world.

At the same time that we were being accustomed to a single standard of thought and conduct, we were witnessing perpetually the exercize of a graded authority. The domestics deferred formally to us, we to the governesses, the governesses to the Oberin; and between no two of these grades existed any exchange of personal intercourse. And beholding the Oberin deferring to the president (who came occasionally), while the president and the whole school together deferred reverentially to royal princes, composed a lesson for us in the art of adapting demeanor to individuals, and of fastening our stedfast regard on the one immutable point —Royalty. For it was royalty alone that we never saw exchange its role.

What wonder that life took on the aspect of a parade, in which we formed a privileged unit; that the individual spirits of pupils were merged into a spirit of class; that indulgence, not being experienced, became like a thing unknown; that the girls, in a word, were made like copies in porcelain of a bronze military ideal.

Saugerties, New York

ON MEETING GREAT MEN

BY MARGUERITE WILKINSON

THE great man has made a speech. Now he must suffer the consequences of it. The pygmies who have heard him surround their giant. Their eyes are sharp darts of curiosity to wound him or soft seas of sentimentality to engulf him. Rudely they crowd upon him, pushing nearer and nearer to the platform on which he is standing. The candle of truth and beauty which he has lighted for them they strive to put out under the smothering silliness of their own comment. They might have shaken hands with his spirit, but they prefer to be able to say that they have shaken hands with his body.

He is grave and patient and courteous. They are effusive, frivolous, inane. Women, upholstered in plush, who have never worked in their lives, thank him for what he said about labor. Men with cynical eyes thank him for what he said about love. A pudgy, aggressive spinster with asthma tells him that she once knew a second cousin of his who lived in Peoria. A lean radical asks him whether he is a vegetarian. A respectable mother of seven children tells him with tears in her eyes that she will never forget him—never! An anaemic young man wants fifteen dollars a week to go to work at once under the great man's direction. An old couple from the country ask where he went to college. They want to send their son John to the same place. Thru it all the great man is grave and patient and courteous. But in his heart of hearts he must feel very lonely. Perhaps he can rise to a feeling of tender compassion for such folly. Perhaps he knows only a strong "silver scorn."

Soon I am engulfed in the mob moving toward him. A well-meaning friend has dragged me into it. She wants me to touch his fingers and murmur his name in his presence. I try to withdraw tactfully. I fail. I am shoved and elbowed into my place. My name is repeated to him. Then, in spite of his gravity, his patience, his grace, I am displeased by the insincerity of the whole performance. I long to tell him that I never wanted to meet him in this ridiculous way. I am gawky and awkward. I drop his fingers and escape.

When I am free of the mob I swear in my heart a great oath. I admonish the kindly fruit trees and gracious fields of grain to refrain from providing me nourishment if ever again I bend my pride to such folly; I tell the garden to be barren for me if ever again I consent to play the pygmy before the giant. I do not want to shake hands with great men that I may tell my friends about it.

I will hear great men speak. I will seize upon their thoughts with avid desire to learn. I will watch their behavior from my corner of the room and from my corner of the world. If I meet them at the homes of friends I will be serene, content, dignified in their presence. I will accept their friendship if it comes to me naturally. But I declare myself free forever more from the snobbery and silliness of standing in line to meet the great man who has just spoken.

New York City

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



© American Press

One of England's large munition plants (name deleted by the censor). It promises well for the Allies' spring "push"



American Press

Waiting for a chance at action, a characteristic group of poilus keeping warm in a deserted chapel in northern France



© E. Muller, Jr.

The latest U. S. destroyer firing a "Whitehead"; the torpedo's propeller has just begun churning ahead. Kipling tells the en



the story, when "The Little Blue Devil replied: 'For myself I swam, but I think,' he said, 'There's somebody sinking outside'"



Underwood & Underwood

Our biggest winter festival, the St. Paul Carnival, which gives a hundred thousand grown-ups a chance to play outdoors. The feature this year was a long distance race on dog sleds



© International Film

The drummers' corps, fifteen hundred strong, led a hurly-burly dance thru the snow. At the left, the leader of the Carnival, Louis W. Hill, also president of the Great Northern Railway



© International Film

The mayor and city council of St. Paul "took in" the carnival too. Mayor Irvin, "headlight"; Commissioners Farnsworth, Hyland, Wunderlich, Goss and McCall on the toboggan behind him; and Commissioner Keller ready to "let 'er go"

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

WORLD COMMENT ON PRESIDENT WILSON'S STAND

London Daily Mail—The Allies are frankly glad to have the moral support and sympathy of the United States. We have been fighting for two and a half years for what we know to be right. We are glad the Americans know it too.

London Times—The act of President Wilson is an event of measureless importance in the history of mankind. Whatever the immediate consequences of the breach, a new chapter is opened for the New World and the Old. For the first time since it became a great power the United States has directly intervened in a European war—a course pregnant with untold results hereafter. . . . The American people do not want war, but are resolved to keep their honor unstained. Whether they will be forced to draw the sword now lies in the hands of Germany. If Germany does not draw back, the armed intervention of America becomes certain.

London Morning Post—President Wilson's decision, which was both just and courageous, will put new spirit into the hearts and minds of the neutral nations, which for two years have suffered the most atrocious injuries ever done by one country to another at sea since the Barbary corsairs. We are entitled to congratulate ourselves that the truth of what we constantly affirmed respecting the character and aims of the German Government has now received the indorsement of a great and friendly nation. The American spirit of pride, justice and independence has again proved itself.

La Liberté (Paris)—Circumstances give to Mr. Wilson's act an incontestable grandeur. History will say of Wilson, the pacifist, that he was too proud, not to fight, but to give way, and that, placed between solicitude for national honor and apprehension for the unknown consequences—perhaps formidable—he did not want a humiliating peace. His case resembles that of the King of the Belgians. Albert I might have been able to avoid the avalanche that menaced him by resigning himself to a state of vassalage. No more than he did Mr. Wilson think a single instant of breaking his word and making his country an object of derision.

Journal des Dêbats (Paris)—We are happy, after so many vicissitudes, to render homage to President Wilson. We would have liked it had he decided sooner, not because he would have rendered us a service, but because it would have given the signal to other neutrals and put Austria and Germany in their place, under the ban of the civilized world.

Besides, we do not imagine that American intervention, even in a military way, can hasten a great deal the end of hostilities. The United States has not at its disposal sea and land forces sufficient to turn the scale. However, they bring us a great moral force, and it is in view of that that we salute the decision of President Wilson.

La Prensa (Buenos Aires)—The rupture between the United States and Germany will have an enormous moral effect, particularly in view of the power and prestige of the United States. The step taken by the Washington Government will compel other countries to emerge from the conditions of relative tranquillity in which they have been living.

La Vanguardia (Buenos Aires)—The breaking of relations does honor to the Government of the United States. It now becomes necessary for all neutral states to compel the Central Powers to respect the rights of man.

Dallas News—The people of the United States will unanimously support the momentous decision which the President has made. They will support it out of intellectual conviction and out of faith in his patriotism and wisdom. Germany will persist in its mad course, and the declaration of war will await only the inevitable crime which will make the flag and citizens of the United States its victims. Upon this course we are now set out. . . . Hateful as war is, it is less hateful than the price fixed for the continued enjoyment of peace.

San Francisco Chronicle—In this hour of crisis, when our nation is facing graver possibilities than any others which have presented themselves during the progress of the European war, it is well to take stock of those assets upon which we must rely in the event of our being called upon to participate in the contest. . . . Whatever else may be necessary, no situation can possibly devolp which will demand an appeal to American patriotism. It will arise spontaneously and in advance of any call.

Il Progresso Italo-Americano (New York)—The heart of all us Italians is now, as ever, with America; today more than ever we understand and appreciate the strength of the bonds which bind her to Italy.

Los Angeles Germania—We stand firmly behind the President in every effort to keep this country out of war. We are all good American citizens—free and sovereign—loyal to this country. We owe no other allegiance to any other nation.

Richmond Times Dispatch—President Wilson's action was demanded—demanded not alone by the solemn warning he had given in the case of the "Sussex" but by his own guardianship of his country's dignity and honor.

Fargo Courier News—Another "Lusitania" horror and the United States is at war. That is certain. There can be no doubt of it. We have a united Nation. It will remain united by forbearance, by every possible effort to remain neutral. By pursuing remonstrance to the last limit, the President has represented the opinion of the people of the nation he leads. He has their confidence and will have their support in more positive action.

New York Sun—The blood of the citizen who is first of all things an American pulses more firmly and proudly this morning. His Government has at last spoken the voice of the nation. He can now hold his head upright and thank God and the President for the old fashioned American perpendicularity of it.

New York Herald—The confidence of the American people in their President has not been misplaced. Mr. Wilson has made his decision, and it is for the right. In severing diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany he has done the thing which Washington would have done, which Lincoln would have done, and what any other American President would have done. He has upheld the rights, the dignity and the honor of the American people.

New York Tribune—If war must come—not by our act but by Germany's—we should welcome it. We have a righteous cause—a cause for which we fought a century ago, and against much greater odds. Its righteousness will exalt and unify the nation. And no nation of the first rank is more in need just now of being exalted and unified than is the United States.

Philadelphia Public Ledger—President Wilson has met the expectations of the nation. The President's decision to refuse any further parleying is proof to the American people that in this gravest crisis the honor and dignity of the United States are safe in the President's hands.

Detroit Free Press—President Wilson has taken the one course left for a self-respecting, courageous and honorable sovereign power. His act will have the approval of every genuine citizen of the United States. In his address to Congress he has outlined a policy which is sound and must receive the indorsement and support of the country.

Milwaukee Sentinel—It is a perilous and unwelcome situation. The President has exercized great patience. He will continue to do so. If forced to the extremities in support of our rights, he must have the loyal support of every American worth calling an American. And it is the immediate duty of the Government to prepare against any eventuality that may imperil our rights. Meanwhile all will echo the President's sentiment, "God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them."

Boston Herald—There will be no dissent in any quarter, we believe, from the resolute stand which President Wilson has at last taken. . . . Because the President has conducted himself with such deliberation he may now be fully assured that he has the undivided support of his fellow-coun trymen.

Boston Transcript—There will be no opponent of the President's act in thus suspending diplomatic intercourse among loyal American citizens, of whatever derivation or parentage. politics end at the water's edge—and that is precisely where the crisis which now confronts the nation centers. There are times when to consider too slavishly a want of preparation for resistance to outrage is unwise as well as cowardly. We stand now to do what we can and when we must. We have stood up for freedom before when unprepared, and stood up successfully; we can do it again, if we must.

Atlanta Constitution—Never at any time has the sentiment of this country been more solidly united, more nearly unanimous, in backing a President in a crisis than it is today back of President Wilson. At no stage of the world war, following no incident of it in which America has been concerned, from the "Lusitania" atrocity down to the present, could the President have taken the step that he has taken with knowledge of such overwhelming approval of the rank and file of the American people.

Denver Times—Coldly and in unmistakable language the issue was put up to the United States of America. There was only one answer to be made, unless this country were to play the part of the craven and to insure its own safety at the risk of those precious laws which leading nations of civilization had signed in holy faith and which only one signer of that pact has seen fit to break. The answer has come, scintillating like a shaft of light from the sword which Columbia bears.



Central News

OUR MILITARY LEADER

THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, GENERAL HUGH L. SCOTT,
NOTABLE FOR HIS SERVICES BOTH AS STATESMAN
AND AS SOLDIER

A BRITISH PRAGMATIST

THE PHILOSOPHY AND PERSONALITY OF F. C. S. SCHILLER

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

A DOZEN years ago I happened upon the word "pragmatism," as it was printed, rather inappropriately, upon the slip cover of Santayana's "Life of Reason." Being a queer looking word and unknown to me, I started to find out what it meant and that led me on a long chase. The farther I went the more interested I became, for I soon discovered that I had been a pragmatist all my life without knowing it. I was as delighted as M. Jourdain when he was told that he had been unconsciously talking prose all his life. I felt as relieved as Huxley when he found his tag. For I knew then that I was no longer alone in the world. There were others, it seemed, even men of standing in philosophical circles, whose minds ran in this way and who were not ashamed to own it. I got their names and started to find them wherever they might be. I ran down Dewey in the Adirondacks and Bergson in the Alps. Poincaré I unearthed in a Paris flat; James I heard in a Columbia lecture room; Ostwald I found in a Saxon village; Schiller I caught in an Oxford quad. I was thinking of going to China to see Wang Yang-ming, but fortunately before I bought my steamer ticket or had learned Chinese I discovered that he had been dead for three centuries.

A man in the act of dismounting from a bicycle is temporarily incapacitated for the effective use of either mode of locomotion, and it was at this psychological moment that I caught Dr. Schiller at the gate of Corpus Christi College. Otherwise I might have missed him, for he is as alert and agile physically as he is mentally. He usually spends his summers mountain climbing in the Alps, tho I suppose he has suspended this pastime during the last three years while the Tyrolean Alps are being used for other purposes than tourism.

Mr. Schiller wears the pointed beard that was the distinguishing mark of the radical of the nineties. He has a Shakespearean-shaped forehead, but wears un-Shakespearean glasses. He is as interesting to converse with as he is to read, which is more than you can say of many authors. He talks best while in motion, a real peripatetic philosopher. I wondered why he did not take his students out of the dark and stuffy lecture room and walk with them as he did with me, up and down the lawn between the trees and the ivy-clad walls of the college garden. Curious turf it was, close-cut and springy; I never felt anything like it under my feet except an asphalt pavement on a hot summer day.

But I suppose it would be against the Oxford customs to adopt the Greek method in teaching Greek philosophy. At any rate when I went to Mr. Schiller's lecture on logic I found it as conventional in form as it was revolutionary in spirit. One would have thought that printing had never been invented, nor even the mimeograph. The lecture was delivered slowly, and necessarily without feeling, clause by clause, with frequent repetitions, so every word could be taken down. It was really a brilliant lecture as I discovered afterwards when I read over my notes, but at the time it sounded as dull as proofreading, for the lecturer dictated even the punctuation marks, as he went along: "colon," "Italics," "inverted commas," etc. The English leave out the punctuation marks in legal documents where they are needed and put them into lectures where they do not belong.

This is the eleventh article of a series entitled "Twelve Major Prophets of Today." The first six, dealing with Maurice Maeterlinck, Henri Bergson, Henri Poincaré, Elie Metchnikoff, Wilhelm Ostwald and Ernst Haeckel, have been republished in book form by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Of the second group of these studies of contemporary thinkers, the following have appeared in The Independent: Rudolf Eucken (Feb. 17, 1913), H. G. Wells (Nov. 20, 1913), Bernard Shaw (April 20, 1916) and G. K. Chesterton (Nov. 27, 1916). A sketch of John Dewey will complete the series.—THE EDITOR.

The students, in long black gowns, were seated uncomfortably on benches carved with the names of many generations, and were writing awkwardly on long boards. These were furnished with inkwells and quill pens, altho the students sensibly used fountain pens. I suppose it is somebody's perquisite to supply such things as quills and snuff to the college even if nobody uses them. An American college president told me that he thought there was more graft at Oxford than anywhere else in the world.

If Mr. Schiller had remained in America he would now be lecturing to one or two hundred at a time, largely teachers who had come from all parts of the country expressly to hear his ideas and who would in turn transmit them to their students. But in that room there were only these fifteen boys, many of whom doubtless had no special interest in logic or in Schiller's views of logic and who took his lectures simply because they were required for examination, after which they could be forgotten. I could not help contrasting this scene with the big lecture room at Jena, modern yet satisfying to the esthetic and historic taste, where Eucken's fiery eloquence held men and women gathered from five continents, or with the Collège de France, where Bergson had attracted an even larger and equally cosmopolitan audience. A man in Schiller's position must gain his disciples chiefly thru his books, and for a man of Schiller's attractive personality this is a great disadvantage. Print can never take the place of "the spoken word," but to have its effect the spoken word must be heard by many people.

The American visitor to Oxford meets a double mystery: how it is that Oxford accomplishes so much with a poor and antiquated plant and how it is that American universities do not accomplish more with their modern and convenient plants. One hates to conclude that plumbing and ventilation are incompatible with high thinking. But if Spencer is right in defining life as the power of adaptation to environment, the Oxford dons are most alive of any human beings. They have shown the adaptability of the hermit crab in fitting themselves into their awkward environment. They somehow manage to make themselves comfortable in buildings that a New York tenement house inspector—who is never regarded as unduly particular—would order torn down. They work contentedly under conditions that would cause a strike in any well-regulated union.

FERDINAND CANNING SCOTT SCHILLER, M. A., D. Sc., Fellow and Senior Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford—to give for once his full name and titles—was born in 1864. While at Rugby he showed decided symptoms of intelligence, so he was picked as a winner in the scholastic race and put in training for the classical scholarships. The British turn all things into sport, even war and education and since public opinion does not allow headmasters to keep racehorses they indulge their sporting instincts by backing their boys for the Blue Ribbon, the Balliol Scholarships. These boys are then given daily doses of classical verse competition; I infer for the same reason that jockeys are fed on gin.

It is curious to see how widely educators differ as to the fundamental principles of their business. The British system is built upon competitions, prizes and examinations. The American state universities in the days of their pristine purity—I mean by that of course, when I was a student—regarded competition as vicious, prizes as demoralizing and examinations as an evil to be eliminated if possible. But it ill becomes a pragmatist to condemn a system that works so well as the British, whatever theoretical objections may occur.

Much as Schiller detested making verses in a dead language, he did it so well that he got a Major Exhibition. This gave him $350 for five years as well as $450 in Exhibitions from Rugby. But it also meant that he had sold himself to run in harness for an-



HUMANIST AND ICONOCLAST

DR. F. C. S. SCHILLER OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD, HAS SHOCKED CONSERVATIVE PHILOSOPHERS BY HIS SHARP CRITICISM OF CONVENTIONAL METAPHYSICS AND FORMAL LOGIC

other four years at Balliol and was obliged to master a philosophy which he already felt to be a fraud. T. H. Green had died just before Schiller came up and had been sainted for the greater glory of Balliol, and it seemed to the tutors good pedagogy to set their pupils to begin the study of philosophy with Green's "Prolegomena to Ethics." Most of the boys confronted with this abstruse introduction came to the conclusion that metaphysics was wonderful, but that they had no head for it. Schiller very curiously came to the opposite conclusion from the same premise.

Orthodox Oxford was then as now under the sway of the great philosophic Trinity of Plato, Aristotle and Hegel, which was supposed somehow to be concordant with or at least allied to the theological Trinity, and therefore fit food for the souls of innocent young men. The third person of the philosophic Trinity was kept much in the dark because the tutors generally were not fond of reading German. They knew still less of science and apparently did not suspect that Darwin and his evolution might prove to have some bearing upon philosophy.

Schiller took his First Classes at Oxford, altho he was given to asking awkward questions and was known to be reading "out of bounds." One of his examiners complained that he used such queer terms in his papers, "solipsism" and "epistemology" for instance.

THE years 1893-7 Schiller spent as instructor at Cornell University and at the end of that period an amusing incident occurred, tho what it was and how it came about I don't know; possibly because I never thought it best to inquire of any of the few who were in the room at the time. The bare fact is interesting enough; that a young man who had written one of the most brilliant volumes of the times on metaphysics, "Riddles of the Sphinx," and who carried in his pocket a call to teach philosophy at a leading Oxford college, was flunked in Cornell on his oral examination for Ph.D. in philosophy! Anybody who is curious can pick up half a dozen inconsistent versions of this famous episode on almost any campus. One is, that being fortified by the crinkle of the above mentioned letter over his heart and knowing that an American degree would have no value in England, Schiller did not take the examination seriously and neglected the necessary cramming. Another version of the story is that he turned tables upon his examiners by bringing into action for the first time the pragmatic arguments so much to their discomfiture and bewilderment that he was penalized for these foul blows. But probably the details, if one knew them, would prove to be quite commonplace compared with either of these versions or the more picturesque legends that are in circulation, so it is better to remain in ignorance and file it in the envelope with such cases as John Henry Newman, who only got a Third Class; F. H. Bradley, who got a Second; Gustave Doré, who failed in drawing; Darwin, who was called a stupid student; Grant, who was graduated near the foot of his class; Mendel, who was never allowed to graduate at Vienna, and the like, good material all for some one who wants to investigate the psychology of students—and examiners.

The chief benefit that Schiller got out of his American sojourn was an acquaintance with William James. It was a case of love at first sight and a lifelong devotion. Schiller dedicated his "Humanism" "To my dear friend, the humanest of philosophers, William James, without whose example and unfailing encouragement this book would never have been written."

In 1897 Schiller was called back to England to become tutor in Corpus Christi College. The president of that college, the late Thomas Fowler, belonged rather to the pre-Hegelian Oxford generation of the Mill-British-empiricism school of thought. He liked things to be made intelligible and he was so much struck by the lucidity of Schiller's "Riddles of the Sphinx" that he called him from Cornell to Oxford.

HERE then he has for twenty years lived the quiet, sheltered, contemplative life of the Oxford don, varied only by such daring adventures as his hunt for the hidden fallacies of formal logic, his single combats with Mr. Bradley and his ascent of the bleak hights of speculative philosophy, where the Absolute is supposed to dwell in solitude. Our American universities are putting up some very fair imitations of Oxford architecture now. Some have transplanted ivy and it is growing. Some have transplanted tutors and they are growing. But one Oxford custom has not yet been introduced into our universities, the custom of giving the professors time to think. In Oxford all the men have time to think and some of them do. In America if a man shows a tendency to become absorbed in thought he is made a dean or put on the committee of accredited high schools, which cures him.

In the British "Who's Who" Mr. Schiller's recreations are ordinarily put down as "mountaineering, golf, etc." But in one edition of that handy volume of contemporary autobiography it is stated that his chief recreation is "editing *Mind!*" Thus was revealed the secret of the mysterious appearance at Christmas, 1901, of a periodical which in looks resembled one of the regular numbers of that staid blue-covered review of philosophy, *Mind*, but with most startling contents. The frontispiece is a "Portrait of Its Immanence, the Absolute." This is followed by an article on "The Place of Humour in the Absolute, by F. H. Badley"; "The Critique of Pure Rot, by I. Cant"; "A Commentary on the Snark"; "More Riddles from Worse Sphinxes" and the like. The advertisements were likewise unusual: "A Dictionary of Oxford Mythology, in six volumes, containing a complete account of the stories told in the Common Rooms and the men to whom they have from time to time been attached"; "A fine consignment of assorted Weltanschauungen just received from Germany"; phonograms of all the lectures, jokes extra, with colored cinematographs of the most famous professors in action, for armchair study, etc. The history of philosophy in fifty-one limericks, covering all systems from Thales to Nietzsche, would be useful on examination time.

BUT Schiller has not been able to confine his humor to that uniquity *Mind!* He allows it to creep into his contributions to *Mind*-without-the-exclamation-point and other serious journals. He is a keen debater and does not follow the ordinary rules of fencing, but frequently disconcerts his antagonists by parrying their thrusts with a pun or a personality. He is, so far as I know, the first philosopher to find room for jokes in his formal philosophy, as the following passage shows:

> When we map out the whole region of Truth-claim or Formal Truth, we find that it contains (1) lies, (2) errors, (3) methodological fictions, (4) methodological assumptions, (5) postulates, (6) validated truths, (7) axioms, and (8) jokes.

Most philosophers in fact would not only ignore his eighth category, but would neglect his first and second, accepting any statement that claimed to be true and devoting themselves to the study of its logical implications. But the pragmatist is more interested in finding out how and in what way an assertion comes to be called true and how it makes good its claim after it has been asserted. As Schiller puts it:

> What then is common to all sorts of Truth and Error, and renders them species of a common genus? Nothing but their psychological side; "truth" is the proper term for what satisfies, "error" for what thwarts, a human purpose in cognitive activity.
>
> The difference between Truth and Error, therefore, is ultimately one in value. The "true" way of conceiving an object or judging a situation is simply the way most valuable for our purpose; the "false" way is one which is, at least relatively, worthless. "Truth" is a eulogistic, "error" a dyslogistic, way of valuing cognitive situation.
>
> Truth and Error therefore are continuous, as history shows. Either may develop out of the other, and both are rooted in the same problems of knowing, which are ultimately problems of living. The "truths" of one generation become the "errors" of the next, when it has achieved more valuable and efficient modes of interpreting and manipulating the apparent "facts," which the new "truths" are continuously transforming. And conversely, what is now scouted as "error" may hereafter become the fruitful parent of a long progeny of "truths."
>
> It follows also that (as every examiner who marks a paper knows) Truth and Error admit of quantitative differences. Both can vary in importance, and can attain (or fail of) their purpose to greater or a less degree. But neither is absolute. An answer to a question is in general called true if it is *true enough* for the purpose in hand. But this does not preclude a greater exactitude if (for a different purpose) it should be required. It is a true answer to the question—"when do you leave?" to reply "tomorrow"; but if necessary I can specify the train I go by. Thus

the demand for absolute exactness is both humanly unnecessary and scientifically unmeaning. Indeed a degree of accuracy higher than the situation demands would be irrational. No one wants to know the hight of a mountain in millimeters, and if he did, he could not ascertain it, because his methods would not measure fine enough. Scientific truths are infinitely perfectible, but never absolute.

Now if philosophers are wise, they will accept this sort of truth, and admit that any truth is "absolute" enough so soon as it is equal to the demands made upon it, while none must ever be so absolute as to become incorrigible and incapable of further growth.

A human factor, an element of personal desire, enters into all our thinking; otherwise why should we bother to think? Even our most abstract and general theorems have a hidden *Hinterland* of subconscious motives, and applications which philosophy has hitherto fought shy of.

The abstract statement that "two and two make four" is always incomplete. We need to know to what "twos" and "fours" the dictum is applied. It would not be true of lions and lambs, nor of drops of water, nor of pleasures and pains.

"Every thought," he says, "is an act and even the most 'theoretical' assertions are made to gratify an interest." He finds in the present war confirmation of his theory that thought is subordinate to action and never free from human volitional influence:

If only philosophers could be got to face the facts of actual life, could any of them fail to observe the enormous object-lesson in the truth of pragmatism which the world has been exhibiting in the present crisis? Everywhere the "truths" believed in are relative to the nationality and sympathies of their believers. It is, indeed, lamentable that such an orgy of the will to believe should have been needed to illustrate the pragmatic nature of truth, but who will dispute that for months say 999 persons out of 1000 have been believing what they please, and consciously or unconsciously making it "true" with a ferver rarely bestowed even by the most ardent philosophers on the most self-evident truths? No improbability, no absurdity, no atrocity has been too great to win credence, and the uniformity of human nature has been signally attested by the way in which the same stories (*mutatis mutandis*) have been credited on both sides.

It is because thought is always affected, and in such times as these altogether vitiated by personal desires that Schiller desires to have this hidden influence recognized and allowed for. The endeavor to drag forth the suppressed context of thought is very properly called Humanism. Schiller conceives every thought as *some one's experiment* for which he is responsible.

The humanistic view of metaphysics Schiller expresses in the preface to the 1910 edition of his earliest work, "Riddles of the Sphinx."

Practically a system of metaphysics, with whatever pretensions to pure thought and absolute rationality it may start is always in the end one man's personal vision about the universe, and the "metaphysical craving" often so strong in the young, is nothing but the desire to tell the universe what one thinks of it. Of course, the tale may be worth telling if told well.

This describes the "Riddles of the Sphinx" exactly. In it the youthful Schiller tells the universe what he thinks of it and it is told well. But his thoughts have changed in the twenty-five years since this volume was published so that even in its revised form does not so well express his views as do his later volumes "Humanism" and "Studies in Humanism," of which revised editions were brought out in 1912. His *magnum opus*, "Formal Logic," a destructive criticism of the Artistotelian logic, is too technical for the general reader who, however, will find a popular outline of its argument by Schiller himself in The Independent of August 15, 1912, and a review of the volume by Professor Dewey in The Independent of July 25, 1912.

The value of the pragmatic method to religion is discussed by Schiller in his article on "Faith, Reason and Religion," where he shows that even the most rigorous scientific reasoning involves the element of faith and on the other hand that faith is devoid of value unless it is verified in the only way by which anything can be verified, that is, by works. He says:

Christianity is an essentially human and thoroly pragmatic religion, hampered thruout its history and at times almost strangled by an alien theology, based upon the intellectualistic speculations of Greek philosophers. Fortunately the Greek metaphysic embodied (mainly) in the "Athanasian" creed is too obscure to have ever been really functional; its chief mischief has always been to give theological support to "philosophic" criticisms which by identifying God with "the One" have aimed at eliminating the human elements from the Christian religion. As against all such attempts, however, we must hold fast to the principle that the truest religion is that which issues in and fosters the best life.

The pragmatic criterion of truth, that all truths must work, is not a lax one as its opponents assert but the most stringent that can be applied. It means—"You shall not assert the truth of whatever suits you without any testing at all." It eliminates as meaningless all theories that make no difference whether they are believed or disbelieved. It demands constant confirmation of all beliefs by their consequences. It insists upon the unity of theory and practise, of faith and works. This point was plainly put by Schiller in his address before the Pan-Anglican Church Congress of 1908:

For any theory to work, it must be believed in, e. g., believed to be *true*. It is impossible, e. g., to practice prayer merely as a piece of spiritual hygiene, and in order to get the strengthening which is said to result from the practice. The practice need not, of course, start with a firm belief in the reality of its object. But unless it engenders a real belief, it will become inefficacious. Hence, to conceive of Pragmatism as ultimately sanctioning an "act-as-if" attitude of religious make-believe is a misapprehension; it is to confound it with the discredited and ineffectual dualism of Kant's antithesis of practical and theoretic "reason." Lastly, it should be noted that any theory which works must evoke some response from the objective nature of things. If there were no "God," i. e., nothing that could afford any satisfaction to any religious emotion, the whole religious attitude would be futile. If it is not, it must contain essential truth, tho it may remain to be determined what is the objective fact corresponding to the postulate.

THE WIFE

BY MARGUERITE WILKINSON

This is the song of the wife who is strong in the clan—

"I, who have joy of his lips, I would be to my man,
Shelter and warmth and food and a place of rest.
And a home for the hope of his heart and a mother breast!

"Tho he must ask by day that I toil and tire,
Fire I shall be to his flesh and flesh to his fire;
Tho he must go by night while I wait alone,
My love shall rise and follow and guard my own.

"Think you I ask release from the load I bear
Think you I care to please as a slave must care?
Not tho the seven-walled seas were thrice as wide,
Could I give my love as I give if I lost my pride.

"We have traveled by day, on the same rough roads and red,
We have slept by night on a hard and narrow bed,
We have shared the crumbs, when life would have hunger wait;
By this he was made my man, I was made his mate.

"Laughter we know and the wild young song of the heart,
Poverty's pain and the spite and scorn that smart;
And not tho the seven-walled seas were thrice as deep
Would I change my place at his side for a softer sleep.

"Shelter and warmth and food and a place of rest,
A haven of dreams and a holy mother breast,
Bounty and beauty and breath I would be for my man!"
Such is the song of the wife who is strong in the clan.

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A POET OF THE FOREIGN LEGION

"I have always had the passion to play the biggest part within my reach, and it is really in a sense a supreme success to be allowed to play this." These words, taken from a letter to his mother, were written by Alan Seeger, the young American poet, who, for the love of France and because of his faith in her cause, joined the foreign legion and was killed on the field of Belloy-on-Santerre.

Romantic, passionate and heroic youth is in these words and in his poetry. All sensuous beauty he understood and loved. The more austere beauties that must be spiritually learned from life he had not yet perceived. He seems to have accepted life with the zest of the young pagan lads of Attica in the days of the glory of Greece. But it may be that his enthusiasm for war was closer akin to the enthusiasm of the medieval knight, to whom war was an opportunity for sacrifice, but also an opportunity for distinction, the only real and glamorous romance. The quality of his book is uneven. But there are beautiful poems. None of them, perhaps, achieves so much of dignity and beauty as does the much-quoted poem of prophecy from which the following lines are taken:

I have a rendezvous with Death
On some scarred slope of battered hill.
When Spring comes round again this year
And the first meadow-flowers appear.

Poems, by Alan Seeger. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

HISTORY THAT EXPLAINS

A Political and Social History of Modern Europe, by Professor Carlton Hayes, of Columbia University, is in some respects the best existing text book of modern history for the college student or intelligent general reader. It covers the four centuries since the beginning of the sixteenth century, but about one-third of the whole work is devoted to the brief period between the Franco-Prussian War and the outbreak of the Great War, with which the narrative ends. The explanation of the fundamental principles of contemporary civilization, of the irresistible development of nationalism and democracy, of the capitalistic organization of industry and its relation to imperialism and world politics, and of the origin and significance of socialism, militarism and other current social creeds is quite exceptionally full, lucid and enlightening.

However, Professor Hayes has not neglected the conventional chronicle of political events in his enthusiasm for aspects of history which are usually skipped in the classroom, and the conservative teacher will find an adequate amount of space devoted to wars, treaties and royal genealogies as well as exceptionally complete critical bibliographies at the end of each chapter. Nevertheless, certain phases of modern history receive unusual attention and emphasis. The ordinary history, for example, gives one the impression that, while the people in the sixteenth century did nothing but fight about religion, the Christian Church played no important part in "history" thereafter. But Professor Hayes gives as much space and as careful study to Huxley, Renan, Pius IX, anti-clericalism, the Oxford movement and the Bulgarian exarchate as to Luther, Calvin, Philip II and the Council of Trent. There is hardly another general history of which this can be said.

A Political and Social History of Modern Europe, by Carlton J. H. Hayes. 2 vols. The Macmillan Company. $4.25.

ART IN RUSSIA

Alexandre Benois, one time art director of the *Ballet Russe* and himself a painter, has written a history of the *Russian School of Painting*. Sympathetic with the modern movements he is yet their critic, and he deals broad-mindedly with the amazingly dull periods of the romantic and the "purpose" painters. Plates give many examples of important works, some of these, as Ivanov's St. Andrew, being notably fine. Immediately interesting is M. Benois' comment on Bakst, on his illustrations as differing from his scene design, and on the historical accuracy of his work. This and the modest handbook of "The Russian Arts," by Rosa Newmarch, fill what has been a real lack in our art literature.

The Russian School of Painting, by Alexandre Benois. A. A. Knopf. $4.

TWO LITERARY CRITICS

Mark van Doren's study of *Henry David Thoreau* considers the man and his philosophy mainly as set forth in his journal rather than as a nature lover and an essayist. As a man and a philosopher he finds Thoreau far from satisfying, tho he admits that "Walden" and "The Week" by reason of their independence, courage and beauty will live long. It seems to the lover of these discursive essays, with their freshness and their whimsical wisdom, almost a thankless task to analyze so minutely and adversely the oddities of a genius who, if he added little to the sum of philosophic truth, gave us pages of serene charm without which we should be the poorer. Mr. van Doren has some unusual and thoughtful views of Thoreau, but like Lowell, he wishes him other than he was created.

Rebecca West is in something the same state of mind with regard to much of the work of *Henry James*, and expresses her dissatisfaction with a noticeable smartness and at times a carelessness of phrase. That she admires

ARE AMERICANS AS CULTURED AS EUROPEANS?

How four young men from Washington Square, New York, proved that literary appreciation is as keen here as abroad

By ROBERT JENNINGS STANLEY



Old Print of a House in Washington Square

This is a story of a unique experiment, one of the most interesting in the literary annals of this country. The book-world has watched it, first with curiosity tempered with amusement, and lately with genuine amazement.

About a year ago, four young men, hardly more than boys, sat about in the Washington Square Bookshop, one of the show-places of the artistic and literary colony of New York. Many a unique enterprise had been fathered in this quaint place. A few days before, another group of young people had, in the same place, decided to organize the Washington Square Players, and were soon to startle New York with the most unusual plays seen on Broadway in many years. These four young men, however, were not interested in the theater. They were interested in books. None of them had any money. But one of them had an idea.

He held in his hand a small edition of an English classic. "Before the war," he said, "books like this sold by the million in England, Germany and France. People read them in public, just as Americans read newspapers and magazines. From this a casual observer might infer that Europeans possess a higher culture. I don't believe it. I believe the standard of culture is as high here as abroad.

What Americans Read and Why

"Americans read so many newspapers and magazines because they may be obtained more easily than other reading. No matter where a man is, he can secure his favorite periodical, but not his favorite *book*. I believe that if the great masterpieces of literature could be obtained as easily as newspapers, many more people would read them. Think of the time we Americans waste reading profitless matter in newspapers. Most of us, too, know that a great deal of such reading is profitless. We would rather read worth-while books, but we cannot buy them on a news-stand and we cannot carry large library volumes around with us. Make the masterpieces of literature more easily obtainable and really handy to carry, and you can't tell me that the average American will not prefer the better reading."

Other Publishers Say It Can't Succeed

Between them, these four young men raised enough money to publish *one* book. They showed this to department stores, and within a week had evidence that they had struck a popular vein. They then managed to raise enough capital to publish fifteen books, and the enterprise was definitely launched. Their books were compact and well printed, and were bound in genuine ooze-sheep leather. In size, they were smaller than the usual misnamed pocket-size volume, which is usually too large for a pocket.

More remarkable than the quality was the price at which the books were offered. Publishers are usually forced to add several hundred per cent profit, in order to cover their selling costs. These young men cut their profit to a smaller margin than perhaps books had ever before been marketed on, believing that a low price would so increase the volume of business as to make the venture self-sustaining. Because of this, other publishers predicted disaster for the enterprise at once. Even today, some of the oldest American publishers declare that they do not see how genuine limp-leather volumes like these can be sold at so low a price.

Selling a Million Books a Year

Immediately upon their appearance, the demand for the books was so extraordinary that it could not be met. Department stores swamped the little business with orders for thousands of books, in some cases tens of thousands. Letters from readers poured in, inquiring when new titles would be issued, and within three months it was necessary to publish fifteen new books. This only increased the demand. Requests for new titles became so insistent that three months afterward thirty new books were published, making sixty titles in all. *Of these sixty volumes, close to one million copies were sold in little over a year.*

Today it is a common thing in New York to see business men and women traveling in the subways or on trains to and from the suburbs, reading these little masterpieces, instead of newspapers. The judgment of the young publishers was justified. The masters who have inspired and charmed millions in the past still hold their own with the present-day best-sellers. The American public wants good books. It will read them more eagerly than it reads mediocre fiction.

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Dickens	Olive Schreiner
Dante	Alex. Dumas
Elizabeth Browning	W. S. Gilbert
Lewis Carroll	Tennyson
Hans Andersen	Walt Whitman
Longfellow	Geo. Washington
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Why Some Foods Explode in the Stomach

By WILLIAM ELDRIDGE

"THE combinations of food that most people eat three times a day inflict nothing less than a crime against their health and are the direct cause of 90 per cent of all sickness."

This is the rather startling statement of Eugene Christian, the famous New York Food Scientist whose wonderful system of corrective eating is receiving so much eager attention throughout the Nation at the present time

According to Eugene Christian we eat without any thought of the relation which one food has to another when eaten at the same time. The result is that often we combine two foods each of great value in itself, but which when combined in the stomach literally explode, liberating toxins which are absorbed by the blood and form the root of nearly all sickness, the first indications of which are acidity, fermentation, gas, constipation, and many other sympathetic ills leading to most serious consequences.

All of this, states Eugene Christian, can be avoided if we would only pay a little attention to the selection of our daily menus instead of eating without any regard for the consequences.

This does not mean that it is necessary to eat foods we don't like; instead Christian prescribes meals which are twice as delicious as those to which we are accustomed.

Not long ago I was fortunate enough to be present when Eugene Christian was relating some of his experiences with corrective eating to a group of men interested in dietetics, and I was literally amazed at what he accomplished with food alone and without drugs or medicines of any kind.

One case which sticks in my mind was that of a mother and daughter who went to him for treatment. The mother was forty pounds overweight and her physician diagnosed her case as Bright's Disease. She had a sluggish liver, low blood pressure and lacked vitality. The daughter had an extreme case of stomach acidity and intestinal fermentation, was extremely nervous, had chronic constipation, and was 30 pounds underweight.

Christian prescribed the proper food combinations for each. Within a few weeks all symptoms had disappeared, and within three months the mother had lost 33 pounds and the daughter had gained 26 pounds, and both were in perfect health —normal in every particular.

Another case which interested me greatly was that of a young man whose efficiency had been practically wrecked through stomach acidity, fermentation and constipation resulting in physical sluggishness which was naturally reflected in his ability to use his mind. He was twenty pounds underweight when he first went to see Christian and was so nervous he couldn't sleep. Stomach and intestinal gases were so severe that they caused irregular heart action and often fits of great mental depression. As Christian describes it he was not 50 per cent efficient either mentally or physically. Yet in a few days, by following Dr. Christian's suggestions as to food, his constipation had completely gone, although he had formerly been in the habit of taking large daily doses of a strong cathartic. In five weeks every abnormal symptom had disappeared—his weight having increased six pounds. In addition to this he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

But perhaps the most interesting case that Christian told me of was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old who had been traveling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished in about thirty days. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had no organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition—all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. After six months' treatment this man was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

These instances of the efficacy of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, every one of which was fully as interesting and they applied to as many different ailments.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tells you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency. This course is published by The Corrective Eating Society of New York.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates and seasons.

Reasons are given for every recommendation based upon actual results secured in the author's many years of practice although technical terms have been avoided. Every point is explained so clearly that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons and you will find that you secure results with the first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Dept. 42, 460 Fourth Ave., New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit $3, the small fee asked.

Please clip out and mail the following form instead of writing a letter, as this is a copy of the official blank adopted by the Society and will be honored at once

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her subject is certain, and, as in the few excellent words on the Altar of the Dead, she can give convincing reason for the faith which is in her. She comments neatly on his later style of English but her quarrel, in the considerable instances in which she does quarrel, seems to be that the characters do not act in the given circumstances as she would have acted. The conduct of Isabel in "The Portrait of a Lady," for instance, is suggestive of a "nincumpoop." This critic's difficulty, even to the conservative lover of James, who shares her annoyance at the splitting of infinitestimal hairs. is that, in a number of his works, she fails to perceive or, if she perceives, rejects, what seems to us the theory of life underlying all of his writing, that is, the necessity, and the beauty, and, at last, the satisfaction of renouncement.

Henry David Thoreau, by Mark van Doren. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1.25. *James*, by Rebecca West. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.

MONEY AND WAR FINANCE

Hartley Withers, sometime financial writer for the London *Times* and an authority of weight, wrote a book in 1909 on the *Meaning of Money*, that is, the term as used in the large and manifold financial operations of the day, in exchange, loans, reserves and deposits. It is a text book on the "money market," not profound and fundamental as is Bagehot's "Lombard Street," but more popularly written—almost sprightly in spots. The fourth edition is just issued. *International Finance* was written by Mr. Withers in 1916 at the instance of the Council for the Study of International Relations. With a twinkle in his eye the author says: "Perhaps I have a weakness for financiers, but if so it is entitled to some respect, because it is based on a closer knowledge of them than is owned by most of their critics." He finds "high finance buffeted by men of war and men of peace with a unanimity that must puzzle it." The war has called in Europe for the concentrated attention of capital; international finance has reached staggering proportions. The *modus operandi* of it all is Mr. Withers' important theme, while to illustrate it he draws from the financial history of Egypt, Honduras, Brazil. The patriotic service of the small capitalist, the man with a savings bank account, is brought out in his view that capital deserves its reward of income, that it may be called stored labor, and that capitalism usefully permeates society. At some length he deals with Scott Nearing's judgment in this matter. It is a readable and profitable book.

Time was, we recall, when many rested comfortably in the belief that no great overwhelming war could shake the world—"the bankers would not allow it." The destructiveness of modern weapons and the expense of them were so appalling that mankind would not be again drawn to a great war. All signs save the accumulation of weapons and soldiers, and possibly human nature acting nationally, have failed. So we need not be surprized to find the soundest financial writers feeling their way with

caution. Mr. Noyes found it necessary to rewrite his current magazine comment when he came to include its substance in his book *Financial Chapters on the War*. This is a history of the greatest of panics; of the quick, vigorous measures to surmount it; of the national and international loans by which the war has been and is financed. To us the most valuable if not the most interesting part of the book lies in the concluding chapters on finance and economics after the war and as affecting America. Here, while he states the uncertain problems of emigration, labor and woman's entrance into the industrial field, and recognizes the temporary element in our prosperity, Mr. Noyes expects that the United States will avoid economic disaster, and much more, even being the strongest nation in the money market of the world.

The Meaning of Money, International Finance, by Hartley Withers. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 each. *Financial Chapters on the War*, by A. D. Noyes. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

"WHAT FOOLS WE MORTALS BE"

The Intelligence of Women is a collection of feminist essays by W. L. George which might as appropriately be called "The Lack of Intelligence of Human Beings with Especial Reference to Sexual Relationships." At first, we are quite upset by the author's assurance, for he does not argue, he tells. But, if we are good-natured enough to let him have his way, we soon discover his delightful sense of humor and cleverness in the presentation of his—arguments is not the right word, finalities would be better—which make us like him very much. We even thank him for making his thoughts more vivid by occasional exaggerations and we do not mind if at times he seems somewhat illogical, for the book has the tonic quality of first rate conversation.

The Intelligence of Women, by W. L. George. Boston, Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

LINCOLN AND OTHERS

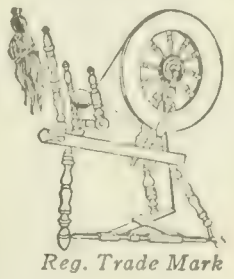
For a short life of *Abraham Lincoln*, that by Brand Whitlock, originally one of the Beacon Hill Biographies, is of the best. It is vivid, unexaggerated, human, well balanced, and can be read at a sitting. (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., $1.)

A. J. Dittenhoefer, who worked in both the Lincoln campaigns, gives his recollections of the men and incidents of those stirring times. The little book, *How We Elected Lincoln*, shows vividly how the candidate appeared to the public in the first campaign and how slowly the sense of his greatness came even to his supporters. (Harper & Bros., 50 cents.)

The story of *Charles Frohman, Manager and Man*, by Isaac F. Marcosson and Daniel Frohman, is a very human, interesting, somewhat too detailed chronicle of "the man who controlled and directed hundreds of theatrical productions, gave employment to thousands of actors in this country, England and France, and ruled the destinies of scores of theaters—and who never broke his word." (Harper & Bros., $2.)

Mrs. Reginald de Koven has collected the legend and history of the *Counts of Gruyere*, and made thereby a study of one of Switzerland's most quaint and lovely, but less visited spots. The photographs show the wonderful little hill town standing today precisely as it stood centuries ago, and there is a charming translation of the ancient herdsman's song that still

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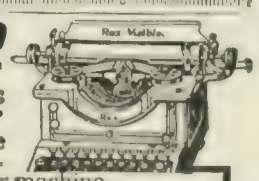
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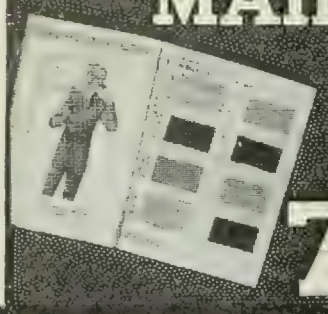
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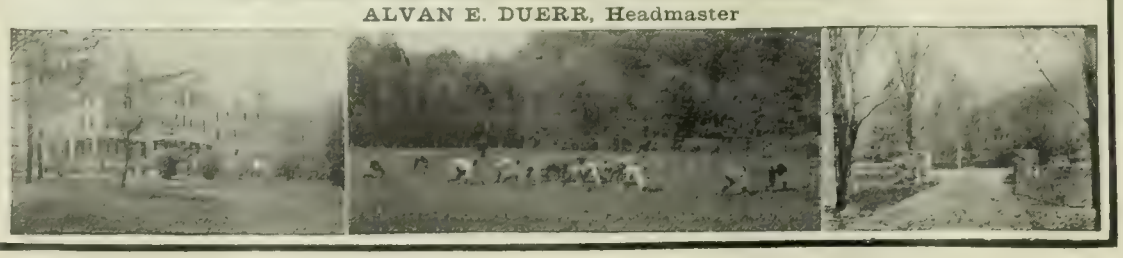
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sounds on the surrounding hillsides. (Duffield and Co., $2.)

A new edition of *The Life of Francis Thompson*, by Everard Meynell, has just been published. There could hardly be a more intimately authentic biography of the great Catholic poet "who carried dignity amid all vicissitudes" than this one written by the son of his "discoverer" and friend. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.)

A Dreamer of Dreams, by Oliver Huckle, is a story of the life of "Will Penn, the Quaker," as it is told in an old journal found in a chest at Worminghurst, England, and thought to be the journal of Guli Springett, Penn's first wife. It is a quaint, old-fashioned, loving account of a great life. (T. Y. Crowell Company, $1.25.)

Doctor Luther, by Gustav Freytag, is a translation of that well known author's sketch of Martin Luther in his "Pictures of the German Past" of half a century ago. This brief, readable and appreciative life of the great reformer is a contribution to the Reformation Quadri-Centennial celebration to come next fall. (Philadelphia: Lutheran Publication Society, $1.)

Clara Endicott Sears has done service to the student of religious manifestations as well as to those interested in our early social development by her *Gleanings from Old Shaker Journals*. Illustrated by quaint wood cuts and by portraits of the brethren and sisters, the account of the little understood beliefs and inner life of these devout and lovable people is full of pathetic interest. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.25.)

PLAYS AND STORIES

The Brown Mare, by Alfred Ollivant, is a collection of stories of the war, mostly of the war and people in England. They are very simple tales, told in a direct and simple style that is curiously forceful and poignant. (A. A. Knopf, $1.)

Recalling in the delicate allegory Olive Shreiner's "Dreams" comes *The Little Boy Out of the Wood*. These are "dream plays," tragic and comic, and exquisite in workmanship, by Kathleen Conyingham Greene. (John Lane Company, 75 cents.)

Drake, By George! by John Trevena, has to do with two vague and ineffectual sisters and their nephew, a scapegrace with a decided disaffection for work. Obviously—too obviously—this book is meant to be humorous. (A. Knopf, $1.50.)

Possibly children not "Kiltartan" would find difficulty in following all the joyous complications of Lady Gregory's charming, whimsical folk-lore play, *The Golden Apple*. But children of larger growth will delight in its charm of phrase, its shy humor and its bubbling youth. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

In *The Klondyke Clan*, by S. Hall Young, we have a story of the adventures of several uncommonly good and lovable people during the days of the gold rush. We should like to eat sourdough bread with the Parson or Long Sandy. The author has lived many years in Alaska. (F. H. Revell & Co., $1.35.)

Mrs. Humphry Ward's *Lady Connie* is the conventional lady of all romance. She is young, rich, distinguished, beautiful, fascinating to men. Her omnipotence in arranging the lives of other people is matter for wonder—or scepticism. She is a pleasant person, and quite improbable. (Hearst's International Library Company, $1.50.)

Helen, by Arthur Sherburne Hardy, is the story of a girl whose sudden acquisition of a fortune sets her free from a wearisome life with an American grandmother and introduces her to a society of diplomats and French aristocrats under the chaperonage of an attractive princess. A pleasant love story. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.35.)

Jennette Lee's *Unfinished Portraits* are stories of a number of the world's geniuses, Chopin, Titian, Bach, Albrecht, Durer and others, told with eloquent humanity and

a very evident reverence for their achievements. Not the least interesting is "The Lost Monogram," which has to do with Durer's face of the man of sorrows. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

A masque easily adapted to out or indoors, to large or small company, and suitable for patriotic celebrations, is *America's Gifts to the Old World*, by H. W. Atwater and C. F. Langworthy. This personifies the different foodstuffs and other valuables discovered in the Western Hemisphere, a list that lends itself to picturesque treatment and should serve well for history and geography classes. (Baltimore: Home Economics Association, 50 cents.)

It is difficult to write judiciously of L. M. Steele's novel, *Dr. Nick*. Parts of this story of a young doctor and a young nurse are unduly emotional, strained, perhaps even unsound. Parts elude us by their vague transcendentalism. But the tragedies enacted at Hobbes Hospital have a real power. Old Dr. Rideau is a remarkable character and there is much of profound truth and prescient beauty in what he says about women. (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., $1.40.)

ON THE WAY TO HEALTH

A sane and safe book on *Home Care of Consumptives* is by R. L. French, one time secretary of Kentucky's tuberculosis commission. Its suggestions are especially planned for those of limited means and give special attention to danger of infection. (G P. Putnam's Sons, $1.)

A carefully planned and clearly explained and illustrated series of exercizes, for use alone and without apparatus, is set forth in *Physical Training for Boys*, by M. N. Bunker. The style of the text is a bit forced but the advice is excellent. (Boston: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, $1.)

Personal Health, by William Brady, M.D., is an exceptionally good book on hygiene for the general reader. Correspondence with readers of his syndicated "Health Talks" has taught the author to present his subject matter in clear, forceful English. (W. B. Saunders Company, $1.50.)

The Fight for Food, by Leon A. Congdon, Assistant Chief Food Inspector of the Kansas State Board of Health, contains important and timely information on the subject of foods, but the author evidently knows more about his subject than he does about the art of writing a book. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.25.)

Tho anyone suffering from frequent headache should consult a physician since headaches arise from various causes, yet *Headaches and How to Prevent Them*, by Dr. W. H. Riley, has much wise advice and a table of foods and the values, useful to anyone planning a diet. (Good Health Pub. Co., Battle Creek, Mich.)

In *The Sexes in Science and History*, Eliza Burt Gamble labors to show what is quite obvious—that, with respect to the functions of motherhood, females are more highly specialized than males. Her conclusion is that, since woman is man's superior as a female, it follows that she is his superior as a human being! (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

One of the pioneers in the fight against the malarial mosquito, Dr. Malcolm Watson, District Surgeon of the town of Klang, Federated Malay States, has given a valuable record of personal observations in his *Rural Sanitation in the Tropics*. It is a very readable book, well illustrated, with eight chapters on the Panama achievement. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $4.25.)

An excellent introduction to the study of psychoanalysis is given by Dr. W. A. White in his *Mechanisms of Character Formation*. General students of biology and psychology have been much interested in this new system of cure for nervous disorders, which has thrown such a flood of light also on normal mental development. One will find here a very readable and able presentation of the present status of the subject. (The Macmillan Company, $1.75.)

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THREE YEARS AGO I was earning $30 per week. With a wife and two children to support it was a constant struggle to make both ends meet. We saved very little, and that only by sacrificing things we really needed. Today my earnings average a thousand dollars weekly. I own two automobiles. My children go to private schools. I have just purchased, for cash, a $25,000 home. I go hunting, fishing, motoring, traveling, whenever I care to, and I do less work than ever before.

What I have done, anyone can do—for I am only an average man. I have never gone to college, my education is limited, and I am not "brilliant" by any means. I personally know at least a hundred men who are better business men than I, who are better educated, who are better informed on hundreds of subjects, and who have much better ideas than I ever had. Yet not one of them approaches my earnings. I mention this merely to show that earning capacity is not governed by the extent of a man's education, and to convince my readers that there is only *one* reason for my success—a reason I will give herein.

One day, a few years ago, I began to "take stock" of myself. I found that, like most other men, I had energy, ambition, determination. Yet in spite of these assets, for some reason or other I drifted along without getting anywhere. My lack of education bothered me, and I had thought seriously of making further sacrifices in order to better equip myself to earn more. Then I read somewhere that but few *millionaires* ever went to college. Edison, Rockefeller, Hill, Schwab, Carnegie—not one of them had any more schooling than I had.

One day something happened that woke me up to what was wrong with me. It was necessary for me to make a decision on a matter which was of little consequence. I knew in my heart what was the right thing to do, but something held me back. I said one thing, then another I couldn't for the life of me make the decision I knew was right.

I lay awake most of that night thinking about the matter—not because it was of any great importance in itself, but because I was beginning to *discover* myself. Along towards dawn I resolved to try an experiment. I decided to cultivate my will power, believing that if I did this I would not hesitate about making decisions—that when I had an idea I would have sufficient confidence in myself to put it "over"—that I would not be "afraid" of myself or of things or of others.

With this new purpose in mind I applied myself to finding out something more about the will. I was sure that other men must have studied the subject, and the results of their experience would doubtless be of great value to me in understanding the workings of my own will power. So, with a directness of purpose that I had scarcely known before, I began my search.

The results at first were discouraging. While a good deal had been written about the memory and other faculties of the brain, I could find nothing that offered any help to me in acquiring the new power that I had hoped might be possible.

But a little later in my investigation I encountered the works of Prof. Frank Channing Haddock. To my amazement and delight I discovered that this eminent scientist, whose name ranks with James, Bergson and Royce, had just completed the most thorough and constructive study of will power ever made. I was astonished to read his statement, "The will is just as susceptible of development as the muscles of the body!" My question was answered! Eagerly I read further—how Dr. Haddock had devoted twenty years to this study—how he had so completely mastered it that he was actually able to set down the very exercises by which anyone could develop the will, making it a bigger, stronger force each day, simply through an easy, progressive course of training.

It is almost needless to say that I at once began to practice the simple exercises formulated by Dr. Haddock. And I need not recount the extraordinary results that I obtained almost from the first day. I have already indicated the success that my developed power of will has made for me.

I understand that Professor Haddock's lessons, rules, and exercises in will training have recently been compiled and published in book form by the Pelton Publishing Co. of Meriden, Conn., and that any reader who cares to examine the book may do so without sending any money in advance. In other words, if after a week's reading you do not feel that this book is worth $3, the sum asked, return it and you will owe nothing. When you receive your copy for examination I suggest that you first read the articles on: the law of great thinking; how to develop analytical power; how to perfectly concentrate on any subject; how to guard against errors in thought; how to develop fearlessness; how to use the mind in sickness; how to acquire a dominating personality.

Some few doubters will scoff at the idea of will power being the fountainhead of wealth, position and everything we are striving for, and some may say that no mere book can teach the development of the will. But the great mass of intelligent men and women will at least investigate for themselves by sending for the book at the publishers' risk. I am sure that any book that has done for me—and for thousands of others—what "Power of Will" has done—is well worth investigating. It is interesting to note that among the 150,000 owners who have read, used and praised "Power of Will," are such prominent men as Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Lieut.-Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska; Assistant Postmaster-General Britt; General Manager Christeson of Wells-Fargo Express Co.; E. St. Elmo Lewis; Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, and thousands of others.

As a first step in will training, I would suggest immediate action in this matter before you. It is not even necessary to write a letter. Use the form below, if you prefer, addressing it to the Pelton Publishing Company 23-B Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn., and the book will come by return mail. This one act may mean the turning point of your life, as it has meant to me and to so many others.

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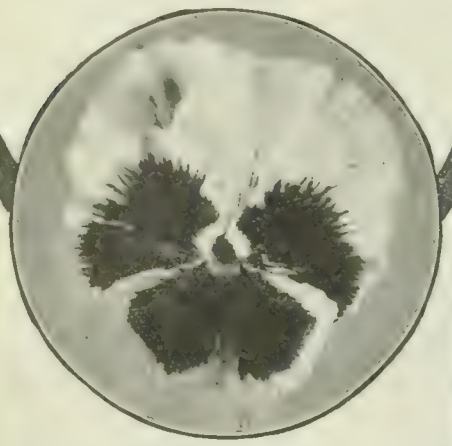
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INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

We have received communications from friends of Governor Hunt of Arizona questioning the accuracy of the current newspaper accounts of the election controversy in that state. As The Independent printed an item on the subject in its "Story of the Week" of January 15, 1917, an extract from one of these letters may prove of interest to some of our readers.

While the returns from the County Supervisors gave Mr. Thomas E. Campbell, Republican candidate for Governor, a majority of thirty votes, the recount of the ballots (at present technically called an "inspection of the ballots") gave Governor Hunt a majority of ninety-six votes the evening of December 30, 1916; and as the section of the law creating a State Canvassing Board consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, empowered to issue certificates of election, was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court some time in August, 1913, it would seem reasonable for Governor Hunt to refuse to turn his office over to Mr. Campbell in view of his majority on January 1.

Governor Hunt did not lock Mr. Campbell out of the Capitol. Governor Hunt's *office* was closed on January 1, as is customary on Sundays and legal holidays, and a Deputy Sheriff was stationed outside the door to prevent the forcible taking of the office by Mr. Campbell, as had been planned. Mr. Campbell and a number of his friends entered the Capitol the morning of January 1, and Mr. Campbell made an address from the balcony on the second floor to the "crowd" (about 500 people) assembled on the grounds in front of the Capitol. On Tuesday, January 2, Mr. Campbell called on Governor Hunt, was received courteously; but, naturally, Governor Hunt did refuse to recognize Mr. Campbell's so-called credentials.

M. I. PLANT

Phoenix, Arizona

We are glad to hear from the President of the California Avocado Association that he approves of our efforts in favor of a palatable name for that delectable fruit. We hope all our readers will call for vignas at the best hotels.

In view of your editorial in the issue of November 13, on "The Taste of a Name," and the various comments in a later issue of December 25, I desire to make a few comments especially for the benefit of some critics that apparently do not realize that even a name in the case of fruits and vegetables may mean success or failure.

The avocado is coming to be grown extensively in California and Florida and soon this delicious fruit will be seeking new markets. According to reports, the accuracy of which I cannot now confirm, 10,000 dozen avocados from Florida have been sold in the Los Angeles markets this season at prices of from 50 cents to $1.25 each. Aside from this a much larger number of homegrown California fruits have been sold together with some small shipments from Tahiti. This, it must be remembered, is in a market where all sorts of fruits are offered in abundance far surpassing most markets of the East.

For this fruit, a native of Mexico and Central America, cultivated by the Indians before Columbus landed in America, and first described by Oviedo in a report to Charles V of Spain, the name "avocado" has been used in English speaking countries since the sixteenth century. "Avocado" is the name adopted by the growers of California and Florida and by all students. Market men, however, have gotten into the habit of calling them "alligator pears" or more commonly "gaters" or merely "pears." Such names are confusing, illogical and offensive. They do not tend to encourage the use of this really good product. The reader will be interested in knowing that in food value the avacado ranks the highest of any fruit in our markets, the fat or oil content averaging about 25 per cent in the good varieties. Is it not the duty of all citizens interested in developing our industries to aid even in the small way of using a proper and attractive name?

If there is nothing in a name then tell me why has not the cowpea, a very delicious vegetable, come into general use? It is a fine food for cows, but for us—no. If these cowpeas were called "Vignas," using the scientific name, I doubt not they would be served regularly in the best hotels of the land.

H. J. WEBBER
Dean of the Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture, University of California.

Riverside, California

In your issue of December 25, replying to Mr. Aberdeen, Jr. (pp. 555), you ask, "Do you suppose that Germany would have entered upon the war if she had known that she would have against her the nine nations named as well as all the neutrals?"

May I ask, why not suppose such a thing? In the first place is it reasonable to believe that the neutrals could have added any great strength to the Allies which would have materially changed the progress of the present war? And in the second place, is it possible to believe that a League to Enforce Peace, made up of all the world's powers, could maintain its unity in any such crisis as the world faced at the beginning of this war? Would it not be probable, as well as possible, that the paper bond of union might easily degenerate into a mere scrap of paper?

Permit me to express the opinion that no League to Enforce Peace will ever enforce peace, till men have become possest, in larger measure than at present, of the spirit of brotherhood, born of a real love for one's neighbor.

F. A. HAWLEY

Modena, New York

We do not profess to understand the mind of Germany or to forecast her action in a hypothetical case, but we believe that a League to Enforce Peace would have served as a deterrent influence at any rate. It is true that the United States, being without an army, could not, for the first year, have been of any more use to the Allies than she has been, but if Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Rumania had even put an embargo upon the export of supplies to Germany she would speedily have run short of food and metals.

We quite agree that the world will never be free from danger of war until the Christian spirit of brotherhood prevails universally, but in the meantime—and it seems likely to prove a long meantime—the League to Enforce Peace seems to us to offer the most practical preventive.

PEBBLES

Fish—I have a friend who suffers terribly from the heat.
Squirrel—Where does he live.
Fish—He isn't living.—*Awgwan.*

Child—Father, what is a vacuum?
Parent—Vacuum; why, ain't you never learnt that at school? It's where the Pope lives.—*Passing Show.*

A nickel's all right to have, of course,
But it's dimes I'm wanting today;
For a nickel is only a nickel,
But—a dime is a photoplay.
—*Pelican.*

Harry—And what changed your mind about committing suicide? Was it some spiritual message?
Carrie—Naw, I'd a had to put another quarter in the gas meter.—*Pitt Panther.*

"I never stooped to theft," said Bill,
"For it has been my lot
To be a second story man,
And climb for all I got."
—*Cornell Widow.*

"Father," said Chester, "what is a diplomat?"
"A diplomat, my son," answered the father, "is a man who remembers a woman's birthday and forgets her age."—*New York Times.*

Mother—Sylvester, what are you doing to that cat to make him holler that way? Are you pulling his tail?
Sylvest—No Ma'am, I ain't pulling his tail. I'm just holding it. He is doing all the pulling.—*Awgwan.*

She—What does it mean when the name of a stock in the stock market quotations has the letters "w. i." after it?
He (who didn't know himself until he bought on a five-point margin)—Wasted income, as far as I can discover.—*Puck.*

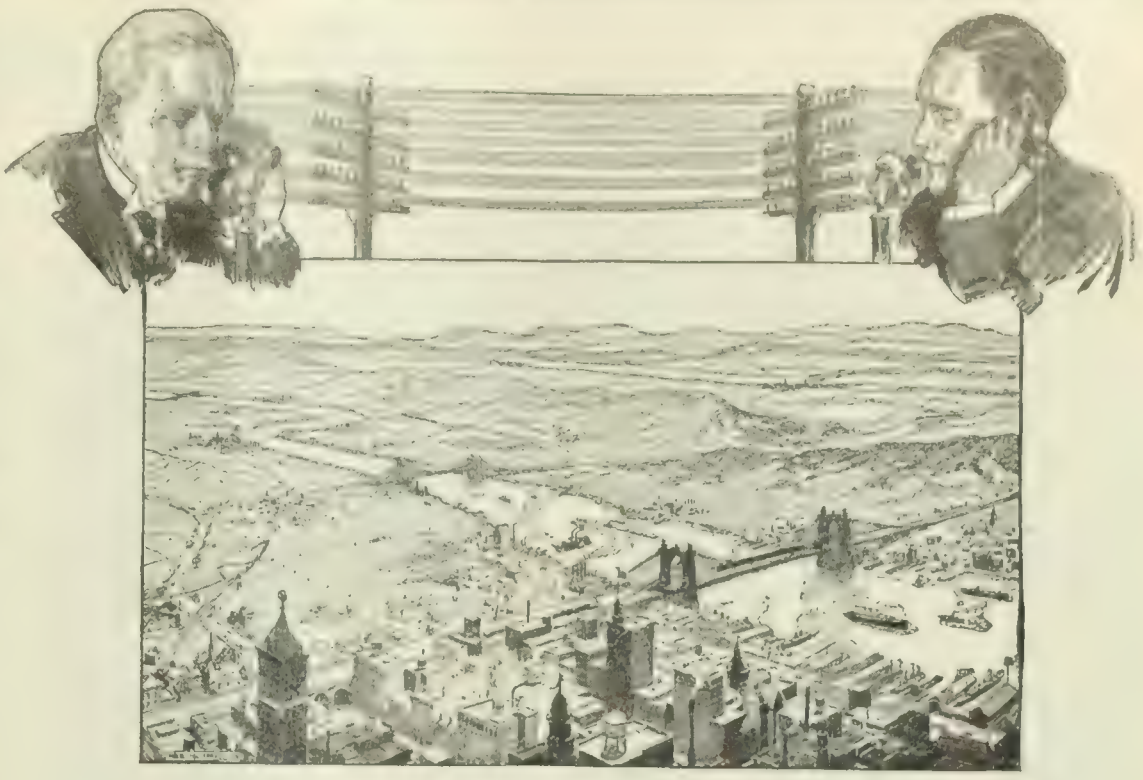
"You see," said the country editor, "I have printed your poem." "Thank you," responded the poet. "I suppose I shall receive remuneration according to your usual tariff?" "Tariff? My good man, poetry is on the free list."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Marie hit upon a problem the other day more perplexing than George II's apple dumpling. She peered between the uncut leaves of a magazine and said:
"Mother, how did they ever get the printing in there?"—*Publishers' Weekly.*

"Yes," said Salkover, "the audience was very enthusiastic over my speech; when I got thru they yelled, 'Fine! Fine!'"
"Well," replied Doberg, "it's a good thing you stopped when you did. If you had spoken any longer they might have yelled 'Imprisonment!'"—*Judge.*

Boston Mother—Do you know Willie Bump?
Little Son—Sure. I soaked that bone-headed shrimp on the beezer the last time I seen him.
Boston Mother—What awful language! You should say "I soaked that bone-headed shrimp on the beezer the last time I saw him.—*New York Times.*

There was a curate's sister who
Said that her aunt's son's butler knew
From a keeper's son at the London Zoo
Who had seen a woman who used to "do"
For the Chargé d'Affaires at 32
(The Consulate of Kamazaroo)
Who had it from Spencer Pettigrew
Of the sub-Department of Gas and Glue
Who heard the tale from a man in blue
Who once frequented "The Rusty Screw"
And met a widow in passing thru
From Charing Cross to the Bakerloo
Who extracted the news from a billet-doux
Her daughter sent to a boy at Kew
Who had heard the tale from a Polish Jew
Who told him that his half-brother knew—
At any rate to an ounce or two
What the Food-Controller was going to do!
—*London Opinion.*



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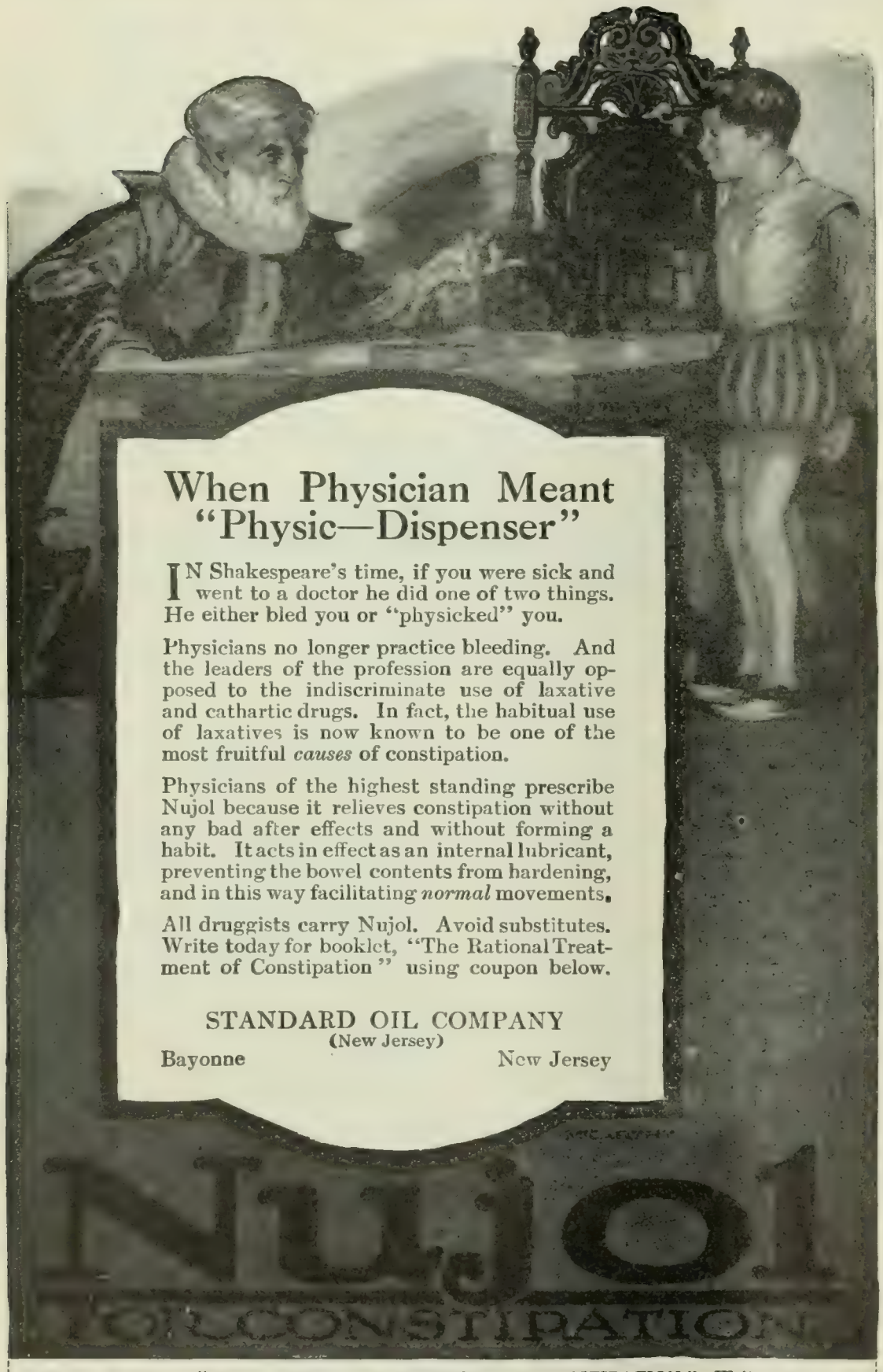
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MR. PURINTON'S EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

388. Earnest Reader. "I am a university student, and must devote much of my time to outside work, in order to defray expenses. I find that my studies suffer, presumably from lack of time, brute force and awkward methods. Any suggestion you can offer I shall greatly welcome."

Stop worrying over your scholastic reputation—you are gaining a broader, sounder education than most of the brilliant youths with higher grades. In our opinion, a grade of 75 is worth more to a student who works his way thru college than a grade of 95 to a bookworm who loafs on his father's money.

Suggestions: Do your studying early in the morning, when your mind and body are most alert; physical effort can wait, without much loss from afternoon-fatigue. Explain your situation to each professor, ask him how you may study more effectively in the short time available. Typewrite a statement of all the money-making things you can do that might be desired—then leave application with Y. M. C. A. officials, professors or their wives, boarding and fraternity houses. Investigate financial opportunities for students advertised in popular magazines, doubtless on file in your college library.

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389. Mrs. H. V. S., Illinois. "I have read the statement of a German doctor, that the remarkable efficiency of the German army is due largely to the systematic health training and teaching given German youths from babyhood. (a) How do you regard this statement? (b) How can we profit by it? As a loyal American mother of three boys, I would like to do my share in a health preparedness program. Will you please name a few comprehensive works on health, hygiene, food, exercize, etc., particularly adapted to the home circle?"

(a) The German doctor is right. No other country in the world so fully and continually oversees the health of its native citizens. One health magazine in Germany has a million circulation—larger than all the health periodicals of the United States put together. If you read German, ask the Editor, *Der Hausdoktor*, Butler, New Jersey, for a list of good books in the original.

(b) Among the recent compendiums are the following: "Physical Educator," by Eustace Miles, the famous English athlete and author ($3); "Natural Methods of Healing," by F. E. Bilz, director and founder of one of the largest health resorts in Germany (two volumes, $10); "Encyclopedia of Physical Culture," by Bernarr Macfadden, one of the most widely known hygienists in America (five volumes, $22.50). Any of these may be had from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York.

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390. A Minister from California. "The Independent Efficiency articles have been very stimulating to my wife and myself. I have been a public official for ten years along social service lines and am again in the ministry. (a) Where can I find good literature on efficiency in church work? (b) What do you suggest to improve the memory? Inability to remember people and names has been my most humiliating weakness, and I want to overcome it."

(a) Write for lists of publications to Laymen's Efficiency League, 49 East Twenty-fifth street; to Laymen's Missionary Movement, 1 Madison avenue; to Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East Twenty-second street; to Federation of Churches, 200 Fifth avenue; to American Institute of Social Service, Bible House; to Church Periodical Club, 281 Fourth avenue; to Church and School Social Service Bureau, 80 Fifth avenue; all of New York; and to International Sunday School Association, Mallers Building, Chicago. also to publication society, national headquarters, of your denomination.

(b) William Walker Atkinson's book "Memory; How to Develop, Train and Use It" ($1) may be had from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York.

391. Prof. W. C., Virginia. "The Independent is a grand paper. Your department has interested me very much. I am persuaded that you can help me to gain my ends. I am a college graduate three times, have taught for sixteen years, principally in high schools. I want a broader field, such as that of a female college. Have not been successful thru agencies. Do not know how to talk to a Board of Education, or to apply effectively in writing. Please advise me how to secure the position I want."

First, *prepare* for it. We don't believe you have done this. A high school and a woman's college are two very different propositions. Do you know the training, qualifications and equipment you will need in your "broader field"—and are you ready? Don't be so anxious about a position, learn how to render a great service; put your mind and heart on the problems of the real education for women, solve these, and offer *their solution*, not your application, to the powers in charge of girls' schools. Why not get an introduction to a college president nearby, and ask him for counsel and criticism?

You would probably be helped by these books, in making application: "How to Get a Position," by S. Roland Hall (price 50 cents), Funk & Wagnalls; "How to Write a Business Letter," (price $1.00) by Charles R. Wiers, West Delavan Avenue. Buffalo, New York.

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392. Mrs. G. A. V., North Dakota. "We have just had our house wired for electricity. I would like to know (a) the most efficient bulbs to use; and (b) the function and location of the duplex bulb, mentioned in one of your efficiency articles."

(a) The "Mazda" bulb is considered one of the best for regular use; obtain particulars from General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

(b) The "Hy-lo" bulb is a popular duplex; it enables you to save current by dimming the light when the full current is not needed—in effect you "turn down the electricity" as you would turn down the gas. Write for this bulb and other electrical equipment to any large supply house, such as Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, 17 Park Place; or Stanley and Patterson, 23 Murray Street; or E. B. Latham & Company, 4 Murray Street; or Metropolitan Electrical Supply Company, 76 West Thirty-sixth Street, all of New York.

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393. A Reader from Ohio. "I have been greatly helped in reading your articles, and ask if you have them in book or pamphlet form, also price of same. Four years ago I was deserted by my husband, left penniless, broken in body, mind and soul, with two little girls to support. These four years have been a revelation to me. and articles like yours make me want to search deeper into things, find the possibilities within myself, and attain my best daily development for the sake of my little girls."

In the face of what you have gone thru, any suggestions by efficiency counselors would seem trivial and presumptuous. A record of triumph such as yours means a wonderful knowledge of spiritual force; and that is as far above so-called "efficiency" as light is above the eye that sees, or the hand that works by its help.

We are very glad tho, to be able to lend you a hand along the way. You would probably take special interest in my book "Efficient Living," and my booklet "Daily Guide to Efficiency." These publications (price $1.35, and 25 cents, respectively) may be had, with others, from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York.

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394. Mrs. H. E. B., Washington, D. C. "Your fine article on *The Efficient Housewife* mentioned a dish washer. I suppose, then, there is one that is really worth buying. Will you please tell me where I can find out about it? Your efficiency helps are really worth while."

Queries on household equipment should be referred to such expert counsels as Good Housekeeping Institute, 128 East Twenty-third Street, New York; Housewives League, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York; Household Editor, *The Ladies World*, McClure Building, New York; *Journal of Home Economics*, Baltimore, Maryland; Household Experiment Station of Mrs. Mary Pattison, Colonia, New Jersey.

We do not often advise a mechanical dishwasher except for a large family. Any large electrical supply company, or local firm of electrical engineers or contractors, should be able to furnish and install a dish-washing appliance. If not, write to Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; or to Western Electric Company, 463 West Street, New York; or to Ohio Electric Works, Cleveland, Ohio.

Self-Poisoning—the Mother of Maladies

IS THERE a *single* source—one sole cause—from which a majority of all human ills and diseases spring and develop?

Are we harboring, right within our bodies, a veritable "mother" of maladies, a poison distillery which Nature fights desperately but unsuccessfully to destroy.

An answer to this very interesting question was sought by the Royal Society of Medicine of London at a recent conference and the subject of Colon poisoning and its effects was discussed by fifty-seven eminent physicians of the kingdom.

Startling indeed were some of the new truths established in this great clearing house of medical knowledge and experience. For example, it was shown that no less than thirty-six poisons, many of them virulent, are generated in accumulations of the body's waste matter retained in the Colon.

Already this new discovery has had a far-reaching effect and those physicians who keep abreast of every advance in scientific knowledge are revolutionizing their methods for diagnosing and treating such disorders and maladies as headaches, backaches, vertigo, lassitude, indigestion, and their attendant complications—neurasthenia, mental and physical exhaustion, high blood pressure, kidney and liver disorders, skin troubles and many more serious diseases.

Again and again, in its earnest and often enthusiastic quest for cures, medical science has drifted far afield, only to discover that the simple, fundamental laws of physiology could neither be changed or ignored. For as in every age, the simplest truths continue today the most difficult to recognize and to master.

The importance of dental cleanliness as a safeguard to health and protection against disease was understood by the ancient Egyptians. Strangely, it has remained for the present generation to find out that dental hygiene is no less essential to bodily health than is intestinal cleanliness. The perils presented by a clogged Colon, and the true character of auto-intoxication resulting from chronic constipation, are at last understood.

Auto-Intoxication (self-poisoning) is not a disorder of the stomach, as many have supposed, nor even of the smaller intestine. It is a condition that has its origin in the lower (large) intestine, the Colon, where processes of decay in its content of waste matter accumulations proceed rapidly. The poisons formed by this process are then absorbed through the mucous membrane into the blood.

Fortunately, in order to grasp and clearly understand the importance of this new scientific knowledge, a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology is not required.

Everyone knows how poisons in the blood act upon and affect all the organs and tissues of the body. Indeed, it may be said that disease, debility, nervous exhaustion and most minor disorders cannot exist and develop without these poisons to feed them, whereas Nature's work of repair is interrupted and stopped when such toxins multiply in the blood.

And anyone who has ever observed and inspected decayed articles of food outside the body, can readily understand how quickly the same process is set up and continued in a clogged Colon.

Professor Verchow, several years ago, in the course of hundreds of post-mortem examinations of the Colon, discovered that intestinal congestion prevailed universally, regardless of the immediate cause of death. Metchnikoff carried his investigations further and was first to declare that old age and dissolution, and finally death, are consequences of chronic constipation.

Constipation is not a new affliction of the human race, though its victims increase each year. The discovery of its true and sinister character, however, is new and no sufferer from ill-health can fail to be interested in a full report of the facts now established, which can be had for the asking.

Proper, natural functioning of the digestive organs, and particularly of the Colon, has always, by Nature's intent, depended upon muscular strength of the intestines. But the habits of life of present day men and women with their sedentary occupations, afford no exercise for the muscles of the abdomen. The business man and the housewife cannot spare time from daily duties for physical recreation. Compression of the bowels with corsets and belts all but paralyzes the Colon muscles. The habit of carelessness grows on us and we pay the price in sickness and often diseases that destroy health and efficiency. As a result most of us are half sick most of the time and wholly unfitted for our best efforts.

Exercise in the open air, long daily walks and the manual labor by which our grandparents easily induced normal, natural elimination of the



body's waste matter by the Colon—these are impossible for us. The pressing necessity for some other means for stimulating the bowels and relieving Constipation had led us into habits hardly less pernicious and dangerous than Constipation itself. The active agents on physics, laxatives, purges and other irritants, misnamed stimulants, are themselves virulent poisons readily absorbed into the blood through the numerous membranes of the alimentary canal and are universally condemned by medical practitioners except for emergency use. There is no such thing as a harmless physic.

A new method for restoring normal functioning power to the Colon has recently been perfected—a mechanical massage motor for vitalizing and stimulating the Colon muscles and giving immediate relief and permanent benefit. This new invention has been named the Kolon Motor.

The Kolon Motor is strictly scientific in its principle and is designed to give invigorating massage treatments directly to the Colon. Having for its face a plate or disc, curved and shaped to follow the course of the Colon in the abdomen, it is operated by two revolving handles. When the motor is suspended from a wall the patient's abdomen is placed against the plate which, by the turning of the handles, is given an oscillating motion that imparts to the intestine either a gentle or a vigorous massage as may be required. The effect is to stimulate the Colon to instant activity while also exercising and strengthening it and this local treatment is found even more effective than walking and other forms of bodily exercise. With Constipation overcome, Auto-Intoxication and its symptoms disappear.

A most valuable and interesting booklet, entitled Colon Cleanliness, has been published for free distribution by the Martin's Method, Incorporated, Dept. 52, 38 East Thirty-first Street, New York. No sufferer from chronic or intermittent Constipation should fail to read this booklet which contains much new information on the subject of Constipation, Auto-Intoxication and their effect on the system and general health. A copy of the booklet together with a complete description of the Kolon Motor and the simple directions for its use will be sent free and postpaid to anyone who will write for it, or simply mail the coupon below before the edition set aside for free distribution is exhausted.

MARTIN'S METHOD, INCORPORATED,
Dept. 52, 38 East 31st St., New York.

Without any obligation on my part you may send me a copy of the book "Colon Cleanliness."

Name .....

.....

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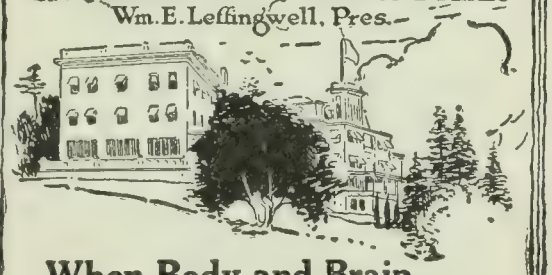
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The Market Place

STOCKS AND THE WAR

After many days of comparative dullness, the market for securities, on the New York Stock Exchange, was severely shaken on Thursday, the 1st, by a sharp downward movement, due to the publication in the morning of Germany's note, announcing her intention to use her submarines lawlessly and without restraint. In the full days of the preceding week the average daily transactions had been only 477,000 shares, and the market had not broadened in the three subsequent days before the note appeared. The total for the month of January was only 16,410,000 shares, following 32,700,000 in December and 34,000,000 in November. But on this Thursday the business done rose suddenly to 1,916,550 shares. On the week's first day there was a small average loss. Traders were guessing about the Steel Corporation's net earnings for the last quarter of 1916, which were to be made known on the 30th. All expected that they would exceed the preceding quarter's great profits, above $96,000,000. But the price of the company's shares, 130,000 of which changed hands, was lower by one point at the end of the day's session. On Tuesday the price average suffered little change. The weakness of New Haven Railroad stock gave rise to rumors that a receivership might be impending, owing to the fact that $45,000,000 of the company's notes would fall due two or three months hence. But there were authoritative denials, with assurances that the obligations would be met. The amount of the Steel Corporation's earnings was not known before the day's trading was finished.

An upward movement was expected by many on Wednesday, because the Steel Corporation's directors had not only reported that the quarter's net earnings were $105,968,000, but had also ordered an extra dividend of 1¾ per cent on the $508,000,000 of common stock, in addition to the regular payment of 1¼ per cent. But there was an average loss, and even the price of these steel shares—188,000 of which were bought, or one-fifth of the entire number that changed hands during the day—was reduced by nearly one point.

The fall of prices on Thursday, the 1st, was greater than that which followed, on December 21, the publication of President Wilson's peace note and the remark of Secretary Lansing that we had been on the verge of war. In

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FOR GIRLS UNDER FIFTEEN

the first fifteen minutes after the opening there were declines of from 5 to 15 points. Industrials showed the largest reductions. Among them, in this first quarter of an hour, were the following: American Locomotive, 8; American Smelting, 7; General Motors, 11; Bethlehem Steel, 26; Republic Iron and Steel, 16; Steel Corporation, 13. At the beginning, 3,500 shares of Steel Corporation were sold ranging downward from 105 to 99, the closing price on the preceding day having been 112⅛. In the first two hours the transactions were 1,200,000 shares. Occasional rallies were succeeded by renewed exhibitions of weakness. While the expected effect of ruthless submarine warfare upon our export trade exerted a depressing influence, many were thinking that the United States might soon be drawn into the war. Bonds of the Anglo-French loan showed a loss of 1¼. In the outside market there was demoralization, and declines of from 20 to 100 in the shares of Standard Oil companies were seen. Prices of these shares had been rising. In the Stock Exchange list the net losses of railroad stocks were from 2 to 5 points, while those of industrials were much larger. Nearly one-third of the business was done in Steel stock, which closed at 102¾. This may be compared with 129¾ reached not long ago. On Friday, the 2d, a total of 1,249,000 shares showed continued activity, with further reduction of prices. Recovery early in the day gave way to a decline, due partly to rumors that submarines had sunk an American steamship. Steel shares fell to 100⅜.

At no other time since the exchange was reopened, a little more than two years ago, has the market been subjected to so severe a strain. Owing to declines and continued liquidation since the publication of a peace report in October last by a prominent banker, there has been a growth of strength. Weak holders have withdrawn or been forced out, on account of their losses, and recently there have been many sellers for a decline. Completion of their contracts by purchases, to "cover," has tended to prevent panic conditions.

WHEAT AND COTTON

Germany's note about her course hercafter in submarine warfare caused excitement and a fall of prices in the grain and cotton markets as well as on the Stock Exchange. The ruling price of wheat at Chicago had been about $1.75 a bushel, but sales for May delivery were made at $1.71 on the day before the note was published. On the 1st, when stock prices were going down in New York, the price of May wheat in Chicago was quickly reduced by 15 cents a bushel, but subsequent recovery made the net loss 8 cents. On the following day 2 cents more were cut off. Exports from this country and Canada for the preceding week had been 6,603,000 bushels, and the record shows a weekly average of 7,000,000 since the beginning of the year. Shipments may be prevented by the submarines. Other grains and provisions went down in

1849 LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY 1917
Chartered by the State of Massachusetts
Incorporated 1849 Charter Perpetual

SPRINGFIELD
Fire and Marine Insurance Company
Of Springfield, Massachusetts
Cash Capital $2,500,000.00

Sixty-Eighth Annual Statement, January 1, 1917

ASSETS

Cash on hand, in Banks and Cash Items	$927,621.85
Cash in hands of Agts. and in course of collection	1,445,982.37
Accrued Interest, etc.	90,606.33
Real Estate Unincumbered	300,000.00
Loans on Mortgage (first lien)	2,590,020.00
Bank Stocks	1,740,036.00
Railroad Stocks	2,212,270.00
Miscellaneous Stocks	1,368,390.00
Railroad Bonds	335,346.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds	619,050.00
Miscellaneous Bonds	473,405.00
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 12,102,727.55
Unadmitted Asset—Excess Canadian Deposit	140,751.24
ADMITTED ASSETS	$ 11,961,976.31

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK	$ 2,500,000.00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	6,159,662.74
Reserve for all unpaid Losses	662,860.77
Reserve for all other Liabilities	125,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 9,447,523.51
NET SURPLUS	2,514,452.80
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS	5,014,452.80
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION	$ 68,836,946.84

A. W. DAMON, President
W. J. MACKAY, Secretary
F. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer
PRIOLEAU ELLIS, Assistant Secretary
E. H. HILDRETH, Assistant Secretary
G. G. BULKLEY, Assistant Secretary

Western Department, Chicago, Illinois
A. F. DEAN, Manager
J. C. HARDING, Assistant Manager
E. G. CARLISLE, 2d Assistant Manager
W. H. LININGER, Assistant Manager
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GEO. W. DORNIN, Manager
JOHN C. DORNIN, Assistant Manager

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Fifty-seventh Annual Statement of the

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
(NOW PURELY MUTUAL)
256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
GEORGE E. IDE, President

JANUARY 1st, 1917

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Invested in Bonds	$16,139,288.00	Insurance Reserve Fund	$27,358,827.00
Invested in Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (79.7%) of which is Guaranteed as to principal and interest)	6,591,095.00	Reserve for Deferred Dividends	2,785,545.00
		Reserve for other Liabilities	1,026,168.57
Real Estate	1,500,000.00	Reserve Fund or Surplus	1,650,922.27
Loans to Policyholders	5,038,162.93		
Other Assets	2,652,916.91		

INSURANCE RECORD

Insurance in Force Dec. 31st, 1916	$133,493,328.00
Gain in Insurance in Force	7,833,155.00
New Insurance (paid for) 1915	15,096,000.00
New Insurance (paid for) 1916	18,497,000.00

The new Supplementary Contract providing for a Double Disability Benefit, now issued by the Home Life Insurance Company, in connection with its regular policies, is one of the most liberal—in case of permanent disability total premiums are waived and the insured receives an annual income for life equal to one-tenth of the face amount of the policy without reducing the amount payable at death to the estate or beneficiary.

Further information given upon request.

1851 *Sixty-Sixth Annual Statement of the* 1917

PHOENIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
JANUARY 1, 1917

JOHN M. HOLCOMBE, President

RECEIPTS

Premiums	$6,261,145.60
Interest, Rents, etc.	2,444,921.03
Total	$8,706,066.63

ASSETS

First Mortgages on Real Estate	$25,022,346.50
Stocks and Bonds (Book Values)	8,410,218.28
All other Assets	8,960,785.09
Total	$42,393,349.87

DISBURSEMENTS

Payments to Policyholders	$4,926,611.61
Taxes and Insurance Dept. Fees	185,454.58
All other Disbursements	1,440,252.53
Total Disbursements in 1916,	$6,552,318.72
Excess of Income over Disbursements	2,153,747.91
Total	$8,706,066.63

LIABILITIES

Reserve on outstanding insurance	$37,730,422.00
All other Liabilities	1,415,212.62
Total	$39,145,634.62

EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER ASCERTAINED AND COMPUTED LIABILITIES $3,247,715.25

APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS:

Dividends or abatements on outstanding premiums, those accumulated and all apportioned and available in 1917 and accrued taxes not yet due	$1,264,341.10
Dividends or abatements provisionally apportioned for 1918 and subsequent years	$14,857.90
Mortality Fluctuation Fund	$596,311.00
Investment " "	$769,862.00
General Equalization "	$602,343.25
Total	$42,393,349.87

Number of Policies in force, 92,808 Insurance in force, $179,815,823

GROWTH IN TEN YEARS

Year	Premium Income	Assets	Insurance in Force
1906	$3,810,918	$21,927,864	$ 97,583,284
1916	6,261,146	42,393,350	179,815,823

price with wheat. If ocean conditions had not been changed, prices probably would have advanced, for exports have been made at a rate that promised to exhaust the surplus of wheat before the harvesting of a new crop.

There was much excitement in the New York Cotton Exchange, where in ten minutes the price for May delivery fell from 17⅔ to 12½ cents a pound. On the second day there was a little improvement, to 14⅛ cents at the close. Here again there was fear that the export movement would be checked, and it was known that war risk insurance rates had been greatly increased. The Cotton Exchange in Augusta was closed and the members of it adopted a resolution asking the Exchanges in New York and New Orleans to take similar action. But they decided to keep on doing business.

THE STEEL MILLS

Convincing evidence of great prosperity in the steel industry can be found in the net earnings of the Steel Corporation, which were $105,968,000 in the last quarter of 1916, having risen to that sum from $85,817,000 in the third quarter, and $81,126,000 in the second. For the entire year the total was $333,624,000, which may be compared with $130,000,000 for 1915, and $71,000,000 for 1914. When the earnings were made known, on the 30th ult., the directors declared an extra dividend of 1¾ per cent, making 3 per cent for the quarter. It is predicted that the earnings for the quarter ending with March next will be even greater, because profits are now affected by higher prices. The Bethlehem Steel Company's net earnings last year were 286 per cent on its common stock of about $15,000,000, and on the year's last day its unfilled orders on hand amounted to $193,000,000. It has declared a stock dividend of 200 per cent and has also offered $15,000,000 of stock to shareholders at par. This company shows remarkable growth, its earnings have risen from less than 7 per cent in 1912 to 112 per cent in 1915, and 283 per cent last year. The market price of its shares advanced from less than 50 two years and a half ago to 700 at one time last year, but has since declined to 370.

Recent reports say that Germany's submarine note has not affected the steel mills unfavorably. Products are sold far ahead, and the demand from buyers in this country is steadily increasing. Deliveries are delayed by a shortage of railway cars. It is estimated that at the end of the present year new construction will have increased the steel-making capacity of the industry by 8,720,000 tons of annual output, or by 21 per cent. Ship plates are among the products sought here by builders in all parts of the world, for destruction of nearly one-tenth of the world's merchant ship tonnage has given much work to shipyards here and in foreign countries.

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Famous Orators. $2.50; 95c.
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Key to the Bible. $3.75; 98c.
Library of Wit and Humor. $1.50; My price, 52c.
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History of the World, 3 vols. $12.00; My price, $2.95.
Memory: How to Develop. 85c.
Century Book of Health. $5.50; My price, $1.50.
New Americanized Encyclopedia, 15 vols., 3-4 Leather. Publisher's price, $75.00. My price, $14.75.
Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, 12 vols. 3-4 Leather. Publisher's price, $120.00. My price, $39.50.
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ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 44.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the company for the period commencing November 1, 1916, and ending January 31, 1917, will be paid by checks mailed February 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., January 31, 1917.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.
San Francisco, California, January 31, 1917.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

St. Louis Mo., January 31, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable on March 1st, 1917, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business on February 16th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

THE INVESTMENT EDITOR

of THE INDEPENDENT will answer any inquiries, without charge, pertaining to investments of all kinds. Address your inquiries to Investment Editor, THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street,

The following dividend is announced:

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company, quarterly, first preferred and original preferred, $1.50 per share, payable February 15.

Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

BIG LIFE FIGURES

The Prudential placed, during 1916, more than $591,000,000 of new insurance and ended the year with 15,000,000 policies in force for an aggregate of $3,000,000,000, a gain in the latter item of $283,000,000 for the year. Much the largest portion of this business is on the industrial plan and the figures quoted indicate not only the vastness of the company's operations but the wonderful efficiency with which it is operated.

The paid-for new business written by the New York Life last year totaled $263,048,300. The insurance in force at the end of 1916 was $2,511,607,274. The assets were $866,988,841, a gain of over $44,000,000. During the year it paid policyholders $81,377,641. In point of assets and total payments to policyholders the New York Life leads the way for all the world.

B. G. H., Indianapolis, Ind.—I concur in any advice which, if followed, would substitute an old line policy for a certificate in an assessment company. You will buy your protection at a lower cost in the end by abandoning the $2000 assessment certificate for an old line policy.

W. S. L., Muskogee, Okla.—So far as my knowledge goes, nothing has happened thru the transformation of the Bankers Life of Des Moines and the Merchants Life of Burlington, Iowa, from assessment associations to old line companies to strengthen the assessment business of either. Only new business and such assessment certificates as are exchanged for reserve policies may be regarded as secure under a level premium arrangement. All the outstanding assessment business of both remains as it was.

J. A. T., Philadelphia, Pa.—The Reserve Loan Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis incorporated as an assessment association in 1897, reincorporated as an old line mutual in 1901, abandoning that for the joint-stock form in 1909 with $100,000 capital. At the beginning of this year its assets were $3,717,985 and its net surplus $140,779. It has $26,170,858 insurance in force. The company's actuarial methods are sound and its money is invested in good securities yielding about five per cent. Only nonparticipating insurance is now written. The management is of average quality.

J. G. G., Kern Branch, Cal.—You say your father's certificate in Class A., Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur, will be fully paid-up in five years and nine months; also, that the cost of his assessments is increasing $6, $7 and $8 per month. The two statements are inconsistent. There can be no reserve back of the certificate to support it as a paid-up contract of life insurance. In fact, Class A certificates are wholly dependent on the collection of assessments from members in that class. Rates in Class B are higher, but not adequate to provide a mathematical reserve; and in time the assessments in that class will increase either in amount or number. The funds of each class are kept separate and each is responsible for its own debts. As between the two classes, a certificate in Class B is to be preferred, which means that the trouble is postponed to a more distant day. To the extent of their ability, I think the management of the Order has acted fairly—the fault lies in the quality of their ability.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

87 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Abstract from the Seventy-third Annual Report

For the Year ending December 31, 1916

Gross Assets	$79,095,500.69	
	Increase,	$4,820,520.01
Policy Reserve and other Liabilities,	$73,729,048.31	
	Increase,	$4,574,257.31
Surplus, Massachusetts Standard	$5,366,452.38	
	Increase,	$246,262.70
Received for Premiums . .	$11,067,837.14	
	Increase,	$875,527.79
Total Income	$14,762,030.84	
	Increase,	$1,265,255.33
Payments to Policyholders . .	$7,741,374.52	
	Increase,	$506,503.41
New Insurance Paid-for . .	$44,176,773.00	
	Increase,	$8,120,860.00
Total Insurance in Force . .	$337,404,704.00	
	Increase,	$27,704,733.00

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THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

New York, January 30, 1917.

To the Stockholders of
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL
RAILROAD COMPANY:

The time within which subscriptions may be made to $25,000,000 of additional stock of The New York Central Railroad Company under and on the terms of the warrants dated January 2, 1917, evidencing the right to subscribe, is hereby extended to February 13, 1917; and the time within which payment of such subscriptions shall be made is hereby extended to **February 16, 1917.**

This extension is made because the Supreme Court of Ohio, on Clarence H. Venner's appeal from the order of the Ohio Public Utilities Commission entered on January 5, 1917, granting the Company's application to issue stock, has postponed the effective date of that order until after the decision of the appeal, the argument of which is set for January 31, 1917.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL
RAILROAD COMPANY,
By A. H. SMITH, President.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of $5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of $618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

1849 1917

"Old and Tried"

Glens Falls Insurance Co.

Glens Falls
New York

Abstract from its 67th Annual Report
January 1, 1917

TOTAL CASH ASSETS ..		$6,429,946.53
LIABILITIES		
Capital Stock ...	$500,000.00	
Unpaid Losses...	415,202.60	
Reserve for Unearned Premiums.	2,864,909.15	
Reserve for Taxes, etc.	122,988.89	
Reserve for Dividends	155,000.00	$4,058,100.64
Net Surplus over all Liabilities		$2,371,845.89

Fire, Marine, Tornado and Automobile Insurance Agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

A NUMBER OF THINGS

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

MY uncle was driving me thru a beautiful and prosperous region in central New York State when he stopt to talk to a man who was leaning over his garden gate.

"I see there's an Italian family moving into the old house in the hollow," said my uncle.

"That so?" responded the man by the gate. "I'll have to go over and see about that. They've got to understand that no Italian can buy land in this district."

"Why do you object to Italians?" I inquired.

"They have too many children," he answered.

"Why do you object to children?" I pursued.

"I'm a school trustee," he explained. "We have only two children in the district now and we pay their tuition in the next district. But if we get two more the state law would require us to open up the old school house. We used to have fifty children in this district and a big Sunday School in the church. Now there isn't any Sunday School and the schoolhouse has been boarded up for a long time. We're not going to the expense of hiring a school teacher if we can help ourselves, you bet. Anybody who would rent a farm or a house to a family with children or to a young married couple would find himself mighty unpopular in this district."

* *

"But suppose a family does move in; how do you get rid of them?"

"By persuasion—of one sort or another," he answered with a grin. "Sometimes we buy them off. Last year an Italian with four children did have the cheek to move in and rent the old house down the road. I went to him quiet and said: 'You must move out.' He said: 'I don't want to move.' 'You've got to leave before fall,' says I. 'What for?' says he. 'We won't stand for it to hire a teacher for those kids of yours,' says I. 'I wanta stay; this old house, nobody living here. I raise vegetables for the town,' says he. 'Will you move over into the next district for five dollars?' says I. He said 'Yes,' so I sent him to the treasurer of the school board and he got the money and left."

"You certainly managed that very adroitly," I observed; "but can you keep it up?"

"I guess so," the school trustee replied. "The district was never in better shape. There is only one young couple in the community, and from all I can learn, they are not going to have children. We haven't got many young people and those we have don't get married, anyway not here. I calculate we are safe from school taxes for at least five years if the school board looks after the interest of the district as it ought to."

It was an interesting and instructive conversation to me, for it explained many things that I had seen that day and had not understood. I should like to have listened longer, but my uncle remarked it was late and drove on home.

* *

As I thought it over I was reminded of another school trustee whom I had overheard discussing the same question from a different point of view some years before. I never saw the speaker, for I was lying on my back and a man had his left hand on my throat and was brandishing a razor in his right over my face. I had confidence in him, for it was Frank Rice, the best barber in Laramie, Wyoming, but I thought it best not to turn my head around to see who was the man who came in and shouted a "hello!" at the Next in the chair behind me.

"What are you in town for?" asked one voice.

"I came in to get a school-ma'am," answered a second voice.

"What do you want of a school-ma'am? You haven't got a kid anywhere in your country."

"You bet we have. A man and his wife and three kids moved into the shack at the head of the canyon two weeks ago. Soon as I heard about it I went around to all the ranches and said: 'See here, boys, we've got some kids, and it's up to us to see that they get some schooling.' They all said 'Sure,' and so I came in to see the county superintendent about it."

"But it will take a year to build a school house, so what's your hurry on the teacher?"

"We can't wait for a school house. The State of Wyoming isn't going to let a bunch of kids run wild all winter. We are going to fix up that old bunkhouse. I got some loose lumber and I can fix it up myself if the school treasurer won't stand for it."

"Where the school-ma'am going to board? Your house is the closest and that's a dozen miles away. No school-ma'am's going to ride a dozen miles when it's forty below, anyhow not a tenderfoot teacher from down East like they would have to get."

"That's all right. She can board in the family. Then she'll always be there even when a blizzard's blowing. What she pays for board will help the folks stock their ranch. If we can't get a teacher at the legal salary we'll all chip in enough extra. We've got to have a school opened this winter somehow."

I think he got it, for his voice was that of a man who puts things thru. But I never saw him, for he had gone after his school-ma'am before I was able to sit up. Perhaps she was Molly Wood, for she was bound for Owen Wister's country.

* *

Where the water pipes are raised to pass over Broadway while the subway is being excavated there is a sign, "Headroom 14 feet." This is a good notion. Why do not housewives adopt it? A portiere pole should have a pendent notice: "Headroom 6 feet," or if not that, a fringe of tasseled cords should be hung on either side of it, as is done for bridges over railroad tracks. These hanging electric lamp shades are terrors to a tall man. If they were duly labeled with "Headroom 5 feet, 6"—neatly done in painting or embroidery, of course—it would save many a man his headache and a hostess her temper.

* *

In these times many a fashionable young man is finding it hard to make both week-ends meet.

* *

In comparing American and foreign systems of education the difference in the names of schools often causes confusion. It is necessary to remember that the German gymnasium is really a college and an American college is really a gymnasium.

* *

Great Britain has two objects: to secure a permanent peace for herself and to punish Germany. When it comes to the conference at The Hague the first thing the British representatives lay upon the table will doubtless be a demand that Germany annex Ireland.

* *

I heard a New Yorker, speaking at a banquet in reproof of the provincialism of the East, express himself in this amusing fashion: "We do not sufficiently think of the great West behind us." Behind us? Well, so it is—when we are looking toward Europe.

* *

A movie palace in my district displays the inconsistent sign:

WHERE ARE MY CHILDREN?
CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED

* *

What troubles me about the proposal of Lloyd George to put England under prohibition is that we can't have any more Jacobs' stories.

* *

Some kindhearted Englishmen, thinking that the poor soldiers at the front needed cheering up, sent a theatrical company over to France. After the first Shakespeare evening one Tommy was heard to remark: "I've been in the war ever since Mons but I never seen such 'orrors as this Macbeth."

* *

The war, which has made so many of the necessities of life into luxuries, has raised journalism and history from the rank of luxuries to that of necessities.

* *

By exposing one nigger with sufficient publicity you can conceal six others in the same wood-pile.

TIFFANY & CO.

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THE BLUE BOOK GIVES PRICES

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NEW YORK



The girl who uses Resinol Soap is proud of her fresh, clear skin

Resinol Soap not only is exceptionally cleansing and refreshing, but its regular use reduces the tendency to pimples, relieves clogged and irritated pores, and gives *nature* the chance she needs to make red, rough skins white and soft.

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and warm water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water. Finish with a dash of clear, cold water to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished how quickly the healing Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores and makes the complexion clearer, fresher and more velvety.

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The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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THE COUNTRYSIDE

Founded 1904 as Suburban Life

Published monthly on the twentieth of the month by the Independent Corporation, with ample and authoritative articles and service covering many phases of countryside living. The price is Twenty-five Cents a copy; Three Dollars a year; Fifty Cents a year extra in Canada; One Dollar a year extra in foreign countries in the Postal Union. Address all communications to The Countryside, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

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INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

Based on the Contents of This Number

TO THE TEACHER: Assign one or more of the questions pertaining to the subject taught by you to every member of your class, making the assignments in such a way that some reports will be made at every recitation during the week. The work will be done to best advantage if the reports are made in writing, and if the students bring their copies of The Independent to each recitation

ENGLISH: LITERATURE, COMPOSITION AND WORD STUDY

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. LITERATURE.

Meadow Balm. By Winifred Welles.

1. Why is it good for a person to walk in beautiful and quiet places?
2. Show in what way the title of the poem is appropriate.
3. What is "the comfort of tall grasses?"
4. Explain the differences between the first stanza and the last stanza.
5. Point out the most beautiful stanza. Give your reasons for considering it the most beautiful.
6. Show how the poem has been made musical and beautiful in expression.
7. Write a composition in which you show the value of public parks or pleasant streets.
8. Read Wordsworth's "The Daffodils." Compare it with this poem.

SECTION II. COMPOSITION.

On "Interesting" Children. By the Bachelor Maid.

1. Write your own opinion of the problem presented in the article.
2. Write your own opinion of the sentence: "The present tendency of our schools is to train the body in general, and the hand in particular, at the shocking expense of the mind."
3. Write a clear explanation of the last sentence.
4. By what methods has the article been made interesting?
5. What courses would you include, and what method of teaching would you wish if you were to plan a school that would be most helpful to you?

What Makes a Factory Great? By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. By what means has the author made the article clear?
2. Point out the means by which emphasis has been given.
3. Write a short composition on "What Makes a Good Baseball Team?" Imitate the method of this article.

Mobilization.

1. Write an explanation of what Admiral Fiske means by "strategy."
2. Write an argument for or against the militia system.
3. Write a single paragraph in which you explain Rear Admiral Peary's views as presented here.
4. Tell why you approve or disapprove of "What the Army Needs."
5. Explain clearly what is meant by "mobilizing" industries.
6. Write a paragraph on the advisability of organizing women for war work.
7. Suggest any changes you think necessary in the proposed classification of women's occupations.
8. Make six constructive suggestions for the work women's auxiliary to the Council for National Defense.

Henry Ford: Master of Efficiency.

1. Write a clear explanation of the sentence: "He is efficient primarily because he is an idealist."
2. Explain the allusion to "Don Quixote."
3. Tell what you would do for your country in case of war.

Ready for What Comes.

1. Show how the article is both fair-minded and patriotic.

A National Council.

1. Write your opinion of the suggestions made here.
2. Write an editorial article for your school paper, showing how a somewhat similar plan might be employed for the General Organization of your school.

If We Must Enter the War.

1. State the main thesis of this editorial and suggest other points in support of the argument or objections that occur to you.

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the meaning of the following words in the editorial on "A National Council": affiliation, Duma, extra-constitutional, fanatical. Explain the phrase "Minister without portfolio."

Daylight Saving.

1. Write a brief for debate on both sides of the question of putting the clock forward for part of the year. (See "Story of the Week" for further information on the subject.)
2. Write a short narrative or description of the first trial of this plan in a small town.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL, JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. The United States and the Great War—"To German-Americans," "Our Scrap of Paper," "'Cause' and 'Occasion'," "Senate Backs Wilson."

1. Explain the significance of the sentence: "The present conflict is one that transcends nationality; it is a world-wide Civil War," etc.
2. "We have had more quarrels with England." What were some of these quarrels about?
3. ". . . we regard . . . the German-American as one of the best elements of our citizenship." What have the German-Americans done to justify this statement?
4. Explain the allusion in the title: "Our Scrap of Paper."
5. What rule of international law is acknowledged in the quoted article of our treaty with Prussia?

II. Preparation for Possible War—"Mobilization," "Rallying Round the Flag."

1. Pick out the key sentence in the article: "The Navy Needs Strategy." How does the author prove his point?
2. Give a brief sketch of the history of Prussia during the past 125 years. Does this sketch prove that the author is correct in his statements about Prussia?
3. Note the sentence in italics on page 302. What is the basis for this statement?
4. What are the five points in Henry Wise Wood's program of military preparation? Which of these, in your judgment, is the most important?

III. Our National Government—"A National Council."

1. What is the normal process of organizing the executive department of our national government? What are the constitutional provisions and the historical precedents upon which this process is based?
2. "The cabinet is an extra-constitutional creation," etc. Explain this statement.
3. It used to be said that the executive and legislative departments of our government were separate. What change in this respect has taken place in the last few years?
4. What would each of the men named in the last paragraph of the above editorial contribute to the strength of our national government?

IV. Problems of State Government—"Florida to Drain Everglades."

1. The chief topic of this news item is a discussion of a part of our national program of conservation. Is your state engaged in any conservation work similar to that proposed by Governor Catts?
2. Tabulate the other points emphasized by the Governor under these headings: (a) political reforms, (b) economic reforms, (c) social reforms.
3. Discuss one or more of the following topics: (a) Initiative, referendum and recall, (b) regulation of railroads, (c) establishment of industrial schools, (d) the prohibition movement.
4. Which of these topics are under active discussion in your state? Which of them have been the subject of legislation within the past five or ten years?

V. The Government of Great Britain—"An Invasion by Democracy." (P. 327.)

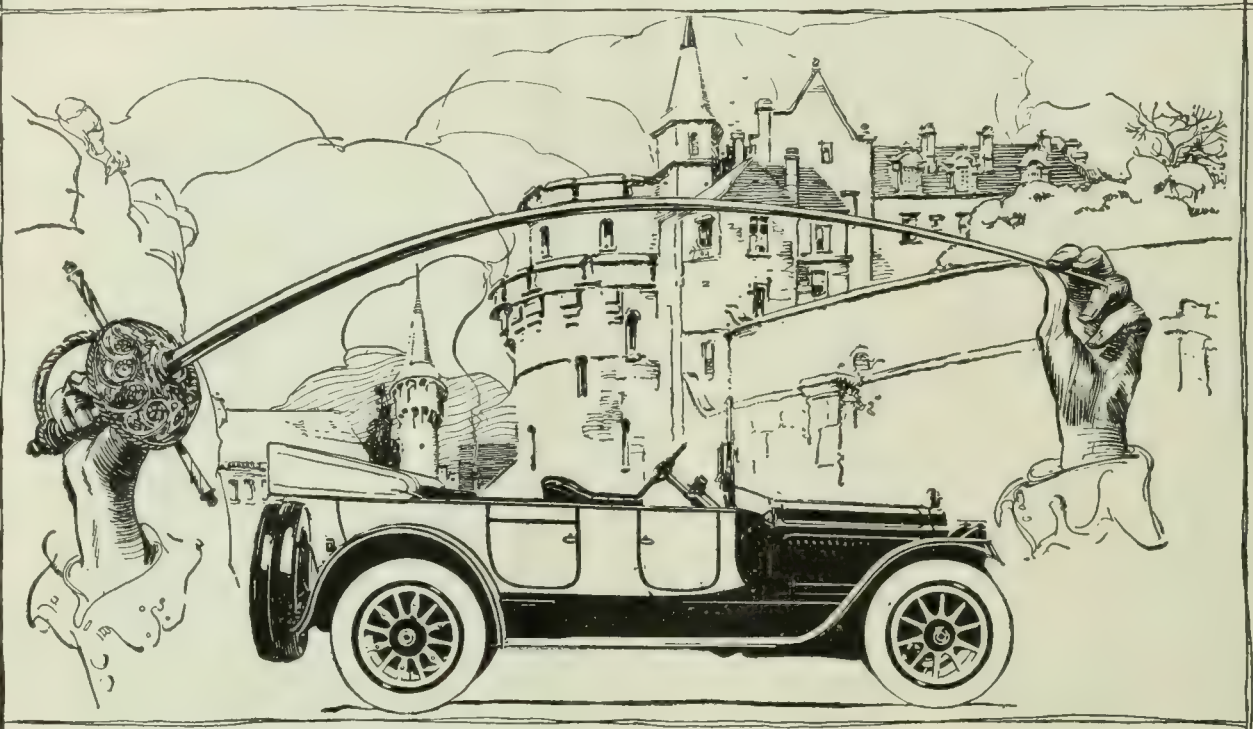
1. Look up in The Independent of December 18, 1916, the story of the change in government by which Lloyd George became Prime Minister. See also the reference to the change in the editorial, "A National Council," in the present issue.
2. "The new prime minister, who has worked a revolution in Cabinet Government," etc. What is the traditional form of cabinet government in Great Britain as described in your text book? How has that traditional form been modified?

VI. American Business Organization—"What Makes a Factory Great?"

1. On the basis of the first two or three paragraphs in this article, distinguish between (a) the business function of the employer and (b) the profession of being an employer. Can you give examples from your own experience which will serve to make this distinction clear?
2. The first sentence of the fifth paragraph of the above article is a summary of so-called efficiency engineering. What do you know about this subject?

VII. Increasing Industrial Efficiency—"Daylight Saving."

1. Explain the system of standard time as it exists in the United States at present.
2. Explain the system of "daylight saving" described in this article. Show how this system is designed to increase industrial efficiency.



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The Independent
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
HARPER'S WEEKLY
A Journal of Civilization

IF WE MUST ENTER THE WAR

ONLY Germany can keep us out of the Great War. If Germany actually carries out in deed the ruthless threat which has already cost her the diplomatic friendship of the United States, we shall have no choice but to fight.

If that dread event comes, why shall we be fighting and for what end? We shall have entered the war in order to maintain our inalienable right to live at peace and unmolested in the sisterhood of nations. There have been many provocations in two years and a half. Germany's latest act of desperation is the last straw. The German note is a declaration that no nation's rights will be respected when they conflict with what the German government considers its necessities. When the German proposal to hold a peace conference was first made the neutral world hastened to give Germany the benefit of the doubt; it assumed the good faith and fair purpose of the act. The Allied nations replied frankly, leaving the door open for further negotiations. But Germany did nothing more. In the meantime the United States asked the belligerents to declare the purposes for which they fought. The Allies gave a detailed and candid statement of their claims. Germany, on the contrary, refused to offer specifications, and merely proposed a peace conference on neutral ground, tho the British premier had already made it certain that England would never "put her head in such a noose." If Germany had been sincere in wanting a world peace, then was the time to match the Allied terms with terms of her own. Instead the Kaiser declared, "The mask is off," and called on God to avenge his enemies. A swift reply to the statement of the Allies' terms of peace came in the German declaration of unrestricted and relentless war against all shipping in the waters about the Allied countries. The Germany declaration tears up the last vestige of international law guaranteeing the freedom of the seas; and dashes the fragments in the face of every neutral nation.

It is under these conditions that the United States will have entered the war. What end must this country have in view as the final decision is taken?

The United States must fight, if fight it must, for no thought of revenge, no isolated right, no circumscribed purpose. One great result should spring out of the Great War; it should be the part of the United States to make certain that that result is really achieved. The war must end, not merely in the cessation of conflict, but in a durable and guaranteed peace. The world, as it puts the greatest war of all time behind it, must face the future with the assurance that the like cannot happen again.

The Allies have signed a treaty among themselves by the terms of which each agrees not to make peace until all are ready. If the United States finds itself fighting shoulder to shoulder with them on the high seas and on the soil of Europe, it will be of vital importance for us to discover whether they and we are spending blood and treasure for the same end. We should immediately discuss with Great Britain, France and their associates the purpose which must be accomplished before the war can be permitted to end. If they shall agree with us that only a guarantee of perpetual and universal peace can satisfy the enemies of the German autocracy, we should add our signature to their compact not to sheathe the sword until the Central Powers are compelled to make peace upon these terms.

The bases of a durable peace would include these propositions:

1. That the nations establish among themselves a League to Enforce Peace, dedicated to the peaceful settlement of international disputes under the ultimate sanction of force;

2. That they agree to the limitation of armaments within bounds determined by the necessities of such a League;

3. That the disputed questions involved in the Great War be submitted to an appropriate tribunal for adjudication;

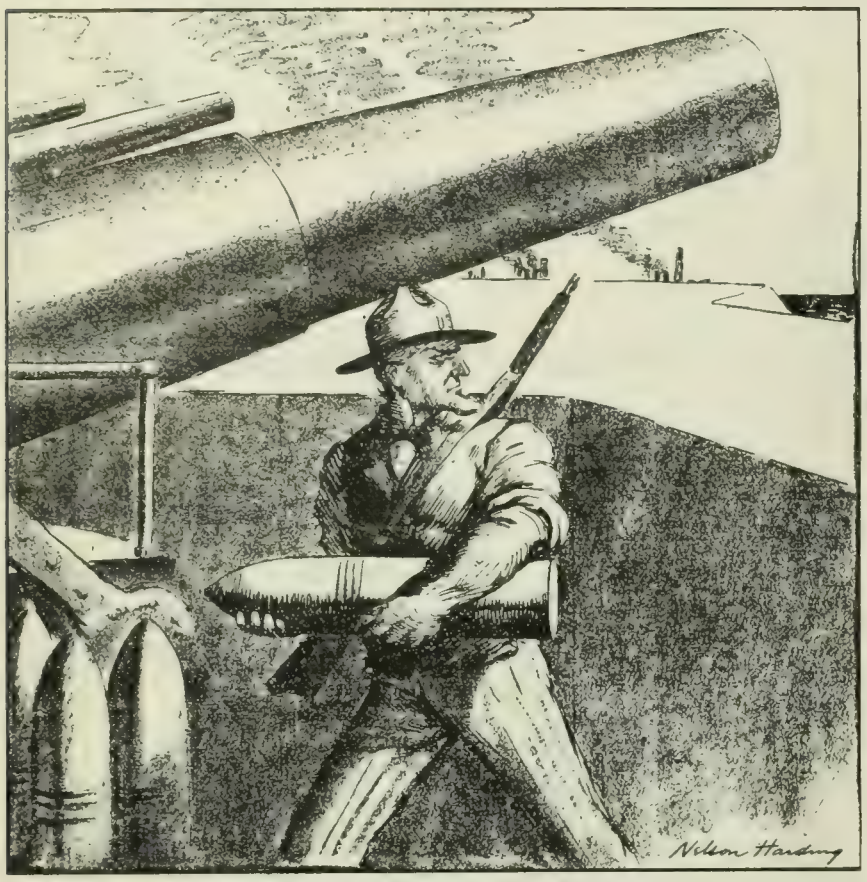
4. That the Central Powers be invited to join the League, and even if they refuse, be compelled to join in the limitation of armaments.

There is no doubt that the Allies are ready to become part of a League to Enforce Peace when the war is over. They have said so unequivocally in their reply to President Wilson's interrogation. On the other three propositions they have not yet been heard. Their disinclination to agree to them need not be assumed. In any case the United States should exert to the fullest extent of its power, if it enters the war to fight side by side with them, its influence to secure their adherence to such a program. That way lies the hope of permanent peace.

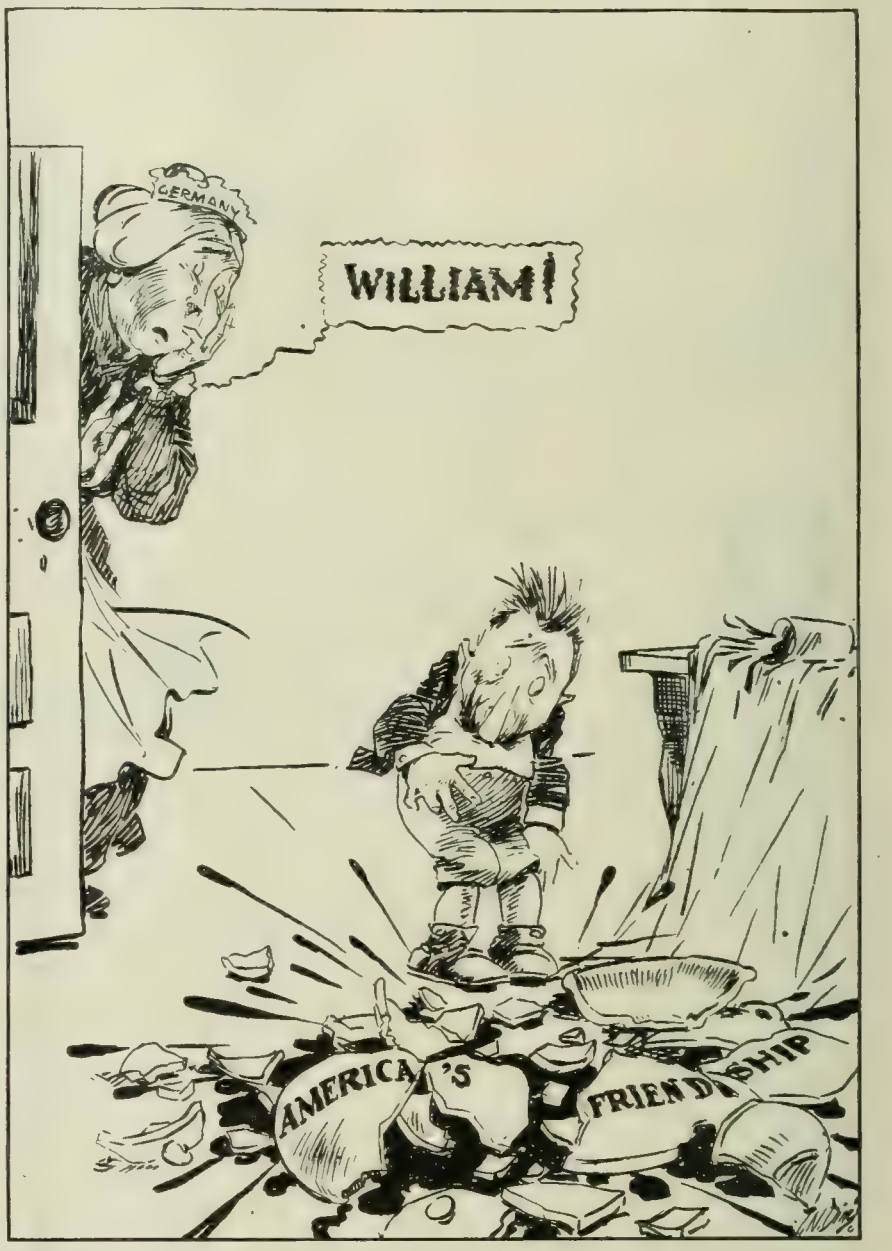
As a great English philosopher once said, "The first duty of mankind is peace, the second duty is to fight to get it." The United States must not enter this war except in execution of this lofty duty. We must fight only to get peace, universal, durable, guaranteed.

CARTOON COMMENT

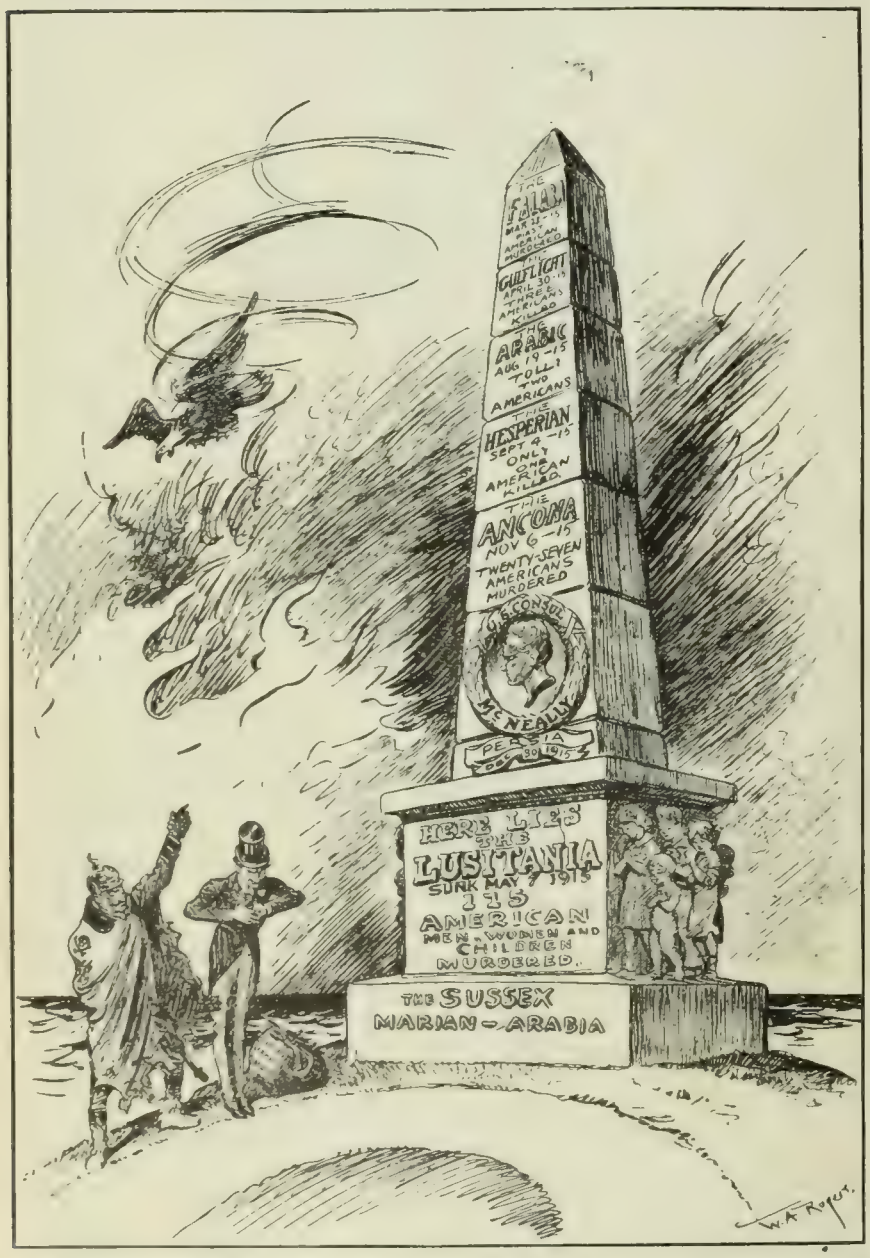
WHAT WE THINK OF GERMANY



"Hope for the Best, Prepare for the Worst" — probably most thoughtful Americans would agree with the spirit of Nelson Harding's interpretation of Uncle Sam's attitude, published in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*



The *New York Tribune* sugarcoats its moral with a humorous sketch of a naughty-boy Kaiser who has "Nobody but Himself to Blame" for a bad break. Ding has somewhat the F. P. A. attitude toward current events





A monument to the patience of the United States and an effective presentation of German offenses, drawn by W. A. Rogers for the *New York Herald*, and titled, "Well Count, We Did Our Best!" At the right a view of the Kaiser that is being indorsed by more and more nations. Drawn by Rollin Kirby for the *New York World*

A NATIONAL COUNCIL

A YEAR and a half ago we suggested that it might be desirable in such critical times as the present to follow the example of the belligerent nations and call into the Government the ablest men of the country without regard to political affiliation, and we asked our readers to send in their nominations. From the results of this Independent primary we published an "all-star cabinet" in our issue of September 13, 1915.

The question which then was regarded as merely an interesting pastime may soon become a matter of serious concern. If we enter the war we shall probably find it necessary to do as all the other countries have done, that is, to declare a Party Peace and to combine the leaders of all factions for unified national effort. The war is a great peacemaker in politics. The Kaiser is hand in glove with the Social Democrats whom before the war he had thought not fit to live. The Czar has been working with the Duma and the Zemstvos. In Belgium, Emile Vandervelde, Socialist and most dreaded foe of the Crown, was at once given a seat in the Belgian Cabinet. The French ministry contains the former premiers and prominent men of all parties, even including the most orthodox of Socialists, M. Guesde. The English Cabinet has likewise been enlarged and has drawn in business men, educators and labor leaders. Of course, a cabinet as large as the French or the English is better adapted for counsel than for action, so the actual management of the war is in the hands of an inner circle of a few men. In England this War Council is composed of Lloyd George, Earl Curzon, Bonar Law, Arthur Henderson and Lord Milner, three Unionists, one Liberal and one Laborite, altho Parliament is Liberal.

Fortunately our administrative machinery is flexible enough to be adapted as we like. The Constitution places the sole responsibility for all presidential decisions upon Woodrow Wilson. He can neither shift nor share it. But he can get advice from whom he chooses, whether in the Cabinet or out of it. The Cabinet is an extra-constitutional creation which in this country as in others has grown out of an informal group of councillors to the executive.

In time of war or in delicate situations like the present vital decisions may have to be suddenly and secretly made, and the most important facts have often to be kept from the public because they have to be kept from the enemy. But such secret diplomacy is dangerous to democracy unless the executive is kept closely in touch with a representative group of leading men. As it is now the President consults informally with the chairmen of the chief committees of the Senate and House and with other prominent members of Congress on any important question. These might well be called on occasion to meet with the Cabinet and with certain prominent citizens chosen by the President in a sort of national council to consider in executive session questions of national concern. It is customary in foreign countries to appoint to the cabinet as "ministers without portfolio" men whose advice and support are needed. Such ministers do not act as heads of any particular departments and do not usually receive any salary. In the present administration Colonel House might be regarded as a "minister without portfolio" and President Wilson is quite within his rights in consulting him, even in preference to his official advisers.

We are not distrusting any members of the present Cabinet nor questioning the competency of the Democratic party to furnish brains enough to run the Government. But in times like these a strictly party government is out of place, and it is easy to think of individuals not in the party or even in politics who would greatly strengthen the Government if called into its service or into confidential consultation on special occasions. We should say, for instance, that our two ex-Presidents were entitled to such selection, and we have no doubt that they would both give loyal aid to President Wilson in this emergency. Mr. Roosevelt would be just the man to be put at the job of recruiting a new army. He would rouse as much enthusiasm for national service as Kitchener did in England, and he could raise as big a force that would match "Kitchener's army," and probably be nicknamed as the "TRmy." Henry Ford, who has been sneered at as a fanatical pacifist, has set an example of patriotism by placing his fortune and his factory at the disposal of the Government without remuneration. The offer should be accepted if needed and his organizing genius enlisted in the national service. Charles Proteus Steinmetz is another man we ought to have at the head of affairs. Pacifist, Socialist and German tho he be, yet we believe that he would work as loyally and efficiently as Chief Electrician of the United States as he has for the General Electric Company. Colonel Goethals, of Panama, is of course already at the command of the Government. As representative of labor John Mitchell ought to be in the national council. The statesmanship of Elihu Root must not be lost to the country because he happens to belong to the Republican party. Such are some of the men whom we should like to see advising and aiding the American Government in such a crisis as the present.

THE COMMON ENEMY OF CIVILIZATION

THE Prussian autocracy is the common enemy of civilization. It is so knowingly, willingly, of malice aforethought. It is so in fulfilment of a purpose long ago made. There has been no hour since the present Kaiser came to the throne when it has not been his intention to extend his empire over Central Europe from Antwerp to the Persian Gulf and so dominate the world. There has been no day in which his general staff has not worked on plans for the fulfilment of the imperial intent. There has been no week in which the controlled press of Prussia has not proclaimed the coming substitution of *Kultur* for the civilization inherited by western Europe and by America from Greece and Rome and Galilee. There has been no month in which German philosophers have not vauntingly described *Kultur* which seemed to the world the culture of Hell, and gloried in its superiority over the culture of a Christianized civilization. There has been no year in which William Hohenzollern has not publicly blasphemed Almighty God by imputing to Him an intent to uphold and abet the Hohenzollerns' infernal designs.

The German state began a world war expressly and deliberately to accomplish these designs. It announced at the outset that it would be bound by no law, principle, promise, faith or morality but military necessity interpreted by the will and intellect of absolutism. This one promise the German state has kept; the only prom-

ise it has kept since William placed upon his own head his crown of iniquitous power. From the rape of Belgium to the sinking of the "Lusitania"; from the perfidious promises to the United States to the impudent notice to us that our ocean commerce will henceforth be supervised from Berlin on the bread-ticket plan, the German state has added brutality to brutality, ruthlessness to ruthlessness, insanity to insanity. Now it dares the world to get in the way or to disobey orders.

It is a dare to be thankful for. Like a flash of lightning it reveals the world crisis in stark and unmistakable outlines. There have been considerate men and women who have hesitated to believe in the utter depravity of the German state. There have been men and women whose eyes have been holden that they should not see the truth. There have been cowards who have not dared to speak the truth. There have been creatures who have been unwilling that the truth should be known lest Mammon should be leashed. For none of these does the slightest excuse remain. Every human being outside of an idiot asylum now knows the truth. How can any American fail to regard the German autocracy as his enemy, because the enemy of a Christian civilization?

The world will take the German state at its own moral valuation of itself. For that part of the German people which is guiltless of the intents and the acts of the German state, the world has and can have no enmity. We believe that there are millions of men and women in Germany that are helpless subjects of the German state, and other millions that are misguided. These are innocent. But for the German state itself, the German state of this present hour, the world can have no attitude but relentless enmity. That German state must be destroyed.

DO IT NOW

WAR'S burdens fall heaviest on women. A truism, but none the less true. Every war since civilization began has proved it.

The Great War has demonstrated something else. The women of a nation are one of its most valuable assets—not in any sentimental sense, but in an intensely practical one. Women make munitions, and drive motor cars, and run trains, and till the soil, that men may be released to take the field. Their countrymen should make haste to break down any dark-age barriers that keep women out of their fullest and freest development.

It would be an act of cold, calculating wisdom for the men of America, as they enter the Great War, to give the women of America equal part in the government of the nation. Women should be given, here and now, the vote, not as a bribe—thank God, they need no such incentive to effort and sacrifice—but as an aid to enlarged usefulness.

"CAUSE" AND "OCCASION"

PRESIDENT WILSON has decided that only the actual murder of American citizens on the high seas shall be the condition of war. But the fact that the issues of peace and war depend upon a single hostile act on the part of Germany should not mislead us into thinking that the occasion of the war is the cause of it.

The United States would not, like Austria, murder a million men to avenge the murder of one. The right of vengeance belongs to a higher tribunal than that of man, and if we could be assured beyond the shadow of a doubt that Germany would now turn from her present evil course the United States would sheathe the sword no matter how many crimes may have blotted the recent pages of German history.

If we go to war it will be not to avenge the death of individuals by the sacrifice of countless other lives, but to withstand a policy of terrorism which casts its shadow over the future and to vindicate the public law of the world.

We fight, if fight we must, not for yesterday's wrongs, but for tomorrow's right.

TO GERMAN-AMERICANS

IF the present issue were one between Germany and England we would expect you to sympathize with your Fatherland; if it were one between the United States and Germany we would expect you to support your adopted country, but with reluctance and perhaps misgiving. But do not look at it in that light. The present conflict is one that transcends nationality; it is a world-wide Civil War between the last strongholds of Feudalism and the rising tide of Democracy. There is no nation, considered as a nation, which Americans of every descent love more than Germany. We have had more quarrels with England, and even with France, than with Germany; our universities have drawn more inspiration from Germany than from any other land; we regard, and rightly regard, the German-American as one of the best elements of our citizenship. We hope that a liberal Germany may in the future become one of the most prosperous and powerful of the nations of the earth. The enemies of your adopted country are the military caste and the military machine that have ruined and disgraced your native country. Down with the Kaiser! Long live the German people!

DAYLIGHT SAVING

THERE are two very different schemes advocated under the same name of "daylight saving" which is unfortunate because one of them is an absurdity and the other is feasible. It is an absurdity to turn the clock ahead an hour all the year round. If the California legislature moves that state from the Pacific to the Mountain zone as it is asked to do, the Colorado legislature will doubtless follow suit and move that state into the Central zone. Then the Central States will move into the Eastern zone and the Eastern states into the Atlantic. So the movement will go on around the world, each trying to get ahead of the other by pretending that it is ahead, until finally, after twelve such changes, the clocks will be all right again. The institution of standard time by which a time meridian is established every fifteen degrees was a very great triumph of human ingenuity for it secured uniformity over large regions without putting the clocks of any place more than half an hour wrong. But when a city like Cleveland or Detroit or a state like California takes the liberty of changing its time standard the symmetry and simplicity of the system is destroyed. If that is to be done then we had better throw over the system and abandon the attempt to establish zones of uniform time. Then the whole world could adopt Greenwich time and each locality settle its hours of rising and retiring to suit itself.

The fact is that when a legislature or municipal council orders the clock set ahead permanently it is playing the same sort of a trick on the state or city as a housewife when she secretly sets the alarm ahead. Sooner or later, depending upon their intelligence, people find out the trick and make allowance for it. It is like saying "everybody come early and avoid the rush." The theory of it is simply that folks ought to get up earlier than they want to and that you can get them up earlier by making them think that they are getting up later than they are.

The other scheme that goes by the name of "daylight saving" is more sensible. As embodied in the Borland bill now before Congress it retains our admirable system of standard time meridians and abolishes, so far as interstate commerce is concerned, such local exceptions as Cleveland, Detroit and California. It proposes to set the clocks ahead one hour at 2 a. m. on the last Sunday in April and back at the same hour on the first Sunday in September. It may be objected that this is as much juggling with the clock as the other, and so it is, but it has more reason. In the first place, most people are so used to following the clock blindly that they will not discover that they are being tricked into becoming healthy and wealthy and wise until the five months are up. In the second place the summer does give an opportunity for an ante-meridian shift without burning the candle at the other end. Of course anybody who wants to take advantage of this can do it now without waiting for legislation by simply getting up earlier and those who do not may lie abed. The proposed change would merely throw the extra hour after the day's work instead of before it. Noon comes nearly in the middle of the daylight day and those who want to get the maximum of daylight must make noon the middle of their working day. That's all there is to the problem.

Not every individual is able to shift his working day forward in the summer time, but any factory, business house or industry could do it now without legislation if it were desired by the employees and employers. If other establishments did not follow their example so much the better, for it would relieve the peak load on restaurants and cars caused by our unfortunate uniformity of hours of travel and eating. The economy effected by introducing diversity of hours might easily prove greater than the gain thru a uniform shift.

How much of a gain there would be by setting the clock ahead in summer is questionable. The commission appointed by the British Government to determine the effects of it as tried last summer has not yet made its report but is said to be in favor of continuing the practise next summer. The saving of fuel, which was one of the chief objects of the measure, was, however, found to be less than was anticipated. One British gas company reported an increase of eleven per cent in the amount of gas consumed owing chiefly to the longer use of fuel gas in the munition works. The lengthened afternoons gave opportunity for a more extensive employment of motor cars and the authorities had to interfere to prevent a gasoline famine.

Germany was the first to adopt the plan of setting the clock ahead one hour on May 1 and twelve other European countries followed her example. If they continue it after the stress of war is over it will be good proof of its advantages at least for those latitudes. It must be remembered, however, that it is largely a question of latitude and that Europe lies mostly to the north of the United States. The sun rises three hours earlier at the summer solstice than at the winter solstice in the latitude of Boston but only two hours earlier in the latitude of Charleston. But Boston is about on a level with Rome, and Charleston with Alexandria. South of Charleston a daylight saving law would be of less use. North of Boston it is less needed. The summer days are all too long in high latitudes to get a good night's sleep in darkness. Calgary, Canada, which tried the daylight saving plan last summer, voted against its continuance by 3162 to 1257.

But for the greater part of the United States a shift of the working day an hour back would have some undeniable advantages and doubtless the promoters of the plan are right in thinking that it will be easier to get people to do it by law than by persuasion.

HENRY FORD: MASTER OF EFFICIENCY

HENRY FORD is likely to smash a great many preconceived ideas as to what a pacifist is. Ever since the much ridiculed voyage of the Ford peace ship, he has been looked upon as the arch-pacifist. Now, as we stand on the threshold of war, he offers himself and his wealth to his country with a completeness that even the most thoroly militant spirit will find it hard to equal.

"If anybody attacks the United States," says Henry Ford, "believe me, I'm going to fight—and fight hard." This is no bluster; he backs it up. In the next breath he declares that in the event of war his factory, employing more than forty thousand working people, will work for the Government without a cent of profit to himself. He is prepared to manufacture 3000 motor cars a day; and any one who knows how the Ford car has made good in the ambulance service behind the lines in Europe will realize what an asset to the American army such an output would be. He has a plan for turning out a thousand baby submarines a day as well, of a type that he believes would be admirably adapted for defense.

But Henry Ford's promised contributions to the nation's war efforts do not end with manufacturing without profit. Many other manufacturers have offered to do that; and Henry Ford is seldom satisfied with doing as much as the next fellow.

He proposes to lend his entire available financial resources to the Government—without interest. It will certainly amount to many millions of dollars—some say a hundred million. Quite a windfall for a nation entering a great war.

When the Ford peace ship sailed, we described Henry Ford as "quixotic." Precisely. For in the heart of the gaunt old Don burned a clear flame of idealism; and Henry Ford is above everything else an idealist. Before the shadow of war as in the white light of peace he proves himself quixotic—following his ideal with all the fervor and the energy of his intense personality.

No one who knows what Henry Ford has accomplished, not only in making the automobile the common servant of the people of America, but in proving, by the simple expedient of doing it, that the workingman can be made a full sharer in an industry's prosperity, would deny to him high rank in the world of efficiency. He is efficient primarily because he is an idealist.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Getting the Nation Ready

The renewal of unrestricted submarine war against merchant ships entering the war zone around the coasts of the Entente Allies has changed the question of national preparedness for war from merely an important issue to an urgent one. The Council of National Defense has been in session to plan for the mobilization of the industrial resources of the country and to consider the many voluntary offers of manufacturers who have placed the productive capacity of their plants at the disposal of the Government. The Naval Consulting Board under the presidency of Thomas A. Edison, is considering new methods of meeting the menace of the submarine. Navy recruiting agents have been instructed to enlist 25,000 new recruits.

President Wilson and his Cabinet are planning increased military and naval appropriations, but Congress seems less imprest with the urgency of the situation. It seems that the preparedness measures now before Congress with the moral support of the Administration behind them will be delayed if not reduced before their final passage. But the so-called "pork" measures, such as the rivers and harbors appropriations, are in greater danger of failure owing to the pressure of business and the approaching end of the present session. The Republican members of the Senate Commerce Committee have refused to approve the rivers and harbors appropriations and will carry their fight to the floor of the Senate. The emergency taxation authorized by the House of Representatives to meet the danger of a deficit has been approved by the Democratic caucus in the Senate, which voted down an alternative plan for raising all the needed revenue with a $500,000,000 bond issue.

The War on Land

The desperate attempts of the Germans to crush British commerce and the possibility that America may become involved have diverted attention from continental battlefields, and indeed there is nothing of importance to report in most places. The weather is extremely cold in Russia and Rumania and neither side cares to risk its men on futile skirmishing. In the swamps about Riga the Germans have been making strong efforts to recover the ground lost in the recent Russian attacks. In Galicia there has of late been an increase of activity about the fortified city of Stanislav, but no decided successes are claimed. The Russian attack on the German lines in the extreme south of Bukovina has made no progress during the week. In Rumania the Russians remain securely entrenched behind the Sereth River. A small body of Bulgars made their way across the Sereth but were promptly thrown back or captured. The Berlin despatches claim that more than 400 steamers and 2700 tugs with barges are engaged in carrying grain, wood, leather and other needed products up the Danube from Rumania to Germany and Austria-Hungary, and also that the river is being used extensively for the transportation of troops, tho the despatches neglect to say which way the troops are being transported.

But the weather which has checked the fighting in the east has permitted its renewal in the west. The ground, which has been too soft and muddy for military operations in France and Belgium, is now frozen and the British have made decided inroads on the German lines at several points. The Canadian troops in particular have distinguished themselves during the winter by daring raids in small parties on the German front trenches, bombing the dugouts, destroying the guns, seizing what prisoners they could and returning to their own lines before the Germans could bring up their reserves or direct their fire upon the place attacked. Now, however, the British seem to be making systematic efforts to gain new ground, and they have taken advance positions at several points in the sector north of the Somme, for instance, on both sides of Ancre Creek, beyond the village of Sailly-Saillisel and southeast of the wood of Neuville St. Vaast. The attempts of the Germans to dislodge them from their new positions have been unsuccessful.



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ON GUARD

Military protection was spread over New York City at the first news of possible war with Germany. Bridges, docks and water supply stations are guarded with extra precaution

The Austrians on the night of February 9 launched an attack against the Italian lines east of Gorizia and succeeded in taking some trenches and 675 prisoners.

Villa Takes Our Place

General Pershing's punitive expedition has at last left Mexico. On February 7 the general took command at El Paso. He reported that 3749 refugees had followed the American columns across the border, including more than two thousand native Mexicans and a number of Chinese who have been admitted to this country temporarily in spite of the immigration laws. Secretary of War Baker has written to General Pershing in high commendation of the work of the army on the border and in Mexico, mentioning particularly "the restraint imposed by both officers and men upon themselves in their consideration for the people of Mexico with whom they came in contact and the public authorities of that country."

The man whom the American expedition was sent to catch or kill is occupying the districts now left unguarded by the American withdrawal. Villa's army is estimated at no less than twenty-five thousand men, equipt with an adequate number of cannon and machine guns. On February 9 a force of two hundred Villistas under José Salazar destroyed the small garrison of Guzman, a town seventy-five miles to the south of Juarez. The eight or ten thousand Villistas in the State of Chihuahua are carrying on a systematic campaign for the destruction of all bridges and railroad lines likely to be useful to the troops of the de facto government. Proclamations signed by Villa warn all persons against traveling on railroad lines in Northern Mexico and urge foreigners to keep out of that part of the country altogether. Dr. Vasquez Gomez, a sometime member of President Madero's cabinet, is fomenting a new movement against the present Mexican Government on the ground that the new constitution, which is the work of Carranza and his fellow partizans, has no legality He favors the restoration of the constitution of 1857.

Some slight compensation for the ending of our diplomatic relations with Germany may be found in the resumption of our long interrupted diplomatic relations with Mexico. Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher has left the United States to present his credentials to the authorities of the de facto government of Mexico at Queretaro, the seat of the constitutional convention. A reception committee and a special guard has been arranged to meet him at the border and to secure the safety of his railroad trip thru the war-torn country.



Central News



Underwood & Underwood

TRYING OUT WAR INVENTIONS

The telephoto camera is the latest equipment of an air scout. It will photograph accurately at an altitude of 5000 feet and a speed of ninety miles an hour. The official aerial photographer of the U. S. Flying Corps, Sergeant J. S. Frewer, is using it here. The newest aid to trench warfare is the periscope rifle, named for its inventor, J. H. Eradus. With it the sniper can aim accurately without endangering his own head

Attitude of Neutrals

Our State Department in forwarding to the American representatives in neutral countries the announcement of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany added these instructions:

> Say also that the President is reluctant to believe Germany actually will carry out her threat against neutral commerce, but if it be done the President will ask Congress to authorize use of the national power to protect American citizens engaged in their peaceful and lawful errands on the seas.
>
> He believes it will make for the peace of the world if other neutral powers can find it possible to take similar action.

So far none of the countries concerned has followed the example of the United States in breaking with Germany, but most of them will, it is expected, send strong notes of protest.

Holland and Denmark, tho hard hit by the extension of the war area, are loth to offend Germany both because they would lose the German trade of which they are now the chief channels and because they might easily be invaded and perhaps conquered by the German troops on their frontiers. To the west of the Netherlands the danger zones as described by Great Britain and by Germany cover in part the same waters, and taken together restrict Dutch shipping to a narrow coastal strip. The Dutch Government is trying to persuade both these countries to contract their danger zones so as to have a clear passage for ships between them.

Spain has made an energetic protest against the violation of neutral rights by Germany and she regards the threatened destruction of her shipping as especially unwarranted, since it has never been used for carrying munitions. But Spain has charge of the interests of Americans and of the nationals of most of the Allies in Germany and is therefore desirous to maintain a channel of intercourse with the Central Powers as long as possible.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark are, in accordance with the compact arranged early in the war, consulting and acting together and will send a joint note to Germany protesting against her illegal submarine blockade.

It cannot be expected that Switzerland will take any action that will lead to war, nor is it to be desired, for she would add little to the strength of the Allies, while by entering she would open a way for a German army to invade France thru Swiss territory as formerly thru Belgium. Such an opening would be so advantageous to Germany that she is suspected of harboring the design of breaking thru Switzerland in the spring without any excuse.

Of the South American republics Brazil seems to sympathize most nearly with the American attitude. A note has been despatched to Berlin objecting to the new naval policy of Germany as an unwarranted extension of an inadmissible blockade and a violation both of international law and of the treaties between Brazil and Germany. The note declares the intention of Brazil to protect its shipping and to hold Germany responsible for any injury to it. Peru has filed a claim against Germany for the destruction of the sailing ship "Lorton," sunk by a submarine off the coast of Spain. Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia, Panama and Cuba have either refused to recognize the German blockade or in some way exprest their displeasure at the measure.

THE GREAT WAR

February 5—President forbids transfer of American ships to foreign registry. Five ships sunk.

February 6—British attack German lines on Somme. Fourteen ships sunk.

February 7—British take Grandcourt. Thirteen ships sunk.

February 8—Irish party demand Home Rule. Ten ships sunk.

February 9—European neutrals decline to break with Germany. Most of the American republics protest against German submarine warfare. Six ships sunk.

February 10—Steel net prepared to close New York harbor at night. Seven ships sunk.

February 11—American Ambassador Gerard leaves Germany for Switzerland. Two ships sunk, making the total tonnage destroyed since February 1, 178,113.

The "California"

The first passenger steamer of importance to fall a victim to the new German blockade about the British Isles was the "California," of the Anchor Line. This was a British vessel, and in accordance with the Admiralty rules was armed with a 4.7 inch gun on the stern. As she was on her way from New York to Glasgow, at nine o'clock Wednesday morning, February 7, the captain on the bridge saw oil bubbles on the sea about three hundred yards away. Suspecting from this the presence of a submerged submarine, he ordered the gunner to aim at the oily spot, but before he could fire the vessel was struck by a torpedo on her port quarter. A second torpedo was launched, but missed its mark by a few yards. The explosion killed five persons and tore a great hole in the side of the vessel, which sank in nine minutes. Owing to the slant of the ship it was difficult to lower the boats or get into them, and thirty-six persons were drowned, among them three women and two children. The captain and other officers remained on the bridge and went down with the ship but were rescued. The "California" carried a crew of 171 and 23 passengers. According to reports, 13 of the passengers and 28 of the crew were killed. There was one American in the

crew, but he was saved. The S O S signals brought speedy aid and fortunately the sea was smooth, so the survivors were able to reach the Irish coast, tho in a distressing state, some of them wounded and many with little clothing. The submarine did not appear above the water during the whole time altho her periscope was seen. The "California" was carrying contraband, shells and food for the British army, but this does not excuse her sinking without warning and without providing for the safety of those on board.

Senate Backs Wilson

On February 7, the United States Senate passed a resolution by seventy-eight votes to five approving "the action taken by the President as set forth in his address delivered before the joint session of the Congress" on February 3. The five votes in the negative were those of Senators Kirby of Arkansas, Vardaman of Mississippi, Gronna of North Dakota, Works of California, and La Follette of Wisconsin. The first two mentioned are Democrats; the three others Republicans. Party lines disappeared entirely during the debate and the President found his warmest supporter in Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, until recently one of the most formidable opponents and critics of the foreign policy of the administration. The resolution was fathered by Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and probably exprest the wish of President Wilson for a formal endorsement of his momentous diplomatic step in breaking off relations with the German Government.

The moral effect of the Senate's vote of confidence was slightly weakened by the tenor of the discussion. Not only did the minority opposing the resolution fight it as "a preliminary declaration of war" but some of the Senators who favored it exprest their fears and misgivings. Senator Borah and not a few others dreaded that American resistance to Germany, however justified in itself, might involve the country in the political rivalries of the Old World. But the majority of the Senate is evidently determined to support the foreign policy of the administration, even to a declaration of war should President Wilson deem it necessary.

Protests Against War

Altho the nation as a whole is apparently willing to support President Wilson in his stand on the submarine issue, there are many ardent pacifists who still believe that war with Germany can be averted by the action of this country. An emergency Peace Federation has been organized with George W. Kirchwey as its chairman and George F. Peabody as treasurer. The proposals of the Peace Federation, which are in harmony with the suggestions of William Jennings Bryan, favor keeping Americans out of the war zone, deferring demands for reparation till the end of the war, and submitting the question of peace or war to a popular referendum. The American Union Against Militarism in the meantime is organizing a post-card referendum of its own, requesting one hundred thousand men and women to give their opinion on maintaining American rights at sea by war and also asking them if they favor a nation-wide referendum before Congress declares war.

The National German-American Alliance, speaking thru Charles J. Hexamer, its president, favors the suggested national referendum and mass meetings of German-Americans have also endorsed the plan. The executive committee of the American Union Against Militarism has telegraphed to Washington urging upon the Government the principle of the referendum.

The majority of individuals and organizations now working for peace have exprest their willingness to support the Government in case of war. A more militant opposition is that of the Women's Peace Party, many members of which have criticized Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for pledging the aid of the suffrage organizations to the President if war should be declared. A mass meeting of four thousand Socialists, labor unionists and other radical pacifists met at Carnegie Hall in New York to protest against the possibility of war. Morris Hillquit, the Socialist leader and publicist, declared that never in history was war waged with less justification or on a more frivolous pretext than the threatened war between the United States and Germany.



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OUR OWN CENSOR

The Navy Department has not waited for war to appoint Lieut.-Commander Charles Belknap, Jr., as Official Censor. His chief duty as yet is to guide the daily conversations of Secretary Daniels with the newspaper men



Bain

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

The only American aboard was saved. But if more Americans had happened to be on the British passenger ship "California," bound for Glasgow, and torpedoed without warning off the Irish coast, the United States would probably have judged the sinking an "actual overt act" and sufficient cause for a declaration of war with Germany

Rallying Round the Flag

While Congress is considering new appropriations for the army and navy in addition to the costly preparedness measures already enacted, the efforts of the Government to mobilize the industrial resources of the United States are seconded by manufacturers thruout the country. Secretary of the Navy Daniels has made public a list of ninety firms which have offered to put their resources at the disposal of the Government. Among them are such important concerns as the United States Steel Corporation, the Goodrich Rubber Company and Henry Ford. Mr. Ford has been one of the most ardent exponents of pacifist sentiment in this country and his offer to run his manufacturing plant at full capacity in case of war without asking a cent of personal profit created a profound sensation. He believes that his automobile factory could without difficulty be made into a factory for small submarines and other engines of war.

Americans who were born in Germany or in Austria-Hungary are, as a class, emphatic in expressing their determination to uphold the hands of the American Government. The German-American National Alliance, at a meeting of delegates from twenty-eight states in Philadelphia, adopted resolutions pledging loyalty to the Government in peace and war. Many Germans and other aliens who have been resident in this country for years without applying for citizenship have in the last few days secured naturalization. In some instances naturalization officials have been compelled to turn away applicants or greatly to increase their clerical force to handle the crowds seeking naturalization.

The response to the nation's crisis is equally marked in every section of the

population. Samuel Gompers, speaking for American labor, has promised that the members and officials of the American Federation of Labor will be united in support of the Government. Woman suffrage organizations have offered their services in any field where the authorities might find them useful in war time. Several colleges and universities have pledged themselves to the service of the nation and a few Eastern universities are developing aeronautic squadrons of trained student volunteers.

Our Ally, the Philippines The Philippine Senate has adopted a bill introduced by Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Senate, authorizing the organization of a Philippine army division of twenty-five thousand men in accordance with the National Defense act and authorizing the Governor to call out all the military forces of the Philippine Islands at the request of the President of the United States.

One reason for this mobilization of our island colonies is the fact that German ships in our colonial ports have been secretly damaged to reduce their value in case the American Government should take them over for its own purposes. In Manila Bay the German crews were removed from seventeen merchant ships. Customs officers and naval experts examined the ships and found that all of them had been extensively damaged. Nine German merchant vessels tied up in Hawaiian harbors had their engines and boilers disabled by their crews.

Literacy Test Triumphs President Wilson's veto of the immigration bill containing the literacy test was frustrated by the action of the Senate on February 5. The bill had already passed over the President's veto in the House of Representatives, but its opponents hoped that it would be unable to secure the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate. But the affirmative vote of sixty-two to nineteen was more than was needed to override the veto and is striking evidence of the strong sentiment in Congress for the restriction of immigration. The literacy provision excludes from the United States all aliens over sixteen years of age and physically capable of reading who cannot read the English language or some other language or dialect. Any admissible alien, however, can bring in or send for a father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, his wife, mother, grandmother, or unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, regardless of whether such relatives can read or not.

Altho it has rarely happened in recent years that Congress should override a President's veto, President Wilson cannot construe the action of Congress as a defeat for the national administration since the immigration bill was not a party issue. Of the sixty-two Senators who favored the measure, thirty-four were Democrats and twenty-eight Republicans; its opponents included eleven Democrats and eight Republicans. In the debate Senator Reed of Missouri and other opponents of the bill emphasized two points, that the literacy test is unjust since it does not test personal capacity and character and that the present was not the time for endangering our relations with Japan by enacting immigration laws affecting Asiatics. In rebuttal Senators pointed out that the phraseology of the new law was carefully chosen not to affect any existing treaty or agreement with Japan, and that, while the ability to read and write was not in every individual case a test of fitness for immigration to this country, it was desirable to limit the amount of immigration and this was the least objectionable way of reaching the desired result.

Prohibition Victories The last few days have been crowded with triumphs for the enemies of the saloon. On February 2, Oregon's new law, absolutely prohibiting the importation of liquor for beverage purposes, was approved by the Governor. On the same day a similar bill was signed by the Governor of Tennessee. Arkansas has adopted a prohibition law which not only prevents shipments of intoxicating liquor into the state, but from one part of Arkansas to another or storage of such liquor in any part of the State. All of these laws are designed to take advantage of the Supreme Court's recent decision upholding the constitutionality of the federal law which prohibits the shipment of intoxicating liquors into states that have laws forbidding such importation.

The statewide prohibition bill, which had passed the lower branch of the Indiana Legislature, passed the State Senate on February 2, by a vote of 38 to 11. The bill now goes back to the lower house for the consideration of amendments adopted in the Senate. A prohibition bill providing for the appointment of a commissioner to see that there are no violations of the law has passed the Utah Legislature almost unanimously. Governor Kendrick, of Wyoming, has signed a bill submitting a constitutional amendment for state prohibition to the voters in 1918. The rigid prohibition bill for the territory of Alaska, which had already passed the United States Senate, has been equally successful in the House of Representatives.

Putting the Clock Forward The meeting of the National Daylight Saving Convention in New York has given new impetus to a movement already widely advocated by public men. The plan is to set all clocks forward one hour during the summer months. The theory upon which it is based is that people in our modern industrial civilization do not regulate their habits by the sun but by the arbitrary time scheme of clocks and watches and factory whistles. Therefore a universal agreement to call what had been seven o'clock eight o'clock would start everyone's day an hour earlier. This, it is alleged, would save millions of dollars now wasted in artificial illumination and promote good habits among the people. The idea is a comparatively new one in this country and it would probably be regarded as outside practical politics but for the fact that the system has been largely adopted thruout Europe since the beginning of the Great War. Representative Borland has introduced a bill into Congress providing for standard time thruout the United States and for moving all clocks forward one hour during the summer. The United States Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the Pacific



Bain



THE MEN WHO GUARD NEW YORK

The possibility of war with Germany has given many new duties to the Collector of Customs at the port of New York, Dudley F. Malone. His discovery that the machinery of interned German liners had been destroyed led to an investigation in other ports, where similar conditions were found. Commander Fry is in charge of the Naval Militia which has established a strict guard of the great bridges across the East River



Press Illustrating

THE ARMY HEADS

A word from the War Department and military mobilization in the United States will proceed under the direction of these four generals, each in charge of a geographical division. From left to right they are Gen. Barry, in command of the Central Division; Gen. Wood, of the Eastern Division; Gen. Franklin Bell, of the Western Division; and Gen. Funston, of the Southern Division

Coast have both indorsed the movement and President Wilson sent a favorable letter to one of the leaders of the Daylight Saving Convention.

The Negro and the New South At the twenty-sixth annual convention of negro farmers held at Tuskegee, Alabama, the main topic of discussion was the economic opportunity for the negro farmer in the southern states. The convention adopted a declaration expressing confidence in the future of the South as a field for the activities of the negro race, pointing out that more than ninety per cent of the farms owned by American negroes were in the South and asserting that the present lack of adequate protection under the law for negroes in the southern states would soon be replaced by better conditions. Dr. Robert R. Moton, the successor of Booker Washington as head of Tuskegee, presided over the convention. Another negro meeting for the celebration of Emancipation Day at Raleigh, North Carolina, emphasized the same point. The orator of the occasion, the Rev. W. R. Gullins, of Durham, declared that in his opinion it was not wise for negroes to leave the South for other sections of the country, since the opportunities in the South were so great. Resolutions adopted by the Raleigh meeting favored the encouragement of state education, the establishment of a negro weekly paper in the city, the fullest use of savings banks to encourage thrift, and political activity on the part of all negroes allowed to vote. An association has been formed in the county to see that all qualified negroes are on the registration books. The association is nonpartizan and encourages independent voting. A session of the Mississippi Episcopal Church (negro), recently held at Jackson, made a strong plea for better schools and better criminal justice in order to check the negro exodus.

Revolution in Costa Rica Alfredo Gonzales, President of Costa Rica, has been ousted from office by an unexpected revolt of the military forces of the capital, supported by a popular insurrection. The administrative power was conferred upon Federico Tinoco, minister of war in President Gonzales' cabinet. The new administration will call a convention, to be chosen by popular election, which will meet on April first for the election of a president. The deposed President found a refuge at the United States legation. Not a single life has thus far been lost during the revolution.

For a number of years Costa Rica has been honorably distinguished among Central American republics for relative freedom from revolutions and civil wars. But the Gonzales administration aroused so much discontent among a large part of the population that the President was not suffered to serve to the end of his term of office. His opponents allege that he was conspiring to retain his office for another term in spite of the prohibition of reëlection contained in the Costa Rica constitution. The revolutionists found another grievance in a new system of taxation planned by the President. If there are no disorders consequent upon the successful revolution of January 28 the United States will not intervene.

Florida to Drain Everglades Florida may be solicitous of appropriations from the Federal Government for local improvements, but the State is willing to undertake improvements at its own expense as well. Governor Sidney J. Catts, in his inaugural address, declared that the most important problem facing Florida today was the conversion of the Everglades into usable land. The great obstacle to this improvement had been the opposition of voters in other parts of the State to the great expense which the reclamation of the swamp lands would involve, and the Governor promised a campaign of education to awaken the voters to the necessity of the work. The cost of the undertaking will be met by two bond issues of $3,000,000 each.

Other points emphasized by the Governor in his address were the regulation and taxation of railroads, the simplification of the primary law, the introduction of the initiative, referendum and recall "from constable to the highest officers of the State," the establishment of industrial schools, and the taxation of church property.

OUR SCRAP OF PAPER

Article XII in the treaty of 1785 between the United States and Prussia, embodied in the treaty of 1828, and still binding.

If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects as citizens of the party remaining neuter with the belligerent power shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case, as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, insomuch that all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, altho such things belong to the enemy of the other; and the same freedom shall be extended to persons who shall be on board a free vessel, altho they should be enemies to the other party, unless they be soldiers in actual service of such enemy.

B. FRANKLIN
TH. JEFFERSON
JOHN ADAMS
F. G. DE THULEMEIER

The Cost of the Great War

We are frequently asked to give the amount of the monetary losses and expenditures of the various belligerents, but it is impossible to comply with these requests in the fullest sense. No valid calculation can be made of the property destroyed in the regions traversed by the armies; still less can one estimate the value of the lives lost or the permanent injury done to the commerce and industries of the world. Even the actual expenditures by the several governments are not known in some cases, as for instance Russia and Austria-Hungary, and it is impossible in any case to draw a sharp line between the ordinary expenses of running the government and the new expenditures necessitated by the war. The best that can be done is to put down the known appropriations voted and loans made and supplement these by estimates of other expenditures. The financial section of the *New York Times* for December 31 makes from such data as are available a careful calculation and arrives at the totals given below:

Country	Total Cost to Dec. 31, 1916	Present Average Cost per Day
Great Britain:		
United Kingdom..	$14,374,000,000	$23,500,000
Canada	400,000,000	900,000
Other colonies	600,000,000	600,000
Total Great Britain.	$15,374,000,000	$25,000,000
France	$12,200,000,000	$18,000,000
Russia	8,500,000,000	16,000,000
Italy	4,000,000,000	7,000,000
Belgium	490,000,000	1,000,000
Serbia	330,000,000	1,000,000
Rumania	250,000,000	2,000,000
Entente Allies	$41,144,000,000	$70,000,000
Germany	$14,600,000,000	$21,000,000
Germany	$14,600,000,000	$21,000,000
Austria	5,000,000,000	11,000,000
Turkey	650,000,000	1,500,000
Bulgaria	375,000,000	1,500,000
Central Allies	$20,625,000,000	$35,000,000
Grand Total...	$61,769,000,000	$105,000,000

The aggregate direct cost of the twenty greatest wars in the century and a quarter preceding the outbreak of the present struggle was not in excess of $22,000,000,000.

These sums are raised partly by taxation and internal loans and partly by external loans from other belligerents and neutral nations. The financial support of Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria comes largely from Germany, and on the other side Great Britain has advanced over $4,000,000,000 to her less wealthy allies. The sums so loaned reappear in the table among the expenditure of the minor belligerents. Whether they are to be counted as lost depends upon the outcome of the war and the financial soundness of the debtor country after the war.

Increase of National Debts

According to the estimates of the Federal Reserve Board the national debts of the five leading belligerents have been increased by $49,455,000,000 up to the latter part of 1916. Of this twenty-nine billions have been added to the debts of Great Britain, France and Russia, and twenty billions to the debts of Germany and Austria-Hungary. In March, 1914, the British national debt was $3,449,813,150 and in November, 1916, it amounted to $15,163,750,000. More than three billions have been loaned by Great Britain to her allies and dominions. France has loaned about a third of a billion to her allies, and her national debt has been increased by eight billion. Russia, which owed about five billion dollars before the war, now owes more than thirteen billion. Germany has added more than fifteen and a quarter billions to her indebtedness, and her daily expenditure on the war is now estimated by the Federal Reserve Board to be about $17,500,000. Austria has incurred additional indebtedness to the amount of $3,716,200,000 and Hungary, $1,214,000,000.



It was formerly the common opinion of experts that the financial system of Europe could not stand the strain of a general war. For instance, the British Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, told the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, in London, a week before the war broke out, that

> The possible consequences of the present situation were terrible. If as many as four great powers of Europe—let us say Austria, France, Russia and Germany—were engaged in war, it seemed to me that it must involve the expenditure of so vast a sum of money, and such an interference with trade, that a war would be accompanied or followed by a complete collapse of European credit and industry.

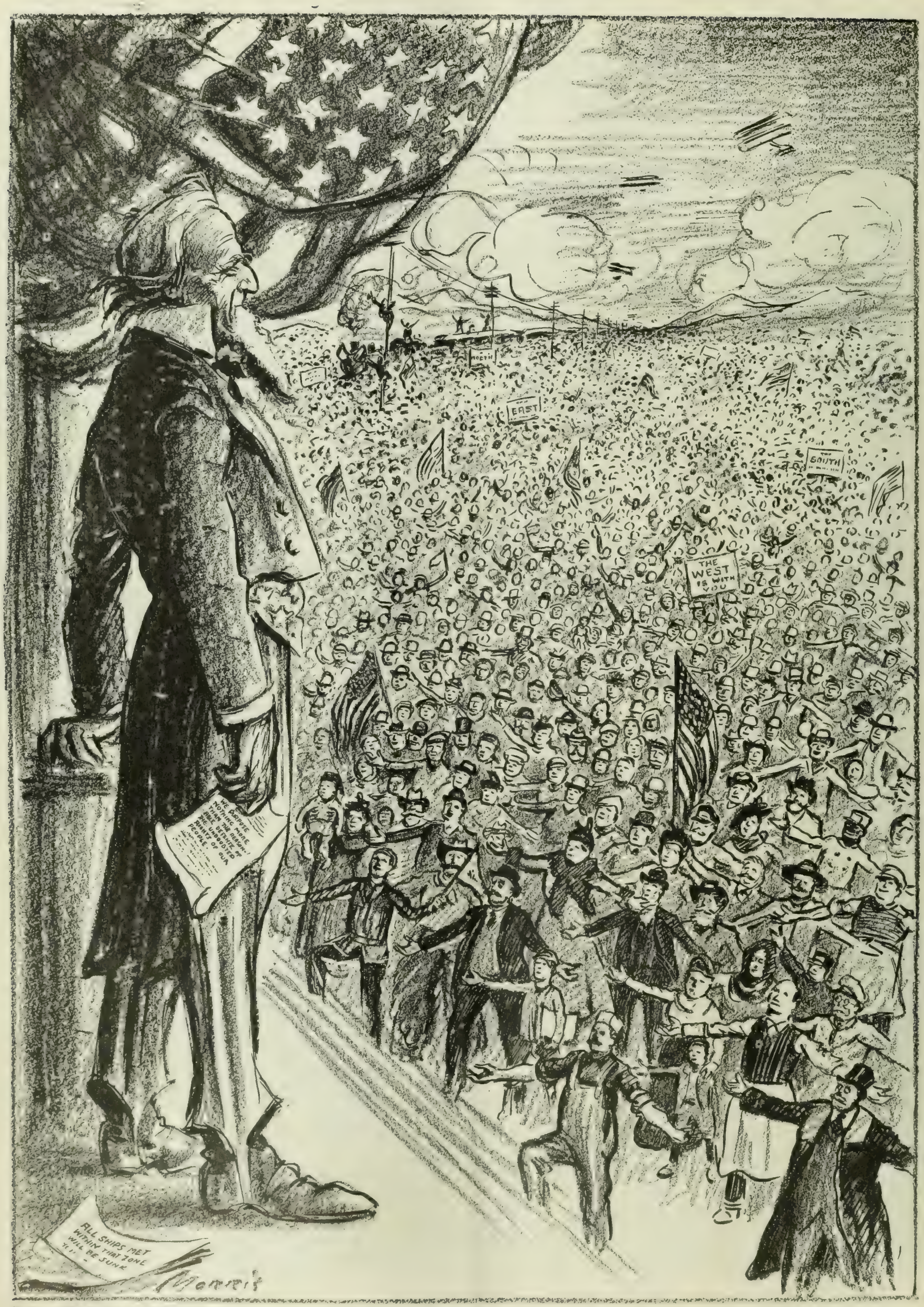
These forebodings fortunately have so far not been fulfilled. Not four, but fourteen nations are now involved in the conflict, and it has already lasted two years and a half, longer probably than even Sir Edward Grey anticipated, yet the credit system of the world shows no signs of breaking down. But the figures given above justify the warning recently given by the Federal Reserve Board to the banks of America not to put out too much in unsecured loans to the belligerent nations.



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NIECES OF UNCLE SAM

"Women don't stop to think," which may be interpreted as meaning that they go ahead where there's work to be done and do it. At any rate there are already all sorts of women's organizations preparing for war possibilities in this country. Here are two samples: the Red Cross enrolling volunteer workers, and a U. S. Army recruiting station, set up in New York City by wives of the officers at Fort Slocum



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

"READY, UNCLE SAM!"

MOBILIZATION

WHAT WE MUST DO AND HOW

REAR ADMIRAL FISKE
HENRY A. WISE WOOD

REAR ADMIRAL PEARY
HOWARD EARLE COFFIN

GRACE PARKER

THE NAVY NEEDS STRATEGY

BY REAR ADMIRAL BRADLEY A. FISKE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE

IN the present situation the main thing for us to realize is that the crisis has become a military one, and that history shows that the most dangerous thing a country can do in a military crisis is to underestimate the gravity of the situation.

The fashion in this country has been to take it for granted that, in the present conflict, the Allies will surely win. At its outbreak, the great majority of our people thought that the war would soon be over with the advantage on the Allies' side, and there were many highly influential men who thought the war would not last more than ninety days.

Army and Navy officers had no such illusion. We realized that the most perfect and enormous fighting machine that the world had ever seen had been set in motion; and we noted, after about a month of war, that it was working with all the vigor and effectiveness that its most pronounced admirers had expected. The people of the United States had not been trained along military and naval lines, and they were very much impressed with the superiority of the material resources of the Allies in comparison of those of their antagonists. We of the Army and Navy said to them, "You do not appreciate the advantages that wise strategy confers; you do not remember how quickly Austria and France were conquered by Prussia in 1866 and 1870." The people replied, "We do realize the advantages of what you call strategy, but in the present war those advantages have been utilized already in bringing about the superior state of preparedness which the Central Powers enjoyed. The Allies will soon get into the same state of preparedness, and then the decisive factors will be material resources, of which the Allies have the preponderance." We answered that the effects of strategy do not disappear immediately after the beginning of a war; that the causes which make one side more prepared than the other at the beginning



© *Harris and Ewing*

REAR ADMIRAL FISKE

of a war make that side more prepared at the middle of the war also; because the causes are fundamentally intellectual and moral, and have their roots in the characters of the peoples themselves.

The cause of the present preparedness of the Central Powers is the system that has been in use in Prussia since 1640, when the Great Elector, impressed at the age of 20 by the deplorable condition of Brandenburg, started to reform it. His first step, and his continuing policy thereafter, were to insist that the head of every department should be a trained expert, and that he should labor unremittingly to improve his department. In other words, he applied military ideas to civil offices. His system was continued by his son, though somewhat less effectively. It was continued, however, and even more effectively by his grandson, who made Prussia, which Brandenburg had then become, the most efficient Government in Europe, and who established an army incomparably better than any other. This army he bequeathed to his son, by means of which his son made himself Frederick the Great and made Prussia the most efficiently governed country in the world. The same system has continued, without pause, and is now in operation at full speed. The German Army and Navy are efficient because the German Government is efficient; and the German Government is efficient because it is operated in accordance with army and navy principles.

For these reasons, the officers of our Army and Navy are intensely interested in watching the present combat between superior material resources and normal efficiency on one side, and inferior material resources and super-efficiency on the other side.

These considerations show that in order to be wisely prudent, our people should realize that it is not sure that the Central Powers will be prostrated by the present war; because, if they are not prostrated, if they have estimated the present situation with the accuracy with which they have estimated scores of other situations during many years, it is possible that they may bring the war to such a pass that, when the terms of peace are finally agreed upon, we may find ourselves suddenly deprived of the protection of the British fleet, and confonted with the most dangerous situation that we have ever been confronted with. It is exposing no official secret, and stating nothing that I have not stated twice to Congress, to declare that the German Navy is a very much more effective Navy than ours; and that, in case war between us and Germany should unfortunately occur,

Germany could send a fleet across the ocean which, if not hampered by the fleet of any other Power, could easily bring about an issue deplorable for us.

So, we must prepare, not only with energy, but with strategical insight and invention. The conduct of war and the conduct of preparation for war are controlled by three agencies, strategy, logistics and invention. In the United States we have become accustomed to thinking that war is fought with men, guns, ships, etc., only. It is true that war is fought with them; but they are simply the tools which strategy uses; they are comprised under the heading of "logistics." The governing agency is strategy, in which the Germans are so great and we so weak.

We are weak in strategy, because we have paid little attention to it. We have few competent strategists, even in the Army and Navy. The competent strategist is a man so versed in the values of the various factors that are used in war, so familiar with the causes of success and failure (as taught by the lessons of history and the game board), so clearly cognizant of the military and naval ideas and ambitions of foreign countries, so well aware of their points of strength and weakness, so thoroughly in touch with the military, naval and industrial conditions in his own country, so keenly alive as to what his country's interests demand that she should do, and so well posted as to the difficulties in the way and the means by which the difficulties can best be met, that he can estimate correctly each military situation, as it arises, and come promptly to a wise decision as to what steps should be taken. He employs invention and logistics to assist him; invention for devising plans and methods and logistics for providing the men, guns and mechanism that his plans and methods need for execution. He plays the same part in conducting his work that the railroad president or captain of industry plays in conducting his work. His work differs from theirs in that he handles the complicated methods, plans, and instruments of war, while they handle the simpler methods, plans and instruments of commerce. The requirements as to specialized skill and knowledge apply equally to all.

A French proverb says that without imagination a man cannot be a great general. The American people have great imagination, great inventiveness and great powers to operate in all matters of logistics. In these ways we compare favorably with any possible antagonist; but we are weak, pitifully weak in the factor that dominates war, in strategy. Our statesmen are untrained in the analysis of military situations, and therefore have little conception of strategy. The proof of this statement is the fact that the United States has been committed for many years to the greatest strategical folly imaginable, that of supporting militia organizations in forty-eight separate states on the theory that they could constitute an army. The Great Elector of Brandenburg, a youth of twenty, in 1640, saw that an army must be, not an aggregation of parts, but a *unit* composed of parts.

Since 1640 two hundred and seventy-seven years have gone by. Germany has been preparing for two hundred and seventy-seven years.

New York City

DEFENSE IS IN THE AIR

BY REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT E. PEARY

CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL AERIAL COAST PATROL COMMISSION

ON Monday, the fifth of February, the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission had the honor to present to the President of the United States the memorandum that is here reproduced. I am glad to have it printed in this issue of The Independent, which is to be so largely devoted to the activities of mobilization in the departments of the Navy, the Army, Industrial Organization, the Air, and that department in which women are supreme.

Dear Sir:

The National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission is with you to the finish, and is entirely at your command.

The potentiality of air power has been driven home during the past two years with startling accentuation. Its vital importance grows with each day.

Today command of the land and command of the sea are worthless—are in fact impossible—without command of the air.

Leaders abroad are now saying officially in carefully considered words: First: That the time is near when the air service of a country will be more vital to its safety than its army and navy combined.

Second: That the decision in the present war may come in the air.

Third: That every country will be obliged to have a separate independent air service by that sheer necessity which knows no law, regards no precedent, fears no government.

The recent British Cabinet crisis is said to have hinged largely on matters of air policy.



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REAR ADMIRAL PEARY

Germany is understood today to have some 10,000 aeroplanes in service. The numerical strength of the French and British air personnel is astonishing.

Canada is to expend $80,000,000 this present year in putting a great air fleet in commission.

It is not only possible, but entirely probable that air strength because of its comparative speed of materialization and relative cheapness, may be a most important and perhaps deciding factor of our national defense.

1,000 hydroaeroplanes along our Atlantic Coast will double the efficiency of our naval defense and increase the value of our coast protection 200 to 300 per cent.

The present key to our preparedness in this line is a numerous *flying* personnel—thousands and thousands and thousands of courageous wiry young men capable of handling aeroplanes as the expert chauffeur handles his car. We can not have too many of these too soon.

If the above be accepted, then we have no time to lose, but should throw all available strength into aerial preparedness with unsparing energy.

Present practise abroad is to give some strong broad executive full and undivided control in this field.

If this can be done here and the training of 2500 aviators within six months and 5000 within a year made *mandatory*, it will be of the greatest value.

In conclusion the following is submitted for your consideration:

To give the United States proper air power we need in their order the following:

First. A separate, independent Department of Aeronautics with a place in the President's Cabinet.

Second. An aviation class of thousands and thousands of young men thruout the country.

Third. A comprehensive aero coast defense system, along the broad general lines which this commission has indicated and urged.

Fourth. Some powerful interest, which can combine and develop existing conflicting interests and struggling concerns into a great air industry.

Fifth. A great central aeronautic plant, located in the interior of the country, where it can be protected to the last ditch.

Very respectfully,
(*Signed*) CHARLES F. JOHNSON.
MORRIS SHEPPARD.
JULIUS KAHN.
R. E. PEARY, *Chairman.*

Vital lessons are being taught us by the European war, and the broadest material lesson for the United States is this:

Command of the Sea, and Command of the Land are worthless without Command of the Air.

To put it in slightly different form, our military forces both navy and army will be useless without a superior and commanding air service. No attack can be driven home today on the European battle fronts without the assistance of the air service. The Jutland sea fight was dominated by the eyes of a dirigible.

What conception have we here (outside of a few) of the astonishing numerical strength of the air services, and the advances in utilization of the air in foreign countries?

With half a dozen nations having between 2,000 and 10,000 aeroplanes each, and hundreds of kite balloons and dirigibles, the official reports of the aerial operations of one day would fill a fair sized book.

And yet the western battle front in Europe in a straight line from one end to the other is no longer than the distance from New York to Pittsburg, or the southern boundary of Dakota or Montana or one side of half a dozen of our other states.

At the present time four foreign powers, probably six, have the men, the machines, the experience and expert knowledge, that would enable any one of them by issuing an order today, to destroy Washington or any other of our great coastal cities from the air in a single night two weeks from now.

We have neither aeroplanes nor dirigibles, nor aviators, nor anti-aircraft guns, nor any other means of preventing such destruction. We should be as absolutely helpless as were the inhabitants of London when those terrible machines arrived from Mars in Wells' story, "The War of Worlds."



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MR. WISE WOOD

Only recently Lord Montagu presented a plan for the air defense of Great Britain after the conclusion of the present war, which contemplated twenty thousand aeroplanes. Compare the coast line of the British Isles with ours.

And yet our coast lines give us this advantage, they furnish us a base from which it will be possible to send out such a cloud of aeroplanes as would not only completely overwhelm and destroy any air equipment that could be brought against us by a hostile fleet, but could even destroy the fleet itself.

Do not, however, get the erroneous idea that I wish to substitute aerial equipment in place of the Navy. Nothing is farther from my thought. I am urging a great air fleet and aero coast defense, *in addition to the Navy.*

What about cost? Less than a month of present war cost to Great Britain alone, less than a month of war cost to this country if we are antagonized by a first class power or combination of powers, will inaugurate these vital things.

A bond issue is the solution of the cost problem. If we are to have a real defense we must begin developing our aerial strength *now* and push it with unsparing energy. We shall not have started on a proper pace of development of this vital arm until we are spending not less than $50,000,000 a year on the building of our air service.

The millions expended on our Navy and Army will be wasted, the millions devoted to the Panama Canal thrown away, the billions of value in our great cities jeopardized, and the existence of the nation endangered, unless we have such an air fleet as will give the United States unquestioned command of the air for the Continent of North America.

Washington, D. C.

WHAT THE ARMY NEEDS

BY HENRY A. WISE WOOD

CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS

I HAVE been asked by the Editor of The Independent to state what in my opinion are the immediate needs of the Army. My contact with experienced men in the service leads me to believe that the following steps should be taken at once:

1. Action should be begun looking toward universal military training, and such organization of our people and resources as will convince other nations that we are a united people prepared to make sacrifices for our country.

2. There should be issued a call of the National Guard, with orders to recruit up to the maximum strength, and to form depot battalions.

3. There should be issued a call for 500,000 volunteer troops, these to be so organized and trained as to become dependable troops in six months.

4. There should be applied Section 120 of the National Defense Act, so as to enforce precedence of all orders given manufacturers for military equipment for the United States.

5. An emergency appropriation of $250,000,000 should be made at once for the purchase or manufacture of arms, ammunition, and equipment, especially the following: Artillery, especially heavy, mobile artillery of long range, and large stores of ammunition for the same; machine guns, especially of the light portable type, and ammunition; aeroplanes in large numbers, and other aeronautical equipment: anti-aircraft guns, and ammunition; small arms, and ammunition; portable searchlights; field telephones, and other equipments for communication; radio pack sets; motor tractors for artillery, and motor trucks for transportation; animals for mounted troops and animal transportation; entrenching tools, and material for obstacles; clothing, food, tentage, and individual equipments; high explosives; armored cars, and land "dreadnaughts," and a full equipment and manning of our harbor defenses, with such automobile torpedoes and mines and other appliances needed for coast defense.

It is the opinion of all of the military and naval authorities with whom I have consulted, as well as of the most thoughtful of our citizens, that all young men, when they reach the age of

nineteen, should be given a thoro military or naval training, under practical conditions. This, it is generally believed, will give us a healthier and far more efficient male citizenry, will lessen crime, and make for a more orderly community, and will provide the nation with an enormous reservoir of trained military material which, because it can be quickly mobilized, will make our country too formidable a foe to be trifled with.

Said Light Horse Harry Lee, an officer of the Revolution, "A Government is the murderer of its citizens, which sends them to the field uninformed and untaught, where they are to meet men of the same age and strength, mechanized by education and discipline for battle." This, and Washington's dictum, that "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace" are two lessons that we seem never to have learned. If the present emergency compels us to apply both it will not have arisen in vain.

New York City

MOBILIZING OUR INDUSTRIES

BY HOWARD EARLE COFFIN

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

IF there should be an open break between the United States and a first-class foreign power, taking form in a declaration of war and calling for the raising of an adequate military and naval force, back of the federal machinery of the War and Navy Departments there must be a quick mobilization of the industries of the Nation to meet the increased demands for munitions and other supplies for the fighting forces. The survey of the industries of the country has been made, manufacturers are anxious and ready to coöperate in meeting the governmental needs, but the great and immediate step must be to show them how to proceed. This must be a process of education and it can not be a quick process. It takes time to convert a factory used for the manufacture of products of peace into an ammunition plant. The plants may be had in a hurry—many have been offered in advance of an open break—but the great task of mobilization will be to get them running in new grooves.

A close observation of the experience in foreign countries has shown us the vital necessity for a peace time prearrangement for conversion in all industries. Wars, as now waged, involve every human and material resource of a belligerent nation. Every factory and every man, woman and child is affected. Every sinew of industry, of transportation and of finance must be harnessed in the country's service. In England two years and a half ago there were three government arsenals. Today thousands of England's industrial plants are being operated as Government factories, for the production of war materials, and many other thousands of plants, still under private control, are centering their energies in this same direction. The teaching of the munition making art to these thousands of manufacturers and to millions of industrial workers, both men and women, has called for a work in industrial organization and education such as the world has never seen before.

We have here in the United States vast resources in manufacturing and producing equipment, but they are unorganized and uneducated for the national service. Our observations of the European war have taught us that it is upon organized industry that we must base every plan of military defense. In



Paul Thompson

MR. COFFIN

the event of trouble with any one of the several first-class powers, between eighty and ninety per cent of our industrial activity would, of necessity, be centered upon the making of supplies for the Government We have learned also that from one to two years of time and of conscientious effort are needed to permit any large manufacturing establishment to change over from its usual peace time commercial line to the quantity production of war materials, for which it has had no previous training.

We have had no experience in the kind of warfare now being waged abroad, and yet this is exactly the sort of thing for which we must prepare, or immediately enter upon if war should now be declared, or it is worse than useless that we prepare at all. We have the investments in plants, in tools and in machinery, and more important still are our resources in skilled workers. But it is only thru the most careful methods of organization and education in time of peace that we may make all these resources available in time in emergency.

Each manufacturing plant must be taught now to make that particular part or thing for which its equipment is best suited. It may be that that education must start at once to meet actual and present pressing demands, but in any event, annual educational orders, of such small size as not to interfere with commercial products, must be delivered each year under Government inspection. Skilled labor in every line must be so enrolled as to ensure against its loss to industry thru enlistment in the fighting forces. There exists no other means of harnessing industry in the defensive service of the Government.

We must nationalize the munitions industry politically. Each community and each political district will have its share of government responsibility and expenditure in this work. To each community will be brought home the part it must play in the event of national emergency. We have known that we must nationalize geographically the munition making art and that to leave it centered near our east coast would be suicidal.

There is no mystery in the job of preparing the country for defense. Thru too much secrecy, we deceive, and can deceive, the American people only. Manufacturers should have been looking their part in the national scheme of things military squarely in the face months ago. Their vital interests both commercial and national require that each shall know how to do his "bit" in time of need. If in the present situation any manufacturer can have the idea that he may sit in security with folded hands because Congress has voted battleships and a meagre increase in the standing army, he needs to consult a brain specialist. There are in war, as in peace, three Graces, and their names are "Army, Navy, and Industry"—and the greatest of these is Industry. The European war is, in its last analysis, a war of munitions—a war of factories, of producing powers and of skilled workers.

I have referred to the survey or inventory of the country's manufacturing and producing industries. It has been practically completed with a showing of twenty-seven thousand separate inventories. This is encouraging, but the task of war will be to whip the necessary percentage of these twenty-seven thousand plants into going Government

plants, not Government-owned plants, but plants working intelligently to supply the Government's war needs. The ability to swing quickly from the commodities of peaceful commerce to the production of the emergency materials of war will constitute the greatest insurance against government control, against disruption of organization and against months of community chaos thru unemployment.

The Government, thru the work of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board and its departments, especially created to get such information, knows just what these other industries are, where they are located and their possibilities for use. Much of this general information is brought together in the last pages of the report of the Colonal Kernan Board, so called, dealing with the Government Manufacture of Arms, Munitions and Equipment, submitted to Congress and printed as a Government document (No. 664). The advance work has thus been done. The test, now, is to set in motion under direction of the Council of National Defense, the educational work to insure practical results. The first mobilization of industry, even with an early declaration of war, will be the mobilization of industrial instructors. The manufacturers are ready to be taught. With the known capacity of American manufacturers for learning, and their ability at quick execution, it ought not to be impossible to even exceed other warring countries in effecting the real mobilization of industry, which means the setting in motion of their wheels in Government work. While the Army and Navy machinery may be exerting its utmost powers in the building of ships and toward the mobilization of hundreds of thousands of men, there must go forward this other tremendous undertaking, the mobilization of industry, the power behind them both.

Washington, D. C.

THE WOMAN POWER OF THE NATION

BY GRACE PARKER

NATIONAL COMMANDANT OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WOMAN'S SERVICE

THE question which women all over America are asking themselves at the present moment is—"How can I be of service if our country is forced into war?"

We in this country have the wonderful advantage of being able to benefit by the two and a half years of experience of the women in Europe, and to profit by their mistakes, as well as by the magnificent work which they have accomplished.

It has been my privilege to spend two months in England, from where I have just returned, studying "How the Resources of Women Are Being Used in England's Calamity" I was enabled not only to see the gigantic work which is being done for the sick and wounded in hospitals, and in the hospital workrooms and supply depots, but also the splendid work of many organizations along social and welfare lines: including social clubs in the districts where military training camps are located; industrial canteens; organizations providing motor drivers for the army; teachers for army cooking schools; cooks for hospitals; and organizations utilizing the services of girls and women in business, executives, stenographers, filing clerks, record clerks, telegraph operators, switchboard operators, etc., anxious to "do their bit" of war work outside of business hours; also organizations, both governmental and private, dealing with the tremendous industrial and agricultural needs of the country.

After two years of experience, during which time many, many different organizations have been working along many lines of service for the country, the leaders of these organizations have come to realize the vital importance of a woman's power board under the Government to supervise and control the woman power of England, both paid and unpaid, and to provide a clearing house regarding woman's work. Such a board has been recommended under the Treasury Department, and was under



MISS PARKER

favorable consideration when I left England—late in December.

One of the great handicaps which has complicated the intelligent use of the woman power of England was the lack of any registry of women and women's resources when war was declared. Such a registry has been made since, but meantime there has been much maladjustment of women's labor and women's resources.

Based upon the experiences of England and the needs of our own country, a program for coördinating the work and developing the resources of the woman power of America was presented at the Congress for Constructive Patriotism, held in Washington, D. C., January 25, 26 and 27. This program was endorsed by the Congress. A woman's session was held at which over five hundred women from all sections of the United States were present, representing many national, state and local organizations. At this session a resolution was passed, endorsing the program and authorizing the chairman of the session, Miss Maude Wetmore, to appoint an organization committee of not less than fifteen members, this committee to be national in representation, and to formulate plans for an organization to promote the program for woman's work in America. Thus the National League for Woman's Service came into being in Washington, D. C., on January 27, 1917.

The object of the organization, as stated in its constitution, is: "To coordinate and standardize the work of women of America along lines of constructive patriotism; to develop the resources and to promote the efficiency of women in meeting their every-day responsibilities to home, to state, to nation and to humanity; to provide organized, trained groups in every community prepared to coöperate with the Red Cross Society and other agencies in dealing with any calamity—fire, flood, famine, economic disorder, etc., and in time of war to supplement the work of the Red Cross, the army and navy, and to deal with questions of women's work and women's welfare."

The program on which its work is based is: first, to develop a clearing house of information regarding women's organizations working along lines of constructive patriotism; second, to coördinate the work of women's organizations and to develop the resources of women thru a standardized, nationalized program of activities; third, to recommend to the proper governmental agency: (a) a registry of the woman power of America; (b) a woman's bu-

reau under the Federal Government to deal with women's work and welfare.

The standardized program of activities for coördinating the work and developing the resources of the women of America divides the responsibilities and interests of women into eleven national divisions: Home economics, social and welfare, health, civics, agricultural, industrial, medical and nursing, motor driving, signaling and map reading, general service, camps.

The plan further provides that any already existing organization of women may organize within its own membership detachments of the National League for Woman's Service without giving up its own work or losing its own identity. To develop and get into working order this plan of organization would require at least six months. Five days after the National League for Woman's Service came into existence the nation was confronted with a crisis in its affairs with Germany and the possibility of an immediate emergency. An emergency program has been developed by the league under which women thruout the country are at present organizing. An information blank has been sent out to organizations thruout the country to attempt to discover what the immediately available organized resources of women are; a registration blank for volunteers has been prepared, on which the immediately available unorganized resources of women may be based. Temporary state chairmen and temporary local chairmen are being appointed thruout the country, and detachments are at present being formed under the following divisions:

Social and Welfare: including (a) social clubs, (b) industrial canteens—housing, (c) railroad station canteens, (d) welfare of industrial workers, (e) coöperation with militia men's families.

Commissariat: including (a) cooking, hospitals, canteens; (b) purchasing for hospitals and canteens.

Motor Driving: (a) for communication service.

General Service: including (a) executives for organizations or industries, (b) stenographers, (c) file clerks, (d) record clerks, (e) telegraph operators, (f) telephone switchboard operators.

The National League for Woman's Service has been invited by the Council for National Defense to appoint three of its members to meet with the council to consult regarding the woman power of the country in its relation to national defense. The league is working in close coöperation with the Red Cross Society.

The national headquarters of the National League for Woman's Service are at 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City, from which complete information may be secured.

New York City

READY FOR WHAT COMES

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

THE world crisis now upon us drives home a keener challenge of responsibility than we have had to face in a hundred years. We must answer, clearly and swiftly, a double question. How can we as individuals prepare for war—yet how as individuals prevent war? The right union of *individual* prevention and preparation is your problem and mine. What the Kaiser does, what Mr. Wilson does, is not our affair. What *we* do—say—think—feel—plan—want—work for, is the test of our sanity, efficiency, patriotism, while war threatens.

We can each help to prevent, or mitigate, war.

We can think peace, talk peace, cultivate peace in our own hearts.

We can follow the injunction of the President, to avoid any word or act that might be considered questionable.

We can believe, with him, that the essential fairness and kindliness of the German people must finally prevail, and that no submarine commander even now would purposely or willingly take the lives of Americans.

We can earnestly desire justice done by us more than for us.

We can resolve never to fight our German brothers, but only to fight, if need be, the incarnate demons of militarism, egotism and barbarism that have obsessed the German rulers.

We can thus keep thinking right—and God knows, if we do not, how great a force right thought is.

We can ask ourselves now, definitely, what we would give our country—whether time, or money, or talent, or toil, or blood.

We can learn to live on half what we spend, cutting down the national waste of ten billion dollars a year, and preventing the famine that war entails.

We can mobilize our personal resources—physical, mental, financial, industrial, moral, and find where we would stand in a great emergency.

We can cultivate loyalty, bravery and devotion, as the moral bulwarks of defense that a nation must always rear as ultimate support for its army.

We can be ready for war as we are steady for peace.

Germany has taught us that martial industrial and political efficiency are well-nigh invincible and indispensable. We may have to teach Germany that moral efficiency is even greater and more to be desired. We can do it only by remaining impersonal, neutral in sympathies, not pro-English, not even pro-American. The safety of Americans at sea is *not* the great issue, but the right of any subject of any nation to go about his lawful business in peace.

We must take as high ground as we took in the Revolutionary War, to make our stand effective. We battled then for national freedom and justice; we may have to battle now for international freedom and justice, not merely under the stars and stripes, but under the broader banner of eternal principle and universal brotherhood. The clarion call of the hour is that every citizen be a statesman, every American speedily grow into a world patriot—then make himself in *body and brain* a match for the Kaiser! The way to conquer a foe is to hurl his own weapons at him from a greater moral hight.

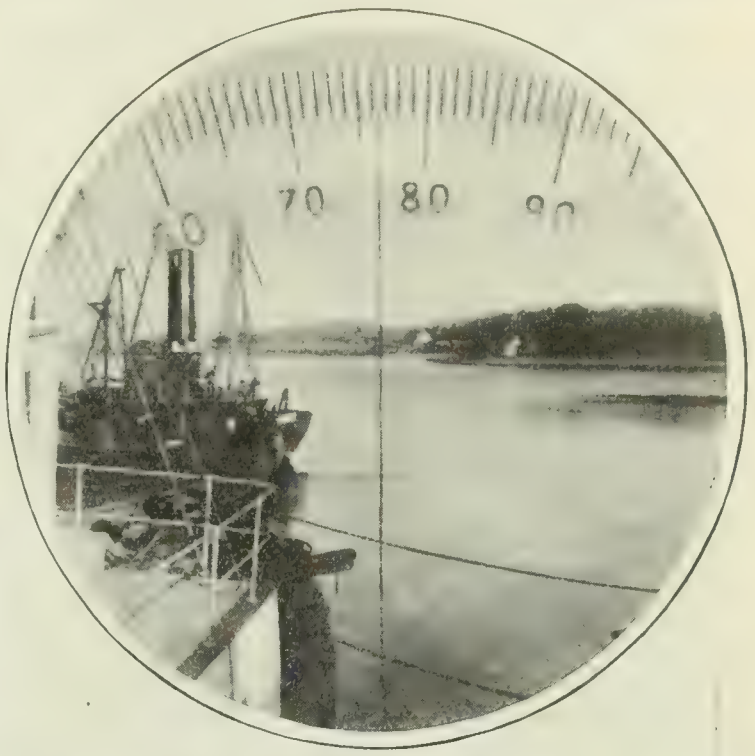
Every grave national problem is fundamentally a problem in personal efficiency. We are as a nation only what we are as individuals. We are as Americans guilty of a disgraceful number of weaknesses and follies—carelessness, thoughtlessness, haste, waste, worry, pride, indulgence, impatience, extravagance, conceit, irresponsibility, inefficiency. Not assaults from without, but failures from within are most to be feared. A nation always crumbles first from within. War, like disease, merely shows up and drains off the internal corruption already there. Hence the scientific way to prevent both disease and war is to be gloriously healthy in mind, heart and body, to overcome in advance of war the racial and personal weaknesses that would undermine us in the event of war.

We may not have to fight personally with our weapons, but we shall have to fight with our wits. Every big nation is already clutching at our industrial throat. No matter what our work may be, you and I must soon feel the pinch. The only way to win the business war ahead is to raise our efficiency defense, and do it now. Every one of us needs more power—physical, mental, social, industrial, financial, political, moral. To study how to gain this personal power is to be ready for either peace or war, and ultimately to benefit ourselves while serving our industry, our family, our community, our country.

Fight? Yes. Fight what? Our own stupidity, folly, weakness, laziness, narrowness, littleness, poverty of mind, soul and purse. The valor we need is the virtue that underlies efficiency. A master workman is a moral soldier, made heroic by the rigors of his task. The world-summons now is for a nation of moral soldiers. Our best answer is for each of us to resolve to make himself in his own line a master workman.

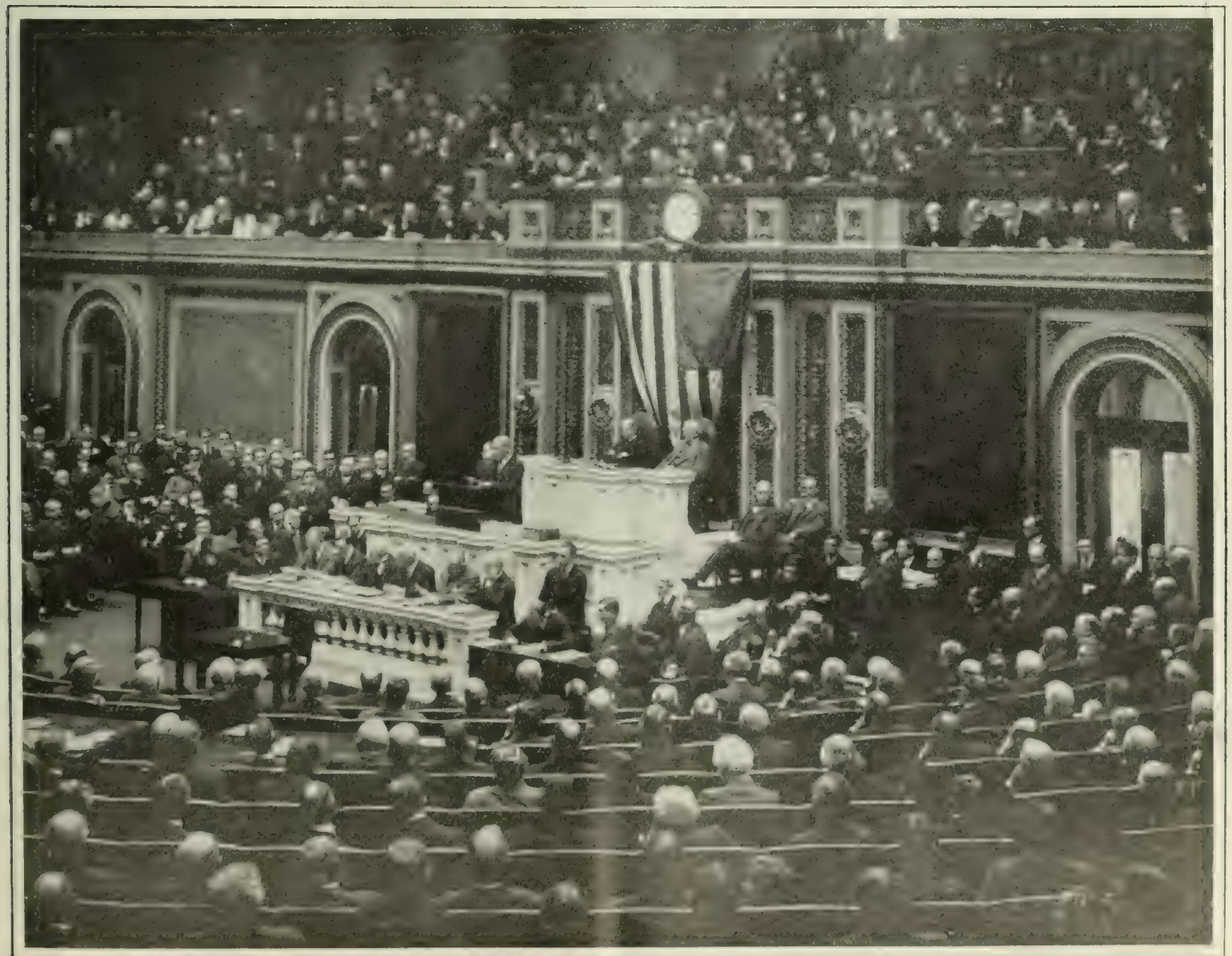
The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL





Central News

Two views of a submarine. When all that can be seen above water is the periscope, practically invisible at any distance, the men on the inside looking out have a comprehensive view of their surroundings. This photograph was actually taken thru a periscope; the scale gives accurate distances for torpedo range



© Harris and Ewing

The great speech: President Wilson's address to Congress on February 3, announcing our break with Germany compelled by "our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life." The Senate voted 78 to 5 to indorse the President's action



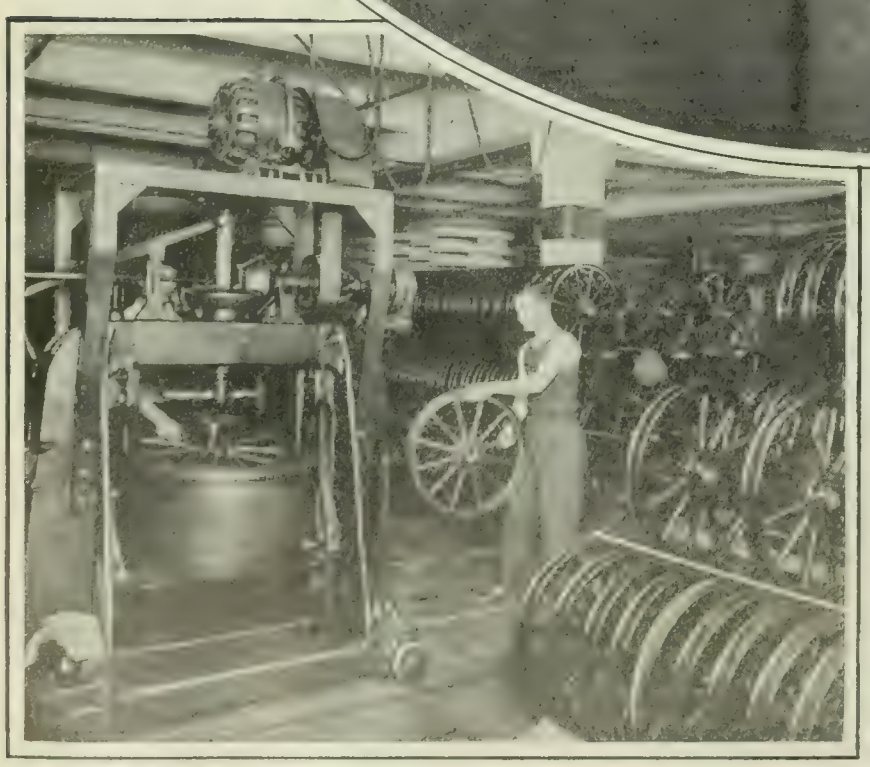
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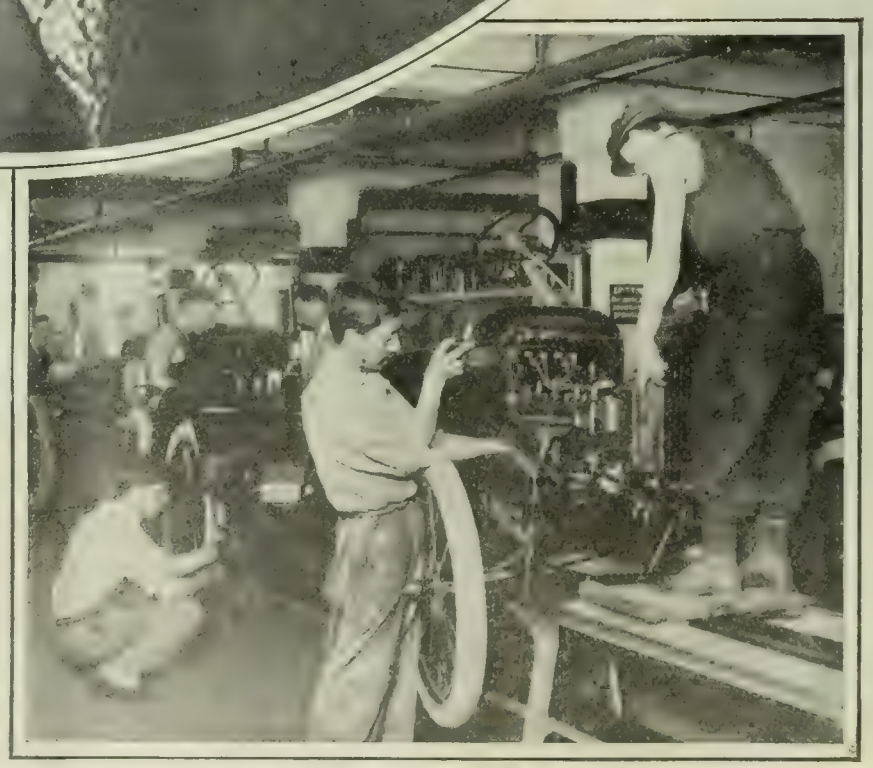
"If you want to win your battles take an' work your bloomin' guns" is advice that our Navy knows how to practise. Here is a ch



m gun crew on the record-holding destroyer "O'Brien." Her four-inch guns made eight hits out of eight shots at 5000 yards







Portrait by Paul Thompson

Photographs of factory copyright Underwood & Underwood

"If anybody attacks the United States, believe me, I'm going to fight and fight hard." The same willingness to finance his ideals that made Henry Ford send a peace ship to Europe backs his offer of a $100,000,000 *loan to the Government, without interest, and the use of his entire factory, with its* 46,000 *employees*

MEADOW BALM

BY WINIFRED WELLES

The day has been so long, the tasks have been so many,
I am house-weary, sick of little, windowed rooms,
Of tidiness and meals and busy women.
I'm going forth to breathe among the shadows and the glooms.

I shall go dreamily across the darkening meadows,
Where the silences are widest and the dusk most sweet,
With the comfort of tall grasses on my shoulder,
And the shapeless twilight creatures rustling past my feet.

The path's end holds a seat beneath still branches,
A shining, white, memorial stone that hallows all the place,
A white stone for a white soul so sweetly named Serena,
Serena, a name as soft as starlight on my face.

Bright feet go up the sky, the white moth wanders lonely,
The drooping reeds are sad with dew—I must no longer roam
Down these pale solitudes, but make a glad returning
To the candles and the kindliness of home.

ON "INTERESTING" CHILDREN

BY THE BACHELOR MAID

The Bachelor Maid has been for some years a frequent contributor to The Independent, mostly on subjects of feminine interest and on pedagogy. "The Classic Education of Richard," published August 7, 1913, and "The School-Ma'am," published August 31, 1914, are two of her best-known essays. Here she combines her experiences as a teacher and as Richard's aunt in an entertaining argument for the good old-fashioned education so much criticized today. — THE EDITOR.

THE child is distinctly "It" in these modern days. Young Mrs. B., in the rooms next to mine in our boarding-house, has a greater array of cooking utensils and other kitchen implements to prepare the daily menu of her year-old baby according to the baby-specialist's directions than her own mother began housekeeping with; and it is so all along the stages of youthful progress from lovely infancy up to "the awkward age." Not alone does the frivolous parent buy an expensive kodak to preserve every pose and costume, or lack of one, and the one more seriously inclined keep a conscientious record of weight, length, lung-power and symptoms of budding intellect (if all children were like my one nephew, Richard, there might be excuse enough for it); but the child-specialist and the child-psychologist have hit upon the most respected and remunerative professions now practised in civilized society. There is still such a thing as "the poor little neglected child," I suppose, but not in our first circles. Do not think that I would have it otherwise. It contributes no little to the gaiety of life. By all means, let young parents keep on with their kodak collections, and their baby books, and their infantile-diet schedules, et cetera, et cetera, especially as it furnishes occupation for sundry young married women who otherwise do not offer much visible excuse for living.

Let us even go farther and suppress the disagreeable persons who complain of the degenerate manners of the modern child; his disposition to be ever in evidence, his disrespect to his elders, and all the rest. Such grumblers fill me with indignation, tempered by a complacency induced by the contrast between their narrow-mindedness and my own mental breadth. I myself can remember, what they seem to forget, that the children of my time were all "spoiled," too; more than that, I not only dare swear that my great-grandmother was upbraided by her contemporaries for the bad manners of her offspring, but I observe that Horace had remarked as a characteristic of the old gentleman of the Augustan Age (and Deucalion's age, too, very likely), that he was *castigator censorque minorum*, and a praiser of the good old times when he was a boy. Assuredly, then, I shall not be guilty of anything so trite as a dissertation upon the depravity of the modern child, or the fatal effects of a youth spent perpetually in the limelight. Childhood is undoubtedly in the highly illuminated position in the twentieth century, and to that extent does differ in a measure from that of the nineteenth century and prehistoric times generally; but I am far from saying or believing that it is a misfortune.

YET while I am severe enough over turning one's sleeping apartment into a junk shop to accomplish the scientific feeding of infants (so long as it is not my sleeping apartment), and the most of the other interesting idiosyncrasies of the child movement, there is one pronounced development from it which seems to me far more destructive of decency and order than a refrigerator in the Sunday clothes closet and a fireless cooker behind the bed. This is the doctrine which threatens to become fundamental to our educational system: that children should only be asked to study what they like, "what interests them."

"I have two daughters reading Virgil now, Miss H——," said an acquaintance to me lately at a tea. "They'll be entering college next year."

"I hope they'll be reading Latin then, too," I replied.

"Oh, well, I don't know," answered the mother, herself a Master of Arts of no mean ability; "I want them to keep on with Latin in college, but I don't know whether that really interests them as much as some other things." Now I am a mild and amiable person, and a strong disbeliever in corporal punishment, but I said to her that if I thought Latin, or anything else, was a good thing for my children to study, they would study it, or I should break their backs. This vigorous alternative is not, I repeat, suggested by anything abnormally bloodthirsty in my temperament, but by a sane (of course) and settled conviction that to attempt to make the education of any young person under the age of eighteen conform to what seems, at various periods, to "interest" him, is to do him at least as great an injury as to fracture his spine.

For instance, perhaps the most pronounced taste that Richard showed up to the age of two was for kerosene oil. He could not be kept away from the family oil-can and was once discovered happily sucking a cracker which he had sopped in the puddle of oil that he had poured upon the pantry floor. It is true, the last time he was found imbibing the contents of the sewing-machine oil-can, he remarked with a wry face that "it wasn't vewy good; it needed to be cooked"; but this evidence of a change of taste with advancing age only goes to show, I think, what a fatal mistake it would have been had his parents seized upon this early manifestation of a strong "interest" as pointing to the presidency of a Greater Standard Oil Company, and arranged his diet and education accordingly. Most children display abnormal or useless tastes of one sort or another, from the crawling stage up to early collegiate years (provided the parental indulgence of them does not divert them from college doors altogether), and the most of those tastes, if not as startling as Richard's aforesaid, are about equally worthy of cultivation.

Almost every young person has a period of liking to make things. It varies somewhat with sex and environment, and it changes from year to year in the same individual. Every normal child, I think, has an active and acquisitive mind, but, nevertheless, the

mind, if left to itself, acts and acquires along the line of least resistance, and it is entirely to be expected that it will prefer what achieves the most attractive visible result with the least irksome effort. Now I myself cannot discover in this universal mental tendency anything but one of the numerous evidences of human depravity, and yet I fear that I shall live to see all systems of education based upon it. Instead of assuming that the training of the older person lays upon him the duty of directing the child's interest into channels of real mental development, both parent and teacher increasingly incline to wait to see what the child likes to do—and then sit back and let him do it in the name of education! Why not also let him follow all the other promptings of original sin?

WE are told that we cannot get boys interested in staying in school any more unless we give them manual training; that we should perhaps give regular high school courses for girls who care to go to college, but beside them schools of domestic science and domestic art for girls who "want" these "practical" things of life. Will those who tell us this also please tell us how a boy or girl can possibly evince an interest in a culture of which he has never been given even a glimpse? They go about saying, "Only one girl in five hundred goes to college," or, "Only two per cent of our young people complete the high school course," and deduce therefrom the educational principle that in consequence only this small fraction of the coming generation should be college bred. "We must adapt our education to the needs of the growing number who leave school early, with no training for life," is their text.

Of course, young persons have no training for life if they leave school early. But the new education seems to assume that it will have given them some if it has taught them to make something or other in the sixth or seventh grade which they will be interested in carrying home to show to mother. Why assume that the superior enthusiasm for working some clay into a bowl of dubious symmetry to that for working a "sum" in long division is an evidence that the former is a more valuable educational means? A recent caller remarked to me that the thought that manual training was such a splendid thing to put into the schools, because, you know, it had been found that it would interest defective children when they could be reached in absolutely no other way. It is nice, when you come to think about it, to reflect that the brightest child on the planet —that is to say, your child—is being educated upon the only plan that has been discovered to be efficacious with the feebleminded. If I had a child, I should like of all things to have his intellect developed by the same easy stages as an idiot's. Because I know he would be "interested," which, of course, is the only thing really to be sought, for I have heard an eminent man of much longer educational experience than I say so. One of his favorite platform utterances is that the great purpose of education is not to give young persons knowledge, but to inspire them with an interest in acquiring it. To this as an abstract proposition I give an unqualified assent, but when it comes to the concrete illustration of it, I do remember how he used to consume his entire class periods with the recital of intensely interesting things expected to inspire his students with an absorbing desire for research along his special line, while they improved the opportunity thus providentially given to make up sleep.

Nevertheless, his method with college students is one enjoying no little popularity in primary and secondary schools, and producing about the same educational results, altho their manifestations in more tender youth may assume a different form. The child really is often interested enough to permit an entertaining story to be poured into him without resorting in course of it to the projection of paper wads or to the examination of the scenery adjacent to the schoolhouse; but he forms thus an almost incurable affection for the pouring-in variety of instruction. No wonder he "loses interest" when somebody suggests to him to dig it out instead.

IT is with the school pie—and rug—and chair—and garment-making as it is with the reading to school children of interesting stories. The pie and the story may both be the highest type of their respective kinds, but they have been at best but a temporary interest, a passing entertainment; and even if they had aroused any real appetite for farther acquisition, they have not developed any brain power, or any capacity for close and continued application. And nothing is education, dear friends, or training for life, which has failed to develop those two things. Enthusiasm is a pleasant thing—in moderation—but it does not count for a feather's weight in the balance against intelligent determination. And I do not know whence the child is to hope for that quality if parent and teacher do not conspire to give it to him.

This means that he should be taught from A B C to A B, that it is his business, whether he fancies that he "likes" it or not, to study the things which long educational experience has proved most productive of discipline to mind and will. I am not here saying specifically what those studies are—altho I think I know! It does not seem to me personally that they include mooning around after birds and bugs, or the other popular devices for "getting children close to nature," but I am not just now singling out for discussion any one form of what I consider educational foolishness. Much less am I meaning to say that the child's hand and body should go untrained; infinitely less yet do I mean to belittle the importance of the study of real science.

But I do believe that the present tendency of our schools is to train the body in general, and the hand in particular, at the shocking expense of the mind, and the most prevalent excuse for it seems to be that it is the only way to interest the children, especially the boys, and to hold on to them even as far as the door of the high school. As a single lady, I always feel a great delicacy in suggesting to parents how I should manage my offspring, but it does seem to me that if I were capable of controlling a child of mine in any respect, I should be capable of keeping him in school. And for the absolute uncontrollable there is an institution provided by the state! As to "interest," every normally intelligent child becomes interested when he really begins to learn something. The smaller proportion of interest in the purely mental processes is by no means always a true reflection of the irksomeness of the mental process in itself or of the tastes of the child, but it is a fairly trustworthy indication that the teacher ought to be looking for some other sort of job.

I remember classes in arithmetic and spelling which were actually the most interesting things in life to all the children in them. But instead of vigorously directing to other occupations the teachers who cannot arouse such interest, we are trying as a remedy for their inefficiency "a change of course," and the atrocity of "electives" for children planning their high school course and future life in the last weeks of the eighth grade. And parents let these babes "elect"! Where such insane indulgence comes, as it very often does, from parenthood quite as ignorant as childhood, surely the professional educator's plain duty is to block the way of parental folly, not to open wide the gates to "courses" combined in any pattern whatsoever, provided only they will add up to the requisite number of "credits."

FEW things in my reading have impressed me more than this passage from a distinguished Syrian's reminiscences of his childhood in his Oriental home: "As I reflect on those days now, I realize most clearly how limited, how meagerly inventive is love without culture. How almost helpless is sympathy without knowledge . . . without knowledge, acquired knowledge—real culture—love is like a skilled workman without his tools, a mariner without his chart and compass." Thus an educated Syrian looks back upon his uneducated, and therefore barren, childhood. We educated Americans, with all our concentration upon the welfare of the child, are being swept along with the current of a strong movement to take out of our children's lives what this man would gladly put into his own vanished childhood, a taste for—thru a taste of—the intellectual life. With the lessening of that taste I cannot but believe must come not only the gradual disappearance of anything that can be called American scholarship, but of all that is best in American character.

WHAT MAKES A FACTORY GREAT?

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

BUSINESS America today has a huge need, unrecognized and unfilled. The man whose position calls for most training gets none. I refer to the *employer*. And he may be the owner of the business, or the manager, or the department head, or the foreman, or the supervisor.

The work of any employer is both a business and a profession. He learns the business largely by experience, having come up slowly thru various departments with a fund of technical knowledge acquired from each. The *business* function of the employer could not be learned outside his own trade or industry, as the peculiar details of any field of labor must be confined to that field.

But a great, unrecognized fact of industrial progress is that the *profession* of being an employer cannot be learned from the inside! You cannot make a good employer by promoting even the best employee—you must give him outside training in the art of handling men. This knowledge would form a library in itself. And no employer in the country, so far as I am aware, possesses a complete knowledge of the requirements and rewards of his profession.

You can learn from trade schools, technical laboratories and colleges, correspondence courses and scientific organizations, how to be any one of a thousand kinds of employee. But you cannot learn anywhere how to be the right kind of employer. And as no man ever learned this without long, systematic study, the chronic dearth of good employers thruout the United States demands a keen study by efficiency engineers.

We should have a national training school for employers. We should license a man to be an employer, as we license him to be a doctor, lawyer, clergyman or policeman. A certificate of graduation from an employers' training school should be required of any man who assumes to control other men. Why demand that our chauffeur get a license before he drives our automobile—and permit a strange employer to drive our sons and daughters without any real knowledge of the human organism, a thousand times more complex and valuable than a motor car? In all enterprize the great problem is that of the *human* machine.

A business concern today is judged efficient according to the number of standardized motions, methods and machines of its employees. I predict that a business concern tomorrow will be judged efficient according to the number of standardized purposes, principles and policies of its employers. How do I reach this conclusion? By comparative study of the leading corporations of America, the dozen or so whose financial rating puts their stock into the gilt edged class. Whether these concerns produce oil, steel, pianos or automobiles, they *all produce men* as their first and most effective output. They have all made the profession of employer the keynote of industrial supremacy. Each has founded its own school for employers, and educates in that school the officials being trained for the higher posts. Each regards the business of the employer as of less moment than the profession of the employer. The lesson that Big Business could teach little business if little business would only learn, is that all business is a profession first or a failure finally.

The great modern teacher is the great modern business man who is something more than a business man. He teaches best who does most.

I have lately visited the largest factory of its kind in the world, at the request of the president of the corporation, who desired the efficiency ideas that we might have to present. This company could teach every employer a set of business lessons that no mail course ever incorporated and no business college has included. To verify the practicality of these lessons, we may call attention to the magnitude of the company. It has gained a virtual monopoly for its products thruout the world. It employs 10,000 people, in round numbers. The plant consumes in a day 18,000 feet of lumber, 24,000 feet of rope, 130 tons of fuel. The payroll in one of the departments (of which there are scores) is $150,000 a year. The waste material from another department is 1000 tons a year. The plant covers 35 acres of ground. The capacity output is worth over $100,000,000 a year. A million items are inspected, and many millions of operations performed, each working day in the year.

This huge enterprize has grown from a one-room, one-man shop, in the lifetime of the president. No matter how big your concern may be, this concern is doubtless bigger in its own field. And no matter how small your concern may be, this concern was doubtless smaller in the beginning. So you should not feel too proud, or too humble, to heed the lessons I bring you from this world-leader of a corporation. The healthiest sign of your business growth is that you want to learn from the leaders and you find a way to do it.

COURAGE.

The head of the company was past forty years of age when he changed his life work, founded a new business, embarked on a new career. He was comparatively poor. He had a very big idea—and a very little money. (That is a good combination, for any man to succeed with.) He was told by industrial "experts" and financial overlords that his scheme wouldn't work, his product wouldn't sell, there was only ruin ahead. He took a hitch in his belt, and he said: "Gentlemen, I will show you!" The favorite sport of this man is being a minority—and winning out. He had a new idea lately for promoting the sale of his product. He called his officials together, and explained the idea. Promptly and unanimously, they voted the idea foolish and the president visionary. He knew better—he ordered the experiment made, at a cost of $100,000—which he could afford to pay himself, being now a multimillionaire. The plan succeeded just as he figured out, and his $100,000 worth of courage brought in many times that amount of business. He is always trying something new, always opposing history and the majority in making an unpopular move on a principle he knows to be right. The big rewards today are for the man with brains enough to conceive a big idea and with backbone enough to carry it out. Most workers aren't thinkers—most thinkers aren't workers; but success lies in working long, and thinking hard between times, and then putting your thought and work together.

KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge must go with courage, or courage falls in the ditch. The president, whom we will call Mr. B., did *not* leave his former occupation without knowing what the new field offered. He set a torch to his possibilities before he set a match to his possessions. The bigger a risk, the more rational it should be. It isn't the plunger who fails—it is the plunger who did not *think*. Mr. B. looked the world over, and measured the potential market for his product. He learned who needed the manufactured goods, and what they could afford to pay. He put down, by a logical process and mathematical formula, each objection raised by the idiots, laggards, and pessimists who, like the poor, always are with us—and always giving advice. Mr. B. then looked up all his probable rivals and competitors in the United States. He made a study of the patent laws on which every similar product was based, or could be based. He purchased every article that might encroach on his territory, he analyzed it by all the known methods of analysis. He went thru every piece of literature available, that bore on the situation. He satisfied himself positively that he could make the best thing of its kind in the world, could render by it a much needed universal service, and could sell it everywhere at a handsome profit. *Then he went ahead.* You won't go very far on the road to success until you resolve to know about your work everything that *can* be known.

MERIT

Mr. B. maintains that the best is always the cheapest. Nothing angers him so much as compromise in quality. The factory spends $3000 a month on testing raw material and finished prod-

ucts. Recently a new device for improving the work of one department was brought to the notice of Mr. B. The moment conclusive tests were made to establish the superiority of the device, Mr. B. ordered the old machinery carted to the scrap-heap; and it cost $50,000 but a little while before! One of the company's products requires 8000 operations to complete. Every operation must be perfect, or the result will not pass the inspector. Would you have patience and grit enough to develop from nothing a manufactured article combining 8000 jobs in one? Then would you have shrewdness and skill enough to train your man to make each of the 8000 jobs perfect? When I hear a fellow grumbling that he has a hard job, I know that Fate has the fellow's obituary notice already in type, waiting to be used. It takes a hard job to put a man at the head of anything. A hard job is but a hard road to an easy future.

PROFIT

The way to kill competition is to create something too good for competition. Mr. B. set out to do this—and he did it. I could name a dozen corporations in America who have done the same. And they are all the richest, as they are all the best. If you aren't making the most money of anybody in your line, something is wrong with *you*, with your method, your product, your equipment, your management, your force of helpers. There were several years in which Mr. B. lost money on his factory. He didn't lop around with a lower lip like a Zulu savage and mournfully howl, "Business is bad!" No, nothing like that. He said to himself, and to his workers assembled: "We are wrong somehow. The first job ahead is to find each mistake of each man on each bit of work. The next job is to cut out the mistake, and build supreme character into our product." So they did. And the next year the business boomed, and is booming yet. If your work is legitimate, science and conscience together will boom it. A business weak in profit is weak in principle. A man should be ashamed to be poor. Poverty is mental deficiency and material defect. Money liberates, without it we are slaves. We may be slaves to it, but are always slaves without it.

HEALTH

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent by the company to conserve and improve the health of employees. A few of the means utilized: Free distribution of health literature; free health talks by eminent physicians and hygienists; medical examination to prevent illness; daily exercize periods of ten minutes, under expert guidance; regular shower baths on company's time, with free soap and towels; emergency hospital, and home visits of trained nurse; display of health foods in demonstration window; warm, appetitizing lunch at cost, from five to twenty cents; home-grown vegetables out of company gardens; eighty per cent of factory wall space built of glass, to ensure light and air; desks and work benches placed at right angles to windows for scientific lighting; pure distilled water for drinking, analyzed periodically; dustless sweeping, to keep germs away from lungs; roller towels and general drinking cups abolished, to prevent infection; hygienic chairs and foot-rests provided where needed to make work pleasant and safe; athletic field for outdoor games on company grounds.

Every employee has a personal tendency to some hereditary ailment or weakness, and a professional liability to the occupational disease of his peculiar work. How are you safeguarding each employee from these two perils? Have you a Safety First committee supervising all departments? Do you know where to find modern health systems and teachings for the homes of your workers? Health pays the largest dividends of any single factor in labor.

ORGANIZATION

Mr. B. insists that everything done by his 10,000 employees shall be first put down in black and white. If a man does a job wrong, he cannot say he did

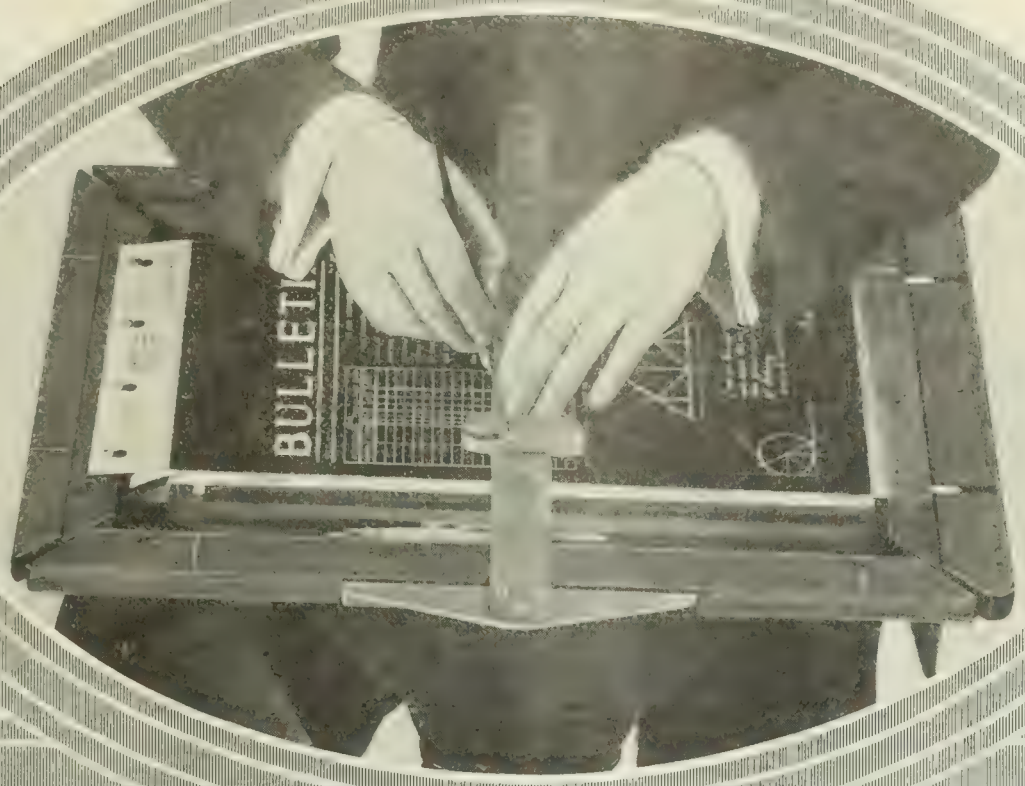
EMPLOYER'S EFFICIENCY TEST

BY WHICH ANY MANAGER OR DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYEES MAY DETERMINE HIS OWN PROGRESS

DIRECTIONS. First read Mr. Purinton's article, "What Makes a Factory Great?" Then grade yourself on these questions. Where answer is Yes, write numeral 4 in space opposite. Where answer is No, leave space blank. Where answer is partially affirmative, write number less than 4 which seems honest. For your percentage, add numerals. This test is only partial, but reliable for its length. Queries, problems or difficulties when submitted by letter to Mr. Purinton, care Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York, will be answered by mail or in the Efficiency Question Box appearing twice a month in The Independent.

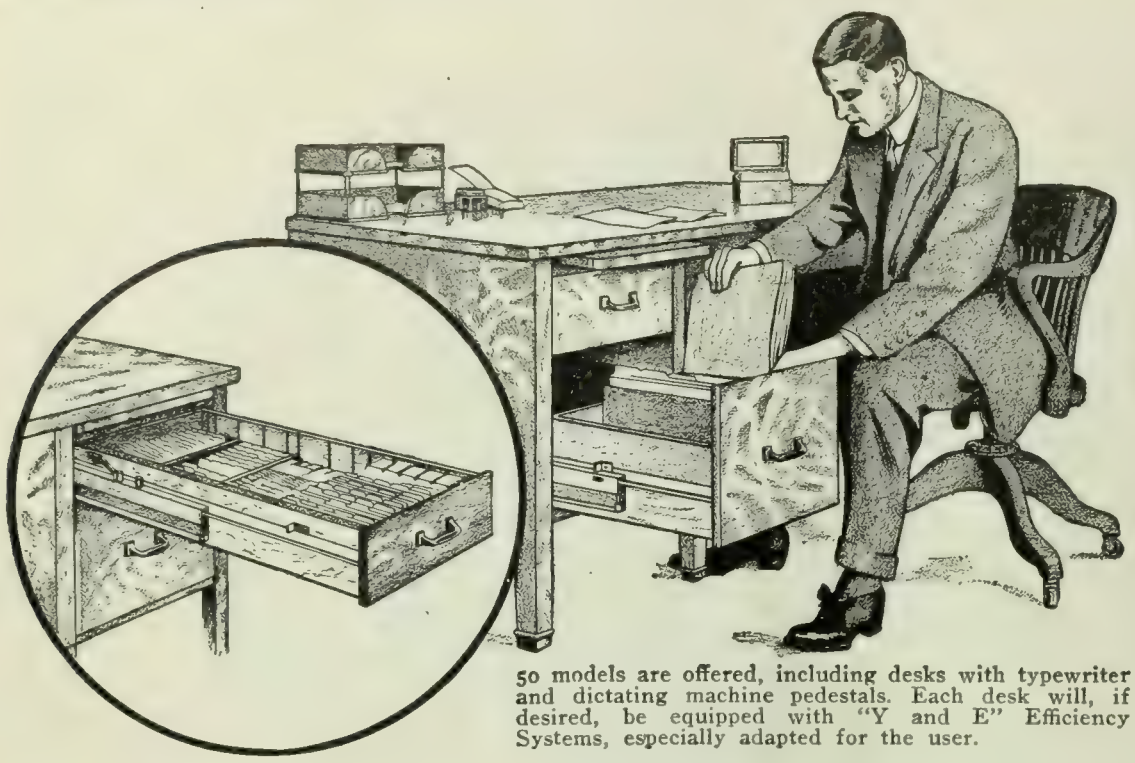
1. Do you like your work the best of any in the world? ....
2. Have you had scientific training for the profession of employer? ....
3. Are you a born leader, a manager by temperament and instinct? ....
4. Do you dare to plunge boldly, yet always think wisely first? ....
5. Have you searched the United States to know all that can be known about your business? ....
6. Do you know that your product is absolutely the best in your field? ....
7. Can you make any employee prefer a hard job to an easy one? ....
8. Are your net profits increasing an average of twenty per cent a year? ....
9. Is your lay-off due to illness of employees decreasing twenty per cent a year? ....
10. Do you provide medical, sanitary and psychological aids to health of employees? ....
11. Have you taught your workers how to eat and how to think? ....
12. Are you yourself working by eight o'clock every morning, or earlier? ....
13. Could you be away for a week at any time, without loss to the business? ....
14. Have you made the understudy system fully operative in each department? ....
15. Is a modern efficiency grade card kept for each employee? ....
16. Has a promotion plan been developed, satisfactory to you and to all employees? ....
17. Do you produce a larger output each year, with less friction, worry, fatigue? ....
18. Is every worker a student—of himself, his job, the business, and your joint future? ....
19. Do eighty per cent of the employees do spare-time reading for efficiency? ....
20. Have you a modern efficiency library, both general and technical, for employees? ....
21. Do you provide wholesome recreation for your people, at little or no cost to them? ....
22. Have you studied the bonus, insurance, health and pension systems of a dozen leading corporations? ....
23. Are all your employees proud of your institution and reputation? ....
24. Is every trouble of or with an employee settled to his satisfaction? ....
25. Do you belong to the National Institute of Efficiency, The National Civic Federation, The National Association of Corporation Schools, The National Chamber of Commerce? ....

Add column of numerals for your approximate grade in professional skill as employer.



Now! Draw it as you want it, and *straightway* mimeograph five thousand copies an hour. Simple! Two moves! (1) Make your stencil design—or tracing—on this illuminated drawing glass, the *mimeoscope.* On the same stencil put typewriting or handwriting, as you please. (2) Put it on the *mimeograph* and reproduce in one operation, without either type or cuts. This new addition to the mimeograph has increased its serviceableness tremendously. You don't know what they can do for you—nor what *excellent* duplicating of typewriting and drawing they do—until you have investigated them—personally. Write A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York—for booklet "E."

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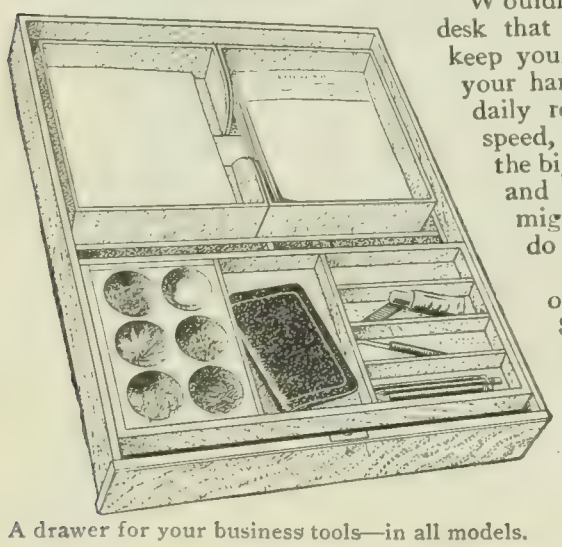
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Your present systems may be installed in the desk, or we will equip it before delivery with new systems, selected from the thousands of complete "Y and E" Short-cut Systems carried in stock or drawn up specially when necessary. And they will be the most up-to-date and efficacious systems for your particular position, no matter what your needs may be.



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PROMOTION

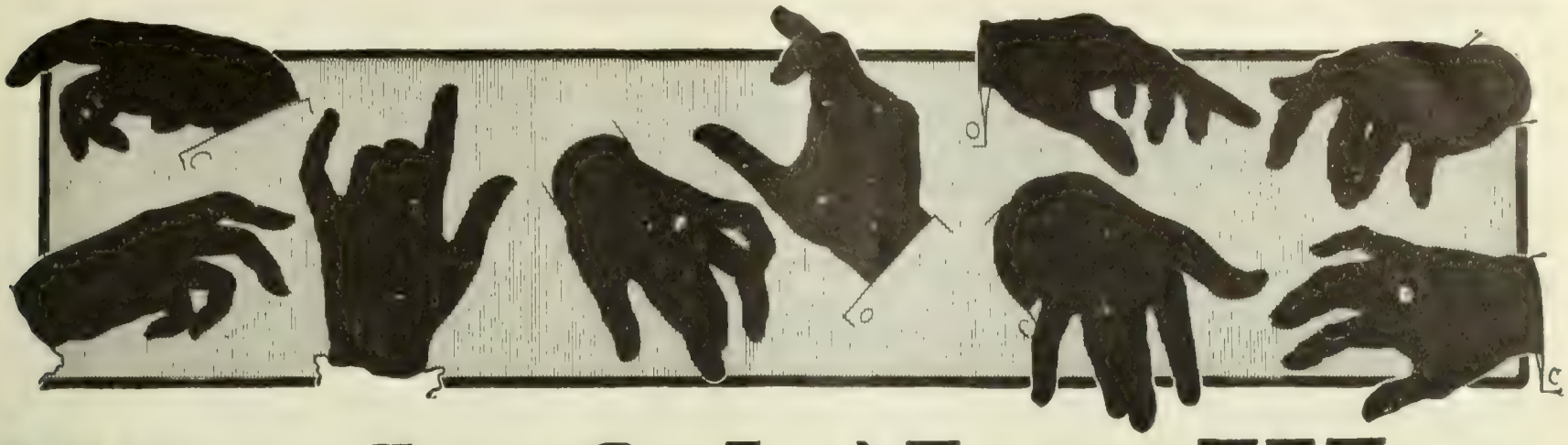
Every new employee is given a choice of the higher department he or she would like to enter when prepared. Free night school classes make preparation easy; and the first vacancy in a department can thus be filled by a candidate who wants the place and is ready for it. We regard this one of the best methods of "Vocational Guidance" thus far developed. Each worker has an efficiency grade card, kept by his department chief, to record progress and afford scientific basis for promotion. The ideal of the company is to train every employee to become an expert. What is your promotion plan for your employees? How do you know it's the right plan? To employ anybody without offering him a chance and training for promotion is a biological blunder, a financial waste and a moral crime.

LEADERSHIP

One thing Mr. B. never tolerates—the suspicion that somebody has beaten or outclassed him! By the nature of the man, he has got to be first. He is so rich money means nothing to him, but he works and thinks as hard as he did thirty years ago when he was financially poor. He is never satisfied—he holds that satisfaction is the starting point of decay. Years ago, the company surpassed all rivals and set a pace none could follow. Now it can merely beat its own last year's record, which it proceeds to do, annually. Are you at the very top of your trade or profession? Do you know just how far from the top you are, who is ahead of you, how he got there, why you let him do it? Plan how to wield a spur for the mind every day until you pass all your rivals and critics.

EDUCATION

All employees of the company are students. Among the sources of instruction are these: A modern library containing thousands of books of interest to workers, with special instructions and helps for efficient reading; scientific plans for educating apprentices, combining shop, high school and continuation school; a digest of new efficiency books, both general and technical, mul-



Wonderful New Way In Typewriting!

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A WONDERFUL new method of acquiring skill on the typewriter has been discovered. Almost overnight it has revolutionized the whole typewriting situation. Already thousands of stenographers and other typewriter users who never exceeded thirty to forty words a minute are writing 80 to 100 words with half the effort and with infinitely greater accuracy than ever before and their salaries have been increased in proportion.

And the wonderful thing about it is that *only* 10 *lessons* bring just this kind of ability to *you —to any operator.* You begin to feel results the very first day. You learn with amazing quickness in spare time. There is never the slightest interference with your work.

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European music teachers, when training their pupils for the piano, invariably give special *gymnastic* finger exercises. This is because untrained fingers are never skilful fingers. The best results simply cannot be obtained—the fingers simply cannot be used correctly and swiftly—unless the student develops and strengthens the proper muscles.

Trained fingers are even more essential to expert typewriting. The reason that so few people can write more than 30 to 40 words a minute is because their fingers are not flexible and nimble enough—have never had the proper *training* to *fit* them for typewriting work. This new easy method overcomes this at once—develops finger strength and flexibility by gymnastic exercises *away from the machine*—trains the fingers *beforehand* for their work on the machine—and the results border on the miraculous. Yet the exercises are so easy, so simple and so fascinating, that many students write, "I can hardly wait for the next lesson."

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Whether they know it or not, stenographers are paid for the *amount* and *quality* of *finished work* they turn out. It is nothing more than *slow* and *inaccurate typewriting* that keeps their salaries down to $15 *or less* per week. This is proved by the *thousands* of *New Way* operators who typewrite at the amazing speed of 80 to 100 words a minute, and as a result have increased their salaries to $25, $35 and even $40 a week. Anyone can easily learn this remarkable new method. Send in the coupon or a postal for the 48-page free book that explains the secrets in detail.



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No matter how low your present speed, no matter how labored your efforts, no matter how weak or clumsy your fingers now seem to be, no matter how little or how much experience you have had, no matter what other courses you have taken, this new method will positively bring you the desired results, as thousands of stenographers have already proven.

The New Way is entirely different from any system of the past. There has never been anything like it before. The special Gymnastic Exercises bring results in *days* that ordinary methods will not produce in *months. Only* 10 *short, simple lessons* and the New Way is yours. Among those who have taken up this system are thousands of graduates of business colleges and special typewriting courses—hundreds were so-called touch writers—yet there has hardly been a single one who hasn't *doubled* or *trebled* his or her speed and accuracy, and their salaries have been increased in proportion.

Free! 32-Page Book

We have prepared a Free Book about the wonderful New Way in Typewriting, explaining the system in detail. It is a big 48-page book, brimful of eye-opening ideas and valuable information. It explains how this unique new method will quickly make your fingers *strong and dextrous,* bring them under *perfect control,* make them extremely rapid in their movements—how in a few short weeks you can transform your typewriting and make it *easy, accurate* and *amazingly speedy*—all this and much more is told in detail. No instruction book ever written, no matter what its cost, ever told so plainly the real WHY and HOW of expert typewriting.

If you are ambitious to get ahead—if you want to make your work easier—if you want to get more money in your pay envelope—don't wait a single moment before sending for this book of information and proof.

This new method is bringing such marvellous results to others—is proving itself to be so sure a means of quickly increasing salaries that you will be doing yourself a big injustice if you fail to write for it *at once.* Tear off the coupon now or write a letter or postal before you turn this page.

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Stenographers! Earn $25 to $40 a week

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Salary Increased 40% Then 20% More

"I certainly know that the New Way produces accuracy and speed the two great essentials of good typewriting. Since writing the letter you saw, telling of a 40% increase, I have had another increase of 20%." —C. E. Verrall, care Martin & Hall, Architects, Providence, R. I.



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"Since studying the New Way Course, I have progressed rapidly and today am filling the position of Chief Clerk to the Department of Parks and Public Property, in this city my salary being exactly double what it was." Anna S. Cubbison, 109 Hoerner St., Harrisburg, Pa.



Brought this Man Speed of 100 Words a Minute

"Formerly I never exceeded 50 words a minute, but since taking up the Tulloss Method have written as high as 100." R. R. Mastin, Norval Bros. Law Office, Seward, Neb.



Results From First Lesson

"From the very first lesson, I noticed improvement in my work, in accuracy, speed and ease of execution. At present, I frequently reach 80 words a minute and my work is far easier than before." (Miss) Alberta Way, Fergus Falls, Minn.



Now Earns $150.00 a Month

"When I began, my average speed was not over 50 words a minute. Now I transcribe common everyday letters at 80 words per minute I was getting $70 per month when I took up the Course. I am now drawing $150.00." A. H. Gardiner, 129 Hawthorne Place, Madison, Wis.



Worth Ten Times the Cost

"Enables me to use all my fingers with perfect ease and write an average of almost 100 words per minute. This course has been worth to me ten times the money I invested." Miss Tillie Lalime, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Can.



Writes Over Eighty Words Per Minute

"It brought my speed up to over 80 words per minute and increased my salary by over 25%. The Exercises will benefit the student more than years of ordinary practice." I. G. Hipsley, 1452 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

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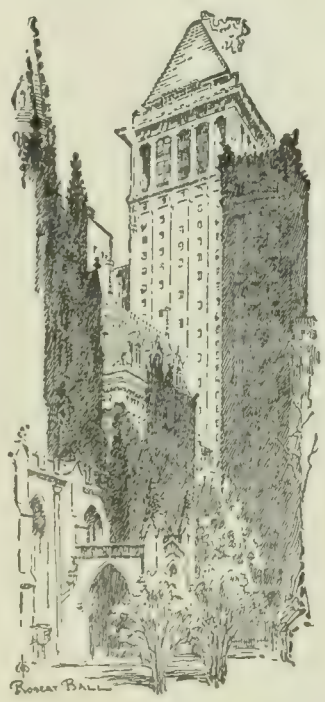
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tigraphed or printed for each department; a list of reasons for the company's success, with individual application; a monthly magazine, edited by the employees for their own profit and pleasure; a comparative study of the principles and methods of other national concerns; a display on the factory walls and elsewhere of modern efficiency maxims by the best authorities; a free course of practical talks by efficiency experts from all parts of the world. A high official of the company said to me, regarding education of workers: "We all go to school to the president." One of the first requisities in a good employer is that he should be competent and willing to teach every employee.

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However, this leading corporation of the world is losing many thousands of dollars a year because of partial inefficiency on the human side of toil and commerce. I am convinced that no corporation has yet reached a percentage grade of more than 60, on the *personal* handling of employees. A future article may discuss the various leaks and defects that we found in this factory, and that exist, I believe, in most business concerns. Please do not, therefore, conclude that your efficiency is perfect, even if all the ideas in this article have been fully worked out in your own organization.

A final suggestion. Would it not pay you to read the article again, for specific items of improvement? Leave a pencil check on the margin opposite every plan you have not tried out, every point you think worth considering, every maxim you would like your employees to learn or apply. Then call in a few of your head men, to discuss means of putting into effect the modern business lessons from the world's greatest factory with a monopoly supreme in its line, both for its goods and for its good will.

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GEORGE B. CORTELYOU was at one time stenographer to President Cleveland. Thru his ability to size up men and grasp business propositions of all kinds, he became Secretary to President McKinley and President Roosevelt. Now President of the Consolidated Gas Company.

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THE NEW BOOKS

THE STAGE

Arthur Edwin Krows, in his *Play Production in America,* takes the would-be playwright and the general public "back stage" and tells them pleasant anecdotes about the plays they've seen during the last ten years. Furthermore, he gives broadminded opinions on the various kinds of theaters and acoustics; the art of such modern decorators as Bakst and Joseph Urban; costumes; lighting devices; scene-shifting (with numerous interesting pictures here as everywhere thruout the book's 400 pages); the reading of manuscripts (acceptances of some three per cent); contracts with authors, actors and theater owners; advertising and various tricks to "put a play over"; opinions on prices, on cut-rate tickets, metropolitan and back-country "runs"; and a hundred other things only accessible to one "in on the know." The book is surprizingly entertaining—not merely to sate curiosity on such things, either. The author is "late of the staff of Winthrop Ames at the Little Theater, New York, and one-time assistant editor of the New York *Dramatic Mirror.*" One especially interesting topic is his opinion on the folly of expecting best results from prize play competitions, and "Children of Earth" is mentioned.

Play Production in America, by Arthur Edwin Krows. Henry Holt and Co. $2.

PUBLICISTS ON THE WAR

In *Understanding Germany,* Max Eastman contends that the Germans are, in their elemental instincts and emotions, no different from other peoples, and instances the action of European Socialists generally at the outbreak of war for proof of it. Socialists elsewhere than in the nations so threatened had hoped their comrades would make a determined stand against war, but their socialistic principles were swept aside in waves of national patriotism. With few individual exceptions all succumbed. He holds, therefore, that patriotism is founded so deep in human nature that it cannot be eradicated, and only by developing national patriotism into universal patriotism will civilization be delivered from the curse of war. The argument in this respect is very skilfully handled.

Having gathered this view of war from a leading Socialist, we come to *The Possible Peace,* by Roland Hugins. Mr. Hugins announces himself as a pacifist and strictly neutral. So is Mr. Eastman, but beyond that the two authors ride to their propaganda work in separate political automobiles. Mr. Hugins, taking no account of Mr. Eastman's theory that we are all elementally and patriotically militarists, proceeds to show that war is contrived by groups or castes of militarists, of which the German brand is the worst. During the last ten years, however, English Toryism, French chauvinism, and Russian medievalism have all cultivated militarism, hence the present war. Further, now in the saddle they are likely to plan other wars. With this outlook, Mr. Hugins believes the United States is the only nation capable of "building up an unassailable reputation for pacific intentions and fair play," supporting such with a second-to-none navy and a reasonable military establishment for protection solely.

It is shortly evident that Dr. Beck, author of *The War and Humanity,* does not preside over either the Eastman or the Hugins political classes. He is neither pacific nor neutral. He is for the Entente Allies heart and fist—both fists. He spreads before us the vision of a Great Britain-France-United States democratic union and as indicating what the future may have in store for us, he quotes from an article by the Russian General Skugarewski, that for the next war, following close on the heels of this one, Russia must provide an army of 40,000,000 men. The general believes that the coming war will be upon such a scale of gigantic operations and frightfulness that the present one will resemble child's play. Consequently Dr. Beck sounds a trumpet call for nation-wide war organization.

Doubtless there are readers who disagree vigorously with the late Professor Munsterberg, but this should not blind them to the fact that much of what he said in *Tomorrow* possesses a foundation of common sense logic. It would be useless to deny, for example, that the ties of kinship and tradition are stronger between the British and German peoples than are anywhere present to unite the British and Russian peoples, or for that matter the Germans and Russians. This, of course, excludes the strange political affinities of the governing classes, a point which may or may not have escaped Dr. Munsterberg's notice. It has been stated again and again that the British soldier does not hate "Fritzie" personally, and that when "Fritzie" gets the chance for an uncoerced second thought he gives up singing his Hymn of Hate for a more fraternal note. Therefore when Dr. Munsterberg pleads at the end of the war for an alliance between Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, there is at least no basic reason why the peoples of those countries should not dwell upon this planet in progressive concord. But it is when he comes to the political settlement that the war clouds settle down blacker than ever, for the best of Dr. Munsterberg's plans would seem to be but the foundation of future wars.

Finally, as if to hurl into oblivion all Dr. Munsterberg's pacific hopes, Count

E. zu Reventlow thunders every form of anathema upon England. His *Vampire of the Continent* displays England as a worse villain than even Dr. Beck paints Germany. According to Count Reventlow, thru the centuries since England took to the trade of piracy combined with petty grocery diplomatic tricks, all Europe, especially unsophisticated Germany, has been the victim of intriguing British statesmen. But with so much persistent wickedness, such a thickening of dark political plots, the reader grows incredulous and is at last inclined to smile at the fire-eating Count's grotesquely overdrawn characterization of England.

Understanding Germany, by Max Eastman. Mitchell Kennerly. $1.25. *The Possible Peace,* by Roland Hugins. The Century Company. $1.25. *The War and Humanity,* by James M. Beck. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50. *Tomorrow,* by Hugo Munsterberg. Daniel Appleton & Co. $1. *The Vampire of the Continent,* by Count E. zu Reventlow. Jackson Press. $1.25.

FOLK-MUSIC

Kentucky folksongs must have borrowed from overseas something more than a mere fondness for many verses. It is interesting to trace the variations of some of the songs in *Lonesome Tunes,* collected by Loraine Wyman and Howard Brockway, from those in Cecil Sharp's *One Hundred English Folksongs.* Poor "Barbara Ellen" is just as pathetic as "Baraba Allen"; "Billie Boy" just as boastful of the talents of his wife as "My Boy Willie." In both collections there are songs of rare quaintness and humor, but the melodies cast in dis-used scales are sometimes a little difficult to follow, in spite of their apparent simplicity.

Lonesome Tunes, by Loraine Wyman and Howard Brockway. The H. W. Gray Co. Paper, $1; cloth, $1.50. *One Hundred English Folksongs,* by Cecil J. Sharp. Oliver Ditson Co. Paper, $1.50; cloth, $2.50.

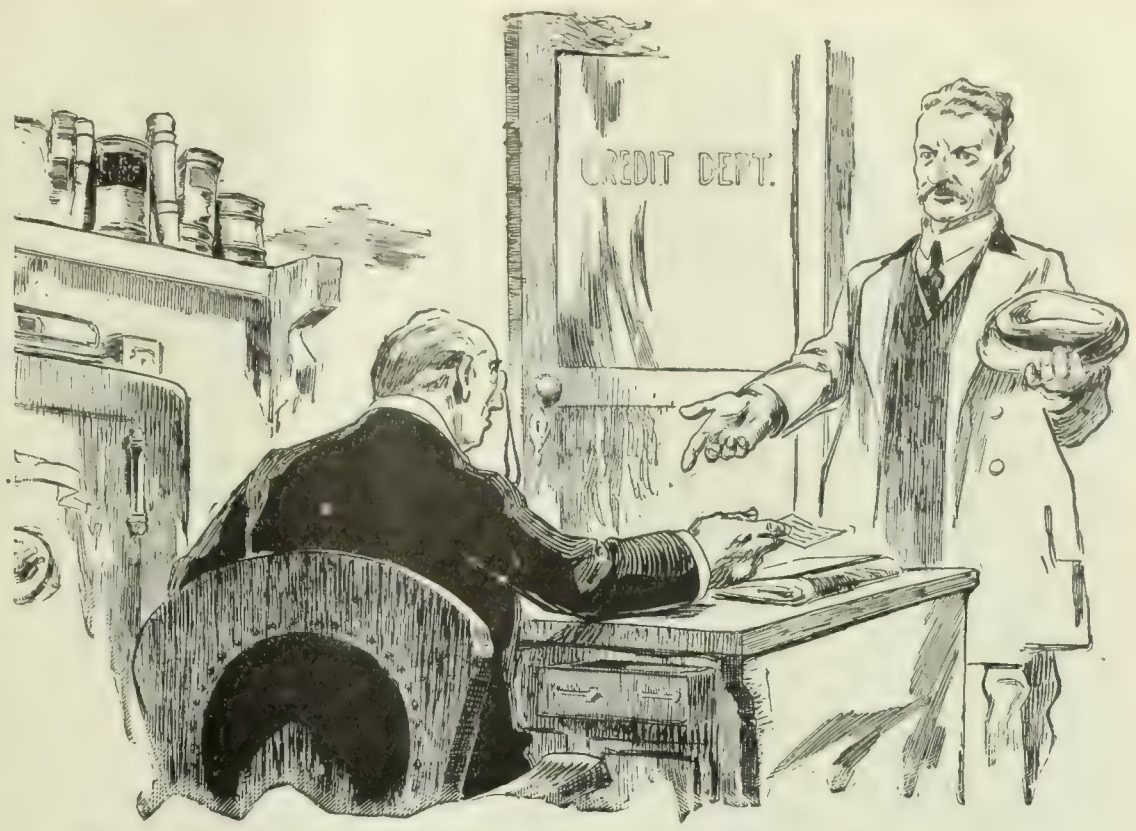
THE EARLY WORLD

The new edition of Professor Myers' *Ancient History* has been thoroly revised thruout and a wholly new chapter on the Aegean civilization has been added. The changes and additions bring this standard school book up to the present level of advanced study and investigation. (Ginn & Co., $1.50.)

Frank Hamel has done a prodigious amount of research in traditions and records, both of folk-lore and occultism, for his interesting book, *Human Animals.* This is a study of the curious belief that certain men and women can accomplish animal-metamorphosis and having become wild animals, take on added strength, agility and ferocity. (F. A. Stokes Co., $2.40.)

Loomis Havemeyer, in *The Drama of Savage Peoples,* traces drama back to gesture, and the religious basis of sympathetic magic. He shows how animal and plant food ceremonies, initiations, war dances and the pleasure plays of the savages, have influenced the modern drama. What he says of pageantry, the Greek and Japanese plays and the Javanese ceremonials, is all intensely interesting. (Yale University Press, $1.75.)

In *Ancient Times, a History of the Early World,* Prof. James Henry Breasted, the noted Egyptologist, has produced an unusual textbook of ancient history. From the story of the early Cave Men, thru the throbbing life of ancient Egypt, Babylonia and the Sea Kings of Crete, thru Greek and Roman civilization, to the triumph of the Northern barbarians and the establishment of the Moors in Spain, there is not a dull page. (Ginn & Co., $1.60.)



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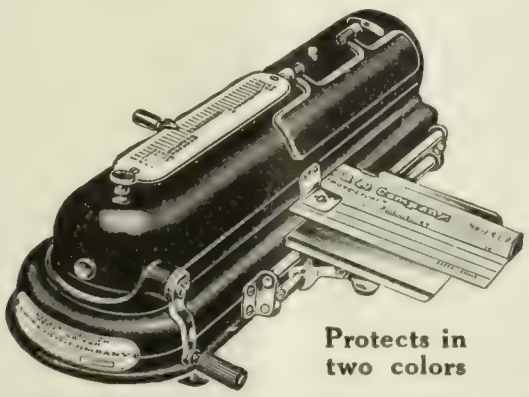
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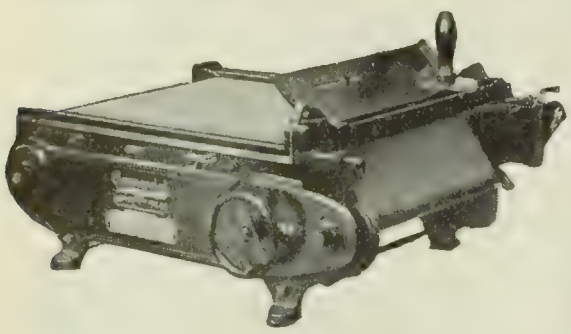
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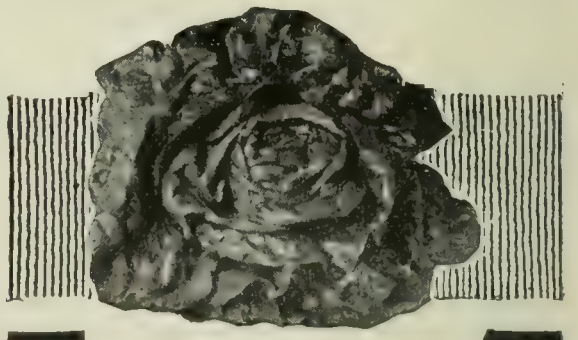
THE GENTLE ART OF ORDERING SEEDS

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

IT takes, just at this time of the year, a man of firm principle and iron will, or a woman of unusual determination, to resist the insidious lure of the catalog writer. Just when one's fingers are itching for the touch of the good brown soil again, and one's mouth is positively beginning to water for the taste of something fresh and green "right out of the garden," it is almost beyond human endurance to have stuck under one's nose in true to life sizes and colors, and truer than life descriptions, plump peas that are bursting their pods, lettuce so crisp and brittle that it almost breaks as you look at it. To refrain under such circumstances from ordering wholesale and promiscuously, so that, in one's own garden, all these things can be enjoyed in the flesh, is a great task. As one who has "had experience," I am glad, whenever possible, to hold up a warning hand to the garden enthusiast who is ready to rush in where an old timer would fear to tread.

The first mistake likely to be made in ordering seed is that of not being careful enough about the quantity of seed that will be wanted. If the latter is left to guesswork, one is almost certain to have more than can be possibly used of many things such as cabbage, celery, cucumbers, melons, and tomatoes; while the bulky and expensive things, such as beans, peas, and sweet corn, will be found to "run short" before the season's planting is over—and this year it is going to be a serious matter to run short, particularly on beans and sweet corn, which are so scarce this year that they are likely to be exhausted before the planting season is over. To save both waste and disappointment, you should study this phase of your order carefully *before* you make out your seed list. If you have made a garden plan in detail, which is always the best plan any way, you can tell just how many feet of row of each vegetable you expect to plant. For each *fifty feet* of row to be planted, you will need the following amounts of the various vegetables: Beans, 1 pt.; beans, pole, ¼ pt.; beets, 1 oz.; Brussels sprouts, ¼ oz.; cabbage, ¼ oz.; carrots, ½ oz.; cauliflower, ¼ oz.; celery, ½ oz.; corn, ½ pt.; cucumbers, ¼ oz.; endive, ½ oz.; kohlrabi, ¼ oz.; leek, ¼ oz.; lettuce, ½ oz.; melons, ¼ oz.; onion, ½ oz.; parsley, ½ oz.; parsnips, ¼ oz.; peas, 1 pt.; potatoes, ½ pk.; pumpkin, ¼ oz., ½ oz.; salsify, ¾ oz.; squash, ¼ oz.; Swiss chard, ¾ oz.; tomatoes, 1 pckt.; turnips, ½ oz.

The following vegetables are usually started under glass, or in a seedbed outdoors, to be transplanted later to their permanent position: cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, egg plants, peppers, and tomatoes. A packet of seed of any of these will give



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several dozens of plants, all that are likely to be wanted for a home garden.

As to *varieties*, part of the interest and excitement in every season's gardening is the trying out of new things, but your real dependence should be placed on those which have been proved by at least a few years of satisfactory service. The following list makes no pretense of being the "best" thing there is in each case. There are others as good, or the same things listed under different names. But you will find it hard to get anything better than these, each of which is a "safe bet." I have grown every one of these varieties myself, most of them several years, and know they are of sterling quality.

Beans (green), Bountiful; beans (wax), Brittle Wax; beans (pole), Old Homestead (green), and Golden Cluster (wax); beans (Dwarf Lima), Burpee Improved; beans (pole Lima), Early Leviathan, and Giant Podded; beets, Early Model, Eclipse, Dark Red (maturing in order named); cabbage, Copenhagen Market, All-head Early, and Succession, and Drumhead Savoy; carrots, Chantenay, Coreless; cauliflower, Snowball, Dry Weather; celery, Golden Self Blanching, Winter Queen, and Emperor; Swiss chard, Giant Lucullus; sweet corn, Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman; cucumbers, Everbearing (for "little pickles"), and Davis Perfect; egg plant, Black Beauty; lettuce, Grand Rapids (loose leaved), Big Boston (head) for spring and fall, and Deacon for summer; melons, Henderson's Bush for small gardens, and Netted Gem (Rockyford) (green fleshed), and Emerald Gem (salmon fleshed); water melons, Fordhook Early, and Halbert Honey; okra, Perkins Long Pod; onions, Silver King (white), Prize Taker (yellow); peas (dwarf), Laxtonian, or Blue Bantam, Little Marvel, British Wonder (late); peas (tall early), Early Morn, or Gradus (Prosperity). Boston Unrivalled (American Champion), an improved Telephone; peppers, Early Neapolitan and Ruby King; potatoes, Irish Cobbler (early), Gold Coin; radishes, Crimson Giant Globe, White Icicle; spinach, Victoria, New Zealand (for continuous cuttings); squash, Fordhook Bush for small gardens, White Scalloped and Giant Crooknecked for summer, Delicata and Delicious for winter; tomato, Bonny Best for early, Matchless for main crop, Dwarf Stone where plants are not to be supported; turnip (early), White Milan and Petrowsky (yellow), (late) Golden Ball, Amber Globe, and White Egg.

When it comes to flowers, strangely enough the gardener who has gone the limit in trying the novelties in vegetables frequently turns around and sticks to the old and the familiar. I feel that there is always a good deal more reason to try the new things in the flower field than in that of the vegetables. It seems to me that there is more to be gained and less to be lost whether the new thing on trial proves very good or not so good. The new flowers are pretty sure to be at least *different* from the varieties one is familiar with, while "new" vegetables in many cases cannot be distinguished from those of similar "type" you already know without a label at the end of the row. Lack of space prevents my going into details, but there are many new types and varieties of flowers, such as "astermums," miniature and red sunflowers, curled or "cactus" zinnias, real early-flowering cosmos, double cornflowers, and baby's breath, the new Cardinal Climber, and many others.



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MOTOR PROGRESS

Conducted by John Chapman Hilder

PROGRESSIVE movements have been forced to fight for existence since the beginning of time. There has never been an invention that was not bitterly opposed at its inception. In some cases this opposition has come from the people at large; in others it has been sponsored by law makers. And in the case of the law makers it has frequently been found that they have not been entirely disinterested in their actions.

Just now another battle for existence is on. One side is represented by the owners and the manufacturers of motor trucks. Against them are arrayed the legislative bodies of various States, armed with tax bills that, if passed, will not alone deal the motor truck industry a serious blow, but will impede the growth of business generally.

AS I have said in earlier articles, the motor truck has rapidly been assuming the role of a long distance freight carrier. It has opened up vast possibilities for intrastate and interstate commerce. It has brought the farmer within reach of his market. It has brought the goods of the city store within delivery distance of the country consumer. It has proved its ability to save that which no one can create—time. The motor truck, in short, has entered on a new commercial era. It is the universal freight transporter of the future. And now they are trying to kill it.

"They," at present, are the legislatures of certain states. Unfair taxation is their weapon. There used to be a law providing that a man waving a red flag must walk in advance of a self-propelled vehicle operating on a public highway. In France there used to be a tax on window panes. History abounds with idiocies of this kind. In nearly every instance it can be shown that the thing taxed was something new.

In New York a special committee of the State Senate was appointed to draw up a schedule of truck taxes. Under the old schedule every truck operated in the State paid a flat yearly sum of $5. The new schedule proposes that all commercial vehicles having a combined weight of truck and load of 2 tons or less will have to pay $10—double the old fee.

This $10 fee is the minimum charge. Taxes increase for increases in weight in $5 jumps. For trucks of combined chassis, body and load weights of 14 tons the fee is to be $70. Vehicles with a total weight of more than 14 tons will be required to pay $70 plus $10 for each additional ton. *The $70 fee is fourteen times the amount hitherto levied on trucks.*

Fees for motor busses are also scheduled for a raise. These new fees are based solely on weight and seating capacity. Busses with a seating capacity of five or less are to be taxed $15 a year, up to about $68 for busses accommodating some twenty-seven to thirty passengers.

Baltimore is another hunting ground for legislators. According to figures published in *The Commercial Vehicle*, these different taxation conditions exist, as follows:

1. Solid-tired motor trucks used in the city of Baltimore must pay these taxes, namely:

a. A city tax of $3.

b. A state tax of $8 for the first ton of capacity and $6 for each additional ton.

c. A personal property tax which is equivalent to about 2 per cent. of the truck's assessed valuation.

2. If you are in the bus business and operate solid tired trucks over fixed routes which pass over city streets, you must pay two taxes:

a. A city tax of $3.

b. A special state tax based on the seating capacity and mileages and the weight of the vehicle.

3. If you operate a public freight line of solid-tired motor vehicles over certain fixed routes any of which pass into Baltimore, you must pay two taxes, as follows:

a. A city tax of $3.

b. A special state tax based on ton-miles multiplied by the number of miles run.

THIS burden of double and triple taxation, says *The Commercial Vehicle*, is apparent when each case is considered in a concrete example.

Even the taxes for trucks not engaged in the transportation of passengers or freight over fixed routes for hire are unusually high.

In the first case pneumatic-tired vehicles are charged 50c per horse power, with a minimum of $5. Solid tired trucks are taxed $8 per year for the first ton of carying capacity and $6 for each additional ton. This makes the tax $44 for a 7-ton truck, exclusive of a $3 city tax and a personal property tax of about 2 per cent. of the assessed value.

Trucks used in the public transportation of merchandise or freight must pay a state tax based at so much per ton mile, multiplied by the number of miles it is calculated that the vehicle will cover in a year or the period of time for which the license will run.

Under the law, a 7-ton truck, making a round trip each day of 40 miles with a full load in each direction would make a total of 280-ton miles, which at one-eighth cent each would make the daily tax 35 cents. For a 300-day year this would amount to $105. If the truck ran into Baltimore it would have to pay a $3 city tax, making $108, exclusive of the personal property tax.

It appears that in the early part of 1915 the growth of motor truck use in Maryland and especially at Baltimore was very healthy. When it was found that Baltimoreans were quick to take advantage of the vastly superior service offered by motors as compared with the railroads and trolleys in this particular region, the latter traction interests agitated the severe taxation of these vehicles. Their efforts have resulted in the present unfair and discriminating taxes. They are discriminatory because horse vehicles engaged in freight haulage are not taxed and they are unfair because the taxes are excessively high and designed to throttle the development of the motor truck.

BOSTON has had its troubles too in this regard. There the state legislature, influenced by the Highway Commission and the Committee on Roads and Bridges, attempted to put through a bill levying unreasonable taxes on motor trucks. Fortunately, however, a campaign by truck users and manufacturers, aided largely by the newspapers, smashed the bill in the Senate.

It should not be assumed that truck enthusiasts claim anything for the economic soundness of the existing taxes. They do not object to a revision of the schedule. They realize, more than a great many do, the necessity of maintaining and building roads and they know that roads cost a great deal of money.

What they are fighting for is an equitable tax schedule. They urge a scientific study of the situation by expert engineers. And they are within their rights in demanding this scientific study.

The railroads built the United States. No one can honestly or with common sense deny or depreciate the good they have done. But if the motor truck can serve the people more cheaply and no less efficiently, the railroads must sooner or later, to a certain degree, make way for the truck.

Inspired legislation may check the development of the truck, but, unless the latter is giving a false impression of its capabilities, such legislation will avail nothing in the end.

Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give impartial information about any individual product.—Address Motor Editor, The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, N. Y. C.

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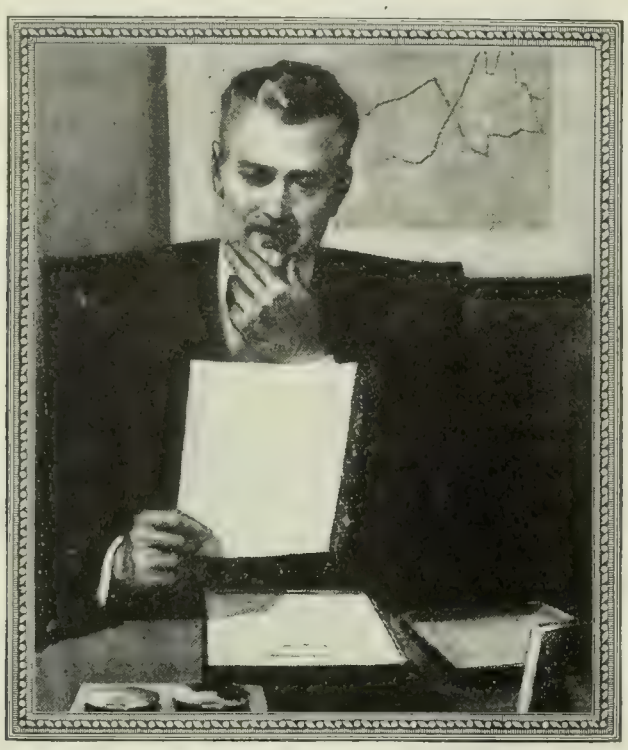
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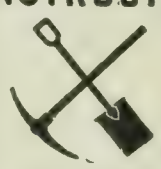
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PEBBLES

"She has such an air of refinement."
"Yes; her father's in Standard Oil."—*Princeton Tiger.*

She—You had no business to kiss me.
He—It wasn't business, it was pleasure.—*The Orange Peel.*

Elliott—Do you like bow legs?
Phyllis—Yes, they give a man such an arch look.—*Princeton Tiger.*

Laundry prices have risen. Still, the thrifty customer need not let the laundress get up his choler.—*Passing Show.*

Excited Tourist—Information given out here?
Tired Attendant—It has.—*Illustrated World.*

At the last meeting of the Chinese Parliament, inkpots were thrown about. Then, as things looked rather black, the house adjourned.—*London Opinion.*

Banks—Is young Featherly a responsible sort of person?
Brokes—Yes, he's responsible for most of the mistakes in our department.—*Awgwan.*

"Dearest, I ordered to be sent home today a most beautiful hat for only $30. It's a perfect love!"
"My darling, your love will be returned."—*Princeton Tiger.*

The theory that teetotalers make the best soldiers may be all right, but when England really wanted to make some gains she had to call on her tanks.—*Southern Lumberman.*

He—Do you remember Horatius at the bridge?
She—I don't think I ever met him. You know, we invite so few men to our card parties.—*Life.*

"I was awfully sorry to hear of your being wounded."
"Oh, it was nothing—I hope to live thru a lot worse."
"Indeed, I hope you'll do nothing of the sort!"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

"What's the matter with the efficiency expert?"
"Sad blow. He wanted a 4-cent stamp, but the man only had two twos. Of course he had to waste energy licking twice the space."—*Chicago Herald.*

Willie (reading the Bible)—Pa, it tells here about the evil spirits entering into the swine.
Father—Well, my son?
Willie—Was that how they got the first deviled ham?—*New York Times.*

The valor and candid simplicity of our Indian Babu is proverbial. A story goes of one anent the German East campaign, who, in the words of a contemporary, was about the most laconic, competent, deadly earnest station master and marksman combined that ever lived. A regiment of men like him would end the war, for this is the wire he sent:

"One hundred Germans attacking station. Send immediately one rifle and 100 rounds ammunition."—*Nairobi Leader.*

"The average individual," said a Scotland Yard official, "can't give a detective simple, plain, straightforward information. Questioned by a detective, he becomes as involved and difficult as the office boy."

A detective asked an office boy if it was Mr. Jones or his partner who reached the office first as a rule.

"'Well,' said the boy, turning very red, 'Mr. Jones at first was always last, but later he began to get earlier, till at last he was first, tho before he had always been behind. He soon got later again, tho of late he has been sooner, and at last he got behind as before. But I expect he'll be getting earlier sooner or later.'"—*London Opinion.*

AN INVASION BY DEMOCRACY

The spirit of the times is causing many upheavals of long established precedents among European governments. Nowhere is this more apparent than in England and the following extract is an interesting side light on changes wrought by England's new and democratic prime minister, in the atmosphere of staid old Downing Street.

It was written by Robert Donald, editor of that leading organ of English Liberalism, *The London Daily Chronicle*, and a close personal friend of Lloyd George:

The new Prime Minister, who has worked a revolution in Cabinet government, has also upset all the cherished traditions of Downing Street. No. 10, the official residence of the Prime Minister and the meeting place of the Cabinet, is a sombre, gloomy building. Formerly the atmosphere inside was solemn, severe and formal. The Prime Minister hedged himself with a bodyguard of messengers, melancholy figures looking as if they had grown old with the place. The former Prime Minister had a horror of the press at close quarters. If editors or reporters called the hall porter admitted them with some misgivings. The messenger regarded them with suspicion, but guided them along the corridor, where another bearded patriarch introduced them to the private secretary. That gentleman was extremely amiable and as stately and uncommunicative. A request to see the Prime Minister would have shocked him as an outrage on convention.

Mr. Asquith discovered to his cost that the press has a destructive power, but he always minimized its importance as a factor in public life. So far as I am aware he never saw newspaper men. I once asked to see him on some important matter, and, altho I was the editor of the Liberal newspaper with the largest sale and not the least influence, his secretary wrote requesting me to state my business as if I had been a suppliant for a post or a favor.

There is no such exclusiveness about the new Prime Minister. No. 10 Downing Street has undergone a revolution. The atmosphere is charged with electricity, there is hustling, activity, and almost Jeffersonian simplicity about the place. Mr. Lloyd George does not stand on ceremony; there is nothing solemn or austere at No. 10 now. Shadows of Baliol College, Oxford, which in the past have haunted the official residence, have been swept away. The restless little Welshman never entered a college, except to receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He is the first to break this tradition.

The new Prime Minister has magnified the importance of his position. Other Prime Ministers got along with a private secretary and one or two assistants. Lloyd George has three private secretaries—a Welshman, a Scotchman and a lady who is half French and half Scotch. He has four or five secretaries, chosen for their knowledge of public affairs who form connecting links between the Prime Minister and the Government departments which are not represented in the Cabinet. For Lloyd George has again broken new ground by having Ministers who have not seats in Parliament. Then he has official secretaries of the Cabinet itself. No record had hitherto been made of Cabinet proceedings, only a few notes having been taken by the Prime Minister. Lloyd George has combined a Cabinet, a War Council, and the Committee of Imperial Defense is one body, and a record is kept of its proceedings.

The new Administration does not lack driving power at the top, and everything tends to show it will prove itself an efficient working machine. Lloyd George will keep in touch with all phases of public opinion and in this respect more resembles the President of the United States than any of his predecessors.



Comptometer Section, Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis.

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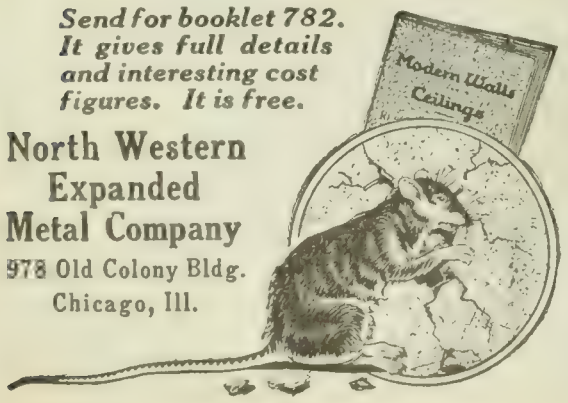
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Rat proof and *rot* proof—a barrier to fire—a fabric that absolutely prevents the unsightly cracks that you've come to associate with plaster and stucco—those are a *few* of the many qualifications that have established Kno-Burn Expanded Metal Lath as the *standard* wall base.

The cost of a house lathed with "Kno-Burn" is so little more than that of houses lathed with the cheapest types of wall base that it is not an item to anyone who is building for permanence or resale value.

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THE MARKET PLACE

THE STOCK MARKET

In the market for securities on the New York Stock Exchange, the activity shown on the 1st, after weeks of dullness, when prices were sharply depressed by Germany's submarine note, was sustained in the following week. On the 2d the downward movement continued, but on Saturday, the 3d, when nearly 1,000,000 shares were sold in the short business day of two hours, there was a vigorous advance, owing to our Government's dismissal of Ambassador von Bernstorff. Prices began to fall at the beginning of the session, but when the news came, half an hour later, they moved upward, and the day's average net gains were almost equal to the losses on the 2d. Nearly one-fifth of the business was done in Steel, which rose to 104. Official reports of great earnings had not prevented a decline to 99 two days earlier. There was a further advance on the 5th, in a broad market. Steel Corporation shares were again the leaders, with a net addition of 3 points, and sales of Bethlehem Steel, which had fallen to 363, were made at 415. Notable strength was shown by American Woolen. The company has $40,000,000 worth of unfilled orders, and traders were saying that if the United States should be drawn into a war with Germany our Government would have to buy large quantities of clothing and woolen blankets.

On the following day there were gains, but they were comparatively small. Prices of railroad shares were reduced. It was said that if war should come the companies could not increase freight rates and would be obliged to pay more for cars, locomotives and rails. There has been no final settlement of the wages controversy by court decision or otherwise, and the fate of legislative propositions at Washington is in doubt. Owing to the international complications, however, the employees have decided to refrain from action that could cause disturbance. Shares of the New Haven Railroad Company were sold at 38½, the lowest price on record.

There was a change on the 7th, when transactions of the day showed a decline. This was due in part to reports that foreign holders were selling securities. Engagements of gold to be exported to South America were regarded as indications that German funds were being taken from this country, altho the balance of trade against us accounts for such export shipments. The market narrowed to 650,000 shares on the 8th, with an additional net loss for the day. All were waiting for news from Washington and Europe. Rumors about the sinking of American ships, and reports concerning the treatment of Ambassador Gerard by the German Government pointed to the danger that an "overt act" might, within a few days, compel a declaration of hostility. And the number of those who could see industrial advantage in war was greatly reduced.

Some thought was given also to the effect of the submarine warfare upon our exports, those shipped to Europe last year having amounted to $3,813,000,000, out of a total of $5,481,000,000. It became known that the Union Pacific Railroad Company has declared an extra dividend of ½ of 1 per cent, and this raised the price of shares by 2 points, but only half of the addition was retained. This increase of dividend, it was thought, indicated the directors' purpose to put the stock on a 10 per cent basis. The extra allowance of 2 per cent in December did not prevent a decline at that time of 5 points, but the entire market was affected then by the President's peace note and Secretary Lansing's remark about the country having been on the verge of war.

FOREIGN LOANS

There were so many applications for the 5½ per cent notes of the new British loan of $250,000,000 that the subscription books were closed several days before the specified date until which they might have remained open. They were offered at a price which would yield 6 per cent, are convertible into twenty-year 5½ per cent internal bonds of Great Britain, and are secured by $300,000,000 collateral deposited in New York, one-half consisting of bonds of cities and railways here and in Canada, and the other half including bonds of South American countries, Australia, New Zealand and British railways.

J. P. Morgan & Co. were assisted in this transaction by leading bankers and trust companies in New York and several Western cities. Great Britain has now borrowed $1,000,000,000 in this country.

A new French credit of $50,000,000 has been offered to the public. The notes, which are obligations of seventy-four French industrial companies, are secured by the bonds of France and neutral nations. They yield 5½ per cent, and the money is to be used in buying American goods.

The following dividends are announced:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, quarterly, first preferred and original preferred, $1.50 per share, payable February 15.

United States Steamship Company, 1 per cent, extra, one-half of one per cent, payable March 1.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, common, quarterly, 3 per cent, payable March 1, 1917.

General Development Company, $2 per share, payable March 1.

American Cotton Oil Company, common, quarterly, one per cent, payable March 1.

DIVIDENDS

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 70.
New York, February 7, 1917.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly Dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable February 20, 1917.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., February 8, 1917, and will reopen at 10 A. M., February 21, 1917.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 59.
New York, February 7, 1917.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the COMMON STOCK of the Company, payable March 20, 1917.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., March 7, 1917, and will reopen at 10 A. M., March 21, 1917. JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
61 Broadway, New York.
February 5, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Development Company held this day, a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share on the capital stock of the Company was declared payable March 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 15, 1917. Books will not close. SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, on February 6, 1917, declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1917, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to holders of record of such stock at the close of business on February 15, 1917.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed.

WILLIAM O. THOMPSON, Secretary.

CLOSE OF TRANSFER BOOKS

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY
St. Louis, Mo., January 31, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 16th day of February, 1917, for the purposes of Common dividend, this day declared, and the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Company, to be held on the 12th day of March, 1917, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 13th day of March, 1917. E. H. THURSTON, Secretary.

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WILLIAM H. PORTER, *Banker*
EDWARD TOWNSEND
Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank
Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

MARY PICKFORD—Success too often means loneliness.

WOODROW WILSON—It bores me to have men waste my time.

CONGRESSMAN C. H. RANDALL—This is a canned Congress.

CONGRESSMAN GARDNER—The brains are on our side of the House.

SECRETARY DANIELS—Most of the navy's officers come from the interior.

SENATOR WILLIAM J. STONE—I am getting tired of monkeying with Mexico.

MRS. VINCENT ASTOR—We need a neighborhood spirit in New York City.

PROF. WALTER DILL SCOTT—Once people were driven—now they are inspired.

ED. HOWE—If I want information about the church I will not look to a bishop.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR—The department store is the life blood of the press.

MAX EASTMAN—Journalism is the unique literary achievement of this age.

PRESIDENT M. WOOLSEY STRYKER—I think a college is, first, a place to study.

ANNA PAVLOWA—The dancers of the various nations reflect the soul of those nations.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—President Wilson has earned for this nation the curse of Meroz.

LORD BRYCE—The Turks have never been of any use for any purpose except fighting.

PROF. L. C. VAN NOPPEN—We must not censor Milton too much for his self-evident plagiarisms.

PRESIDENT C. H. THWING—The man who said "My country, right or wrong," was in error.

EMPEROR WILLIAM — Our submarines have secured for my navy glory and admiration forever.

PROF. VIDA D. SCUDDER—The world has never been so conscious of Christ as in these days of horror.

DR. GEORGE E. VINCENT—A society for the suppression of the obvious remark would soon fill a city block.

JOHN COWPER POWYS—The real art of criticism only begins when we begin to shake ourselves free of all books.

FRANK YEIGH—When I showed a Canadian picture in Pittsburgh showing coal at $1 per ton, the audience groaned.

DR. CHRISTINE MANN—Of the girls working in department stores 65 per cent should have their teeth attended to.

ALLEN DALE—Parents nowadays are extremely precocious, so unlike the nice, early Victorian parents of our childhood.

DR. ELEANOR BERTINE—Study any group of debutantes and you will see they are not well and strong as women should be.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM—If the Lord is working thru William of Prussia it is the Scandinavian god Thor returned to power.

EDWARD BOK—Husbands and wives will accept the marriage covenant that they are one in almost everything except the family income.

DR. CARL E. SMITH—In New York City last year 67,000 children failed to be promoted to higher grades because of defective teeth.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD—I consider the movement represented by the American Union Against Militarism, as damnably treasonable.

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN — Unless we wake up, a first class power some day will put a handful of soldiers in this country and control us.

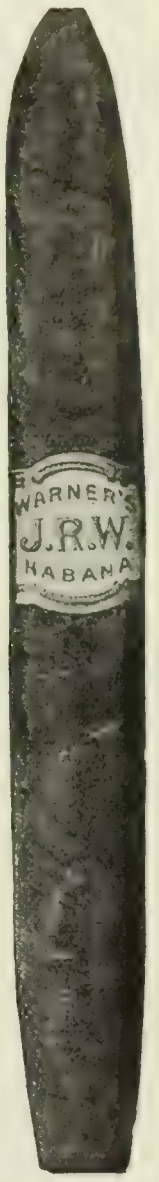
MRS. MARGARET SANGER—Colonel Roosevelt goes about the country telling people to have large families, and he is neither arrested nor molested.

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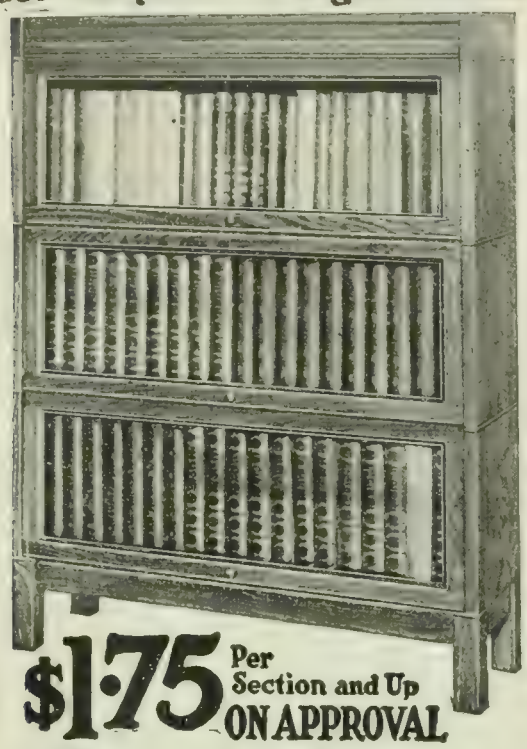
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COMPARATIVE MERITS

One communication which is representative of many received by this department embodies the following inquiries:

1. Is a benefit certificate of the Modern Woodmen of America good insurance?
2. Is a benefit certificate in the Maccabees good insurance?
3. Tell me how to judge the merits of an insurance company from a policyholder's viewpoint.

Other inquiries of like nature received have included the names of about all the fraternal orders and assessment associations doing business.

At the outset, it becomes necessary to impress on the minds of all who would provide themselves with life insurance that its permanency depends primarily on the accumulation of a mathematically ascertained reserve sufficiently adequate to provide against the constantly growing cost due to increasing age. No scheme of life insurance that has ever been devised which fails to make that provision—and there have been and are many of them—will achieve permanency. The inventors of substitutes for reserve life insurance have aimed at but one result—cheapness. Their task is hopeless; and it will remain so as long as mankind die in greater numbers as age increases. These dreamers on the one hand and mountebanks on the other need first to discover the fountain of youth and arrest the destroying influences of times. It is as impossible to construct a plan of life insurance that will meet every requirement of permanency and security without due regard for all the mathematical laws involved, as it would be to construct a great bridge or a skyscraper in the same way.

Therefore, answering the two questions asked above: if the amount of money collected per year from every member of the orders named, each contributing his proper share, based on age, as indicated by some reliable table of mortality, does not include a sum which invested at interest will, under the requirements of that Mortality Table, annually offset the increasing cost due to advancing age, then it is not good life insurance. As neither the Modern Woodmen nor the Maccabees maintain a reserve of that character, I cannot regard their insurance as possessing the essentials of permanency and security.

Naming four life companies from which he desires to make a choice, my correspondent asks how he is to proceed in arriving at a judgment of their respective merits. All of the companies listed are organized and conducted on the most approved principles, and are

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WILL MEND THAT VASE

scrupulously observant of all the scientific requirements which should govern all their operations. The funds of each are abundant for all purposes, and are properly invested and protected. Up to this point there is no choice: all are equally meritorious.

Now consider the matter of policy provisions: while one may not differ widely from another, there are minor variations; and the applicant may and should choose that combination best suited to the purpose he has in view in taking life insurance. One company may offer a combination of privileges and benefits more nearly approximating the thing desired than another.

The management of every good life insurance company should consist of capable financiers; underwriters of ripe experience and matured judgment; executive officers skilled in the art of economy—in securing for every dollar expended a dollar's worth of service, or other value; all of them should be men of character, guided in their work by the moral, not less than by the statute, laws. In this respect companies differ; and "Ye shall know them by their fruits." Not the least valuable asset of a life insurance company is its record. Scrutinize that; compare it with the records of other companies.

Finally, we come to the factor of cost. Life insurance is an expense. There is a minimum below which it is impossible to reduce it. Those companies which, during a period of twenty or more years, most closely approximate that minimum net cost, at the same time maintaining their operations at an efficient and progressive standard, prove by their results to policyholders their superior qualities. It is, therefore, desirable that the factor of net cost be made a matter of comparison; not in a hypercritical spirit, but in a broad and liberal way and in connection with all the merits a company possesses. In a very limited space I have here tried to indicate to all policyholders how they may proceed in ascertaining the comparative merits of various companies.

C. C. M., Greensburg, Ind.—You will find information about the Postal Life in this department of The Independent, issue of January 29, 1917. The Equitable of Iowa was organized in 1867 with $50,000 capital, which was increased to $100,000 in 1881, and to $300,000 in 1907. It has been excellently managed, and its net cost to policyholders is very low. To me, the increase in capital stock seems as unwarranted as it certainly was unnecessary. The company also writes both participating and non-participating policies.

W. H. R., Vineyard Haven, Mass.—Your statement of facts is briefly: a man will surrender a certain amount of existing life insurance, taking its paid-up value; and then secure a new lot of insurance equal in amount to that he is now carrying; and that, then, he will add to the amount of his protection and reduce the net cost. I cannot see it. He will certainly have to pay a larger premium on the new lot, the net cost of which must be greater than that he has carried for years. Why not keep the present insurance, if it is in the right companies, and take another policy equal in amount to the value of the paid-up of the insurance he now has? This brings the premium expenditure on the new insurance to a lower figure than it would be on the whole amount now carried.

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Sixty-Eighth Annual Statement, January 1, 1917

ASSETS

Cash on hand, in Banks and Cash Items	$927,621.85
Cash in hands of Agts. and in course of collection	1,445,982.37
Accrued Interest, etc.	90,606.33
Real Estate Unincumbered	300,000.00
Loans on Mortgage (first lien)	2,590,020.00
Bank Stocks	1,740,036.00
Railroad Stocks	2,212,270.00
Miscellaneous Stocks	1,368,390.00
Railroad Bonds	335,346.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds	619,050.00
Miscellaneous Bonds	473,405.00
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 12,102,727.55
Unadmitted Asset—Excess Canadian Deposit	140,751.24
ADMITTED ASSETS	$ 11,961,976.31

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK	$ 2,500,000.00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	6,159,662.74
Reserve for all unpaid Losses	662,860.77
Reserve for all other Liabilities	125,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 9,447,523.51
NET SURPLUS	2,514,452.80
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS	5,014,452.80
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION	$ 68,836,946.84

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NEWS OF EFFICIENCY

"TO have every individual of the nation at his highest state of efficiency is to be prepared for peace or for war." Dr. George F. Kunz, a member of the Institute, who made this remark in an address before the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, also put forward a suggestion for securing greater national efficiency that is of particular interest at the present time. The entire population, he urged, should be card-catalogued and the men classified according to their various abilities. An examination should be made periodically, so that those who should know the collective resources of the nation could judge whether a man was at 20, 30, 50, or 100 per cent. standard in his particular vocation. Dr. Kunz believes that if properly worked out, a scheme for turning the activities of a citizen army into industrial channels during times of peace would completely alter the class of men who constitute our army and at the same time make for higher efficiency in both peace and war. "Our army of the future should be made a school of productive effort, not of purely tactical training. The manifold activities which modern warfare imposes upon a national army renders it both possible and necessary to give the soldier a training which will prove of value to him when he reënters civil life, and one which will make it possible to give him a much larger, and an adequate remuneration. Thus the profession of arms will grow in favor, entirely apart from any morbid longing for war, and will take its proper place among the different useful and profitable vocations of our citizens."

* * *

Admiral Robert E. Peary and Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood, Governors of the National Institute of Efficiency, took prominent part in the Congress of Constructive Patriotism, held at Washington under the auspices of the National Security League, on January 25th. Mr. Alan R. Hawley, Mr. Henry Woodhouse and Mr. Raymond B. Price, also members of the Board of Governors, were also present at the Congress as delegates of the Institute.

* * *

If traveling men had a knowledge of first aid, the worst cases of injury in railroad accidents would receive attention before, in many cases, the doctors and ambulances could arrive. This seems an efficient idea, and the United Commercial Travelers of America are taking it up vigorously. The Grand Secretary, Mr. J. M. Dresser, in a letter to Mr. J. W. Hamilton, of St. Paul, says: "Here in Minnesota we have eighteen councils of our organization, and in North Dakota six, all of which will receive a tentative program in which first aid training will be set forth as a matter for the attention of our order everywhere. We hope to secure the support of the Supreme Council in commending the subject to all of the 575 councils of the order, which will result in its promulgation thruout the country."

* * *

Admiral Robert E. Peary, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, Mr. Raymond B. Price, Mr. L. M. Boomer and Mr. J. McE. Bowman were appointed delegates of the National Institute of Efficiency to the first Pan-American Aeronautical Exposition, held under the auspices of the Aero Club of America and kindred organizations at the Grand Central Palace, New York, February 8-15.

* * *

Mrs. Vincent Astor has struck a note in the matter of fostering the neighborhood spirit that will be of value to all who are interested in practical Americanism. At her home on Fifth Avenue she recently entertained residents of New York's Yorkville district, which contains 20,000 immigrants of almost every nationality. At luncheon she gave some cogent reasons for bridging the social gulf between First and Fifth Avenues. "We are not interested in this as philanthropy," Mrs. Astor remarked. "We simply want to get the people of this neighborhood together in a spirit of good citizenship to see what practical things we can do to make this a typical American neighborhood. We shall have to begin with the weakest spots first, and make this district the best in literacy, citizenship and the use of the English language. We need, incidentally, a greater use of the school as a social center and playground where we can all meet. Then we want to reduce the crime in our neighborhood and the causes of it, and to help everyone to get the fundamental of an American standard of living. We are striving," she added, "for two things—to make service, not relief and charity, our watchword, and to have on call at all times residents who will render personal service to others in the neighborhood as it is needed."

* * *

Bright, vigorously forward-looking, and packed tight with epigrams that are never merely clever, Mr. Charles M. Schwab's little book on "Succeeding with What You Have" is a contribution to the literature of achievement which thousands will read with profit and enjoyment. Mr. Schwab, who was one of the early members of the National Institute of Efficiency, does not believe in the thing that most people call "genius." "There is not a man in power at our Bethlehem steel works today," he says, "who did not begin at the bottom and work his way up, round by round, simply by using his head and his hands a little more freely and a little more effectively than the man beside him. American industry is spilling over with men who started life even with the leaders, with brains just as big, with hands quite as capable. I have found that when 'stars' drop out, successors are usually at hand to fill their places." Here are a few of Mr. Schwab's neatly told conclusions about the value of efficiency. "If more people got so enthused over their day's work that someone would have to remind them to go out to lunch, there would be more happiness in the world and less indigestion." "Captains of industry are not hunting money. America is heavy with it. They are seeking brains —specialized brains—and faithful, loyal service." "Nothing is so plentiful in America as opportunity. There are more jobs for forceful men than there are forceful men to fill them. Whenever the question of buying new works comes up we never consider whether we can make the works pay. That is a foregone conclusion, if we can get the right man to manage them."

* * *

Charles E. Hughes, a member of the class of 1881 of Brown University, speaking at a dinner of the New England alumni of the institution the other evening, deplored the fact that in American colleges there is so little practical study of American history. "We need efficiency," he said, "an efficiency in citizenship based upon wide and accurate knowledge of our history and our government."

* * *

The experiment of the New York police "diet squad" which came to a close a few days ago demonstrates conclusively, in the opinion of Dr. Mary S. Rose, nutrition expert of the Life Extension Institute, under whose auspices the test was conducted, that twelve healthy men can live happily and normally on a diet which the average hard-working citizen can secure for himself at about 25 cents a day. "Now that experts have shown how it is done," she writes in the New York *Sun*, "there are many useful lessons to be derived from the test of the last three weeks. It is evident that the average dweller in New York can, when economy is necessary, live on even less than the sum mentioned. Applying the same standards, he could subsist on 18 cents. The probationary policemen who underwent this experience were doing several hours of gymnasium work a day, and their requirements therefore were considerably more than that of the average man of our city, whose daily routine does not include heavy manual labor." It is interesting to note that the Life Extension Institute intends publishing an analysis of the results.

The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

Based on the Contents of This Number

TO THE TEACHER: Assign one or more of the questions pertaining to the subject taught by you to every member of your class, making the assignments in such a way that some reports will be made at every recitation during the week. The work will be done to best advantage if the reports are made in writing, and if the students bring their copies of The Independent to each recitation.

ENGLISH: LITERATURE, COMPOSITION AND WORD STUDY

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. LITERATURE.

Her Gift. By Helen Emery Smith.

1. Show in what way the thought of the poem is somewhat like the thought of "Silas Marner."
2. Point out different ways by which the poem has been made graceful and charming.

The New Books.

1. The following expressions are used in various book reviews. Give the meaning of every expression. "The same thesis;" "epic;" "contemporary writers;" "Romance literatures;" "stilted verse;" "anthology;" "sectional poet;" "conventional verse;" "genuine pathos;" "homely tenderness;" "psychological studies;" "buoyancy and fervor;" "calculated crudities;" "poignant;" "dramatic monologs."
2. Use each of the above expressions in sentences concerning the books you have studied in school.

Canada's Half Million. By Dorothy McIlwraith.

1. Show in what ways the content and the spirit of this article are a realization of what Burke said in his speech on "Conciliation."
2. Discuss the economic effect of the following: (a) "More men means more destitute families," etc. (b) "More men means more vacant positions at home," etc. (c) "More men means more returned soldiers," etc. (d) "More men means more socks, tooth-brushes," etc. (e) "More men means more taxes," etc.
3. From the writer's point of view is the gain to Canada greater than the loss?

SECTION II. WORD STUDY.

Independent Opinions.

1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words: wrested; lamentable; resentment; annexation; restive; referendum; indemnity; involved; political identity; espoused.

SECTION III. GRAMMAR.

Of the True America Breed.

1. Give the syntax of every subordinate clause; every phrase, and every proper noun in the article.

SECTION IV. COMPOSITION.

Americans and German-Americans. By George A. Plimpton and Kuno Francke.

1. Write a paragraph on "The American Spirit," basing the work on these two articles.

The Governor and the Mob. By Thomas Randolph.

1. Write an exposition based on the sentence: "Reverence for law and order marks the one difference between savage and civilized communities."
2. Write a paragraph on "Heroism in Public Life."
3. By what means has this article been made effective?
4. Write a comparison between some of the events mentioned in this article and some of the events in "A Tale of Two Cities."

Wages vs. Crops. By Bolton Hall.

1. Show by what means this article has been made clear.
2. Write a paragraph on "What Can Be Done With a Door-yard."

Atoms for Defense. By L. H. Baekeland.

1. Show in what ways this article illustrates the principles of writing technical articles for general reading.

A Sculptor of Democracy. By Milton Bronner.

1. What is the effect of direct quotation in this article?
2. Make a plan of the article. Point out the effectiveness of the plan.

What It Costs to Live. By William B. Wilson.

1. Show how this statistical article has been made interesting, clear and emphatic.
2. Write a short statistical article concerning your school.

Editorial Articles and the Story of the Week.

1. Which editorial article do you consider best written? Give your reasons in full.
2. Write a paragraph of detail on "The German Treaty Proposals."
3. Write a short narrative paragraph on the recent troubles in Cuba.
4. Write a full expression of your own opinion on "Neutral Protests."
5. Write an explanation of the importance of the sinking of the "Law."
6. Write an exposition on the topic: "Many steps are being taken for national defense."
7. Write an exposition on "Important National Measures not Connected with the War."
8. Write a short explanation concerning the present relations of the United States and Mexico.
9. Write a short newspaper item concerning the advance of Woman Suffrage.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL, JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. Race Elements in the American Population—"Americans and German-Americans."

1. What was the nationality of the original settlers of the region in which you live? What was the nationality of the ancestors of the members of your class? How far do these justify the first paragraph of Mr. Plimpton's article?
2. Write a brief narrative describing (a) the European conditions under which your ancestors lived. (b) the reasons why they migrated to America.
3. Give the facts which prove each of the following statements: (a) "A large number of our German population came to this country to escape the very institutions for which Germany now predominantly stands," etc. (b) ". . . the major part of our German population is not of recent immigration," etc.

II. Cuba and the United States—"Civil War in Cuba."

1. Discuss: (a) "The condition of internal anarchy which brought on the Spanish-American War." (b) United States intervention in Cuban affairs.
2. Investigate the conditions in Cuba which led to revolutions previous to 1898. Compare these conditions with those existing at present.
3. What is the "Platt Amendment?"
4. It is frequently said that if the United States intervenes in Cuba again, intervention will lead to annexation. What do you think?

III. Germany and the United States—"The Question of the German Snips." "German Treaty Proposals," "Article XXIII."

1. In general, who has the right to make treaties in the United States? Describe the method by which such treaties are usually negotiated.
2. How do you account for the three dates, 1785, 1799, 1828, mentioned in connection with the treaty with Prussia.
3. "In fact the United States refused to sign the Declaration of Paris," etc. What was this declaration? The Declaration of London?
4. What action, if any, should the United States take in reference to the subject under discussion?

IV. Causes and Results of the Great War—"Independent Opinions."

1. Look up the history of Alsace-Lorraine as Professor Petersen suggests. Is he correct in his conclusion "that France's desire to get it back is merely greed for power?"
2. Look up the history of Schleswig-Holstein. If "the Schleswig-Holstein question is insoluble from a legal and historical point of view," is there any possible solution for the question?
3. Note the questions in the letter of T. R. Robinson. Have the editors answered his questions to your satisfaction?

V. Rising Prices and the Standard of Living—"Wages vs. Crops," "What It Costs to Live."

1. In the books on economics, the distinction is frequently made between "nominal wages" and "real wages." In the light of the above articles explain the difference between the two.
2. What remedy for the present scarcity of food does Bolton Hall suggest? Compare this remedy with the one indicated in your text book under the discussion of the "Law of Diminishing Returns."
3. "Not only food but all wealth comes from the land by labor," etc. Do you agree with this statement?
4. On the basis of the facts presented in Secretary Wilson's article, discuss one or more of the following: (a) the family budget of an average workingman's family; (b) the food consumption of a normal family; (c) income and expenditure in various types of families; (d) food prices and their relation to standards of living.
5. Check up Secretary Wilson's conclusions as far as you can by studying the conditions which exist in your own family.

VI. The World's Industrial Development—"Atoms For Defense."

1. The world's industrial progress has frequently been described under the following titles (a) the pastoral stage, (b) the agricultural stage, (c) the age of iron, (d) the age of steel, (e) the age of electricity. Explain these titles.
2. This article seems to imply that the coming age may properly be called "the age of chemistry." Give the facts which justify this statement.
3. Investigate one or more of the industries referred to in the article. Some other chemical industry with which you are familiar.
4. Explain the significance of the title of the article. Compare the program of mobilization described in the last paragraphs with the ideal program outlined on pages 304-305 of last week's Independent.



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The Independent
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
HARPER'S WEEKLY
A Journal of Civilization

THE COLOMBIAN TREATY

THE INDEPENDENT has always favored a liberal treatment of Colombia. In 1911 we published a complete and first hand study of the issue between the two countries. This was accompanied by eminent Republican, Democratic and non-partizan expressions of opinion in favor of a new treaty and a payment of $25,000,000 to Colombia for her loss of Panama.

After the Panama revolution and the subsequent agreement with Panama for the building of the Canal, Colombia repeatedly made attempts to get the issue before The Hague. She said she would waive all claims as to the restoration of Panama, but she thought she was entitled to damages, and was willing to refer the question to arbitration both as to the fact and if proven, as to the amount. The Roosevelt administration, however, declined the proposal and refused to discuss the matter further.

When Mr. Taft became President he said he would favor giving Colombia $25,000,000 if she would sign a quit claim deed for any further damages. But it was not until the Wilson administration that a treaty was actually negotiated to this end.

The treaty has now been signed by the ministers of the United States and Colombia. It was ratified by the Colombian Congress, June 9, 1914. It is expected to come up shortly before our Senate for ratification.

Without raising the moral or legal questions involved in our taking the Isthmus—concerning which the American people will doubtless always differ—it is a fact that Colombia was a heavy loser thereby and the United States a considerable gainer.

It would be therefore a splendid act of generosity and a fine example of far-sighted statesmanship to recognize Colombia's loss and our gain by such a payment as is provided for in the pending treaty. We can afford to be generous. We would be wise to be more than just. The friendship and gratitude of Colombia would be worth much to the United States—especially in the event of hostile designs upon the Canal by any foreign power. The harbors of Colombia are nearer to the Canal Zone than even our nearest possession, the former Danish West Indies. Such an act of overflowing friendliness to Colombia could not but have a valuable effect upon Spanish-American sentiment toward us, now by no means so friendly as could be desired.

It has been proposed that instead of paying Colombia $25,000,000 in gold, we should arrange to provide the same amount in harbor improvements, sanitation, and other public works, undertaken directly by the United States Government thru the expert services of its army engineers. If Colombia would accept such an arrangement, the profit to that country would almost surely be greater than would spring from a lump payment in cash.

THE QUESTION OF THE GERMAN SHIPS

THE possibility that Germany and the United States will soon be at war has raised the question of our right to seize the German merchant vessels now in our ports. Such seizures have been customary in the present war, and indeed constituted the first acts of hostility. Italy and Portugal seized the German ships in their harbors some time before declaring war with Germany.

But the United States and Germany are bound not merely by the general principles of international law to refrain from such acts, but are specifically prohibited by the treaties which have existed between them from the earliest times. The treaty of 1785 with Prussia signed by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson was in part carried over to the treaty of 1799 signed by John Quincy Adams, and this again to the treaty of 1828 signed by Henry Clay. This was held by the Supreme Court as late as 1908 to be still in force, and when the "William P. Frye" was sunk the German Government, in its note of April 5, 1915, cited the treaty "as a matter of course binding on the German prize court." The American Government, in its reply of April 28, 1915, also affirmed the obligations of the "existing treaty stipulations between the United States and Prussia."

The clause bearing on the point is Article XXIII of the treaty of 1799, reaffirmed in the treaty of 1828, and quoted in full in our Story of the Week. This states that:

> If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance.

Some of the newspapers are now arguing that in case of war a treaty ceases to be binding. Evidently those who would repudiate the provision on this ground have not read the next succeeding article, which says:

> And it is declared that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the next preceding article; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature and nations.

Other treaty stipulations may automatically terminate at the beginning of a war; this goes into effect only at the beginning of a war.

The United States and Germany, or at least Prussia, are then under mutual obligation not to confiscate property or to intern the persons of the other party's nationals of either sex or any occupation for nine months after a declaration of war. This, however, would not prevent us from imprisoning Germans who acted as spies, conspirators or enemies, and it would not prevent us from commandeering their ships or other property for military purposes. In fact, Article XXIII, from which we have quoted, provides for this contingency in its closing clause:

> But if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price.

That is to say, if we needed the ships for our navy our Government could take them over on the same conditions as it could the property of any citizen or neutral. The Government would then be under obligation to pay the owners of the vessels, but as a matter of fact such a claim would be thrown in with all the others to be settled at the end of the war by the defeated party.

It is common to allude to the German merchant vessels in our harbors as "interned." This is not correct. They are rather in a haven of refuge. It is not the American navy but the British that keeps them in. They are free to leave any time—if they dare and if they have not smashed up their engines.

A FLAW IN THE PARALLEL

LINCOLN DAY was remembered in England this year as well as in the United States. The English press, which when Lincoln was alive called him all kinds of scurrilous names, is now much given to citing his example and quoting his words in support of the policy of the British Government. Lloyd George is frequently compared to Lincoln and the Premier himself has hinted at such a similarity.

We are glad to see that the English take a fairer view of Lincoln's character than they did when he was first elected President, and we believe that they are in large measure justified in comparing their war against Prussianism with our war against slavery. The comparison of their great war Premier with our great war President is also an apt one and a compliment to both men. Lloyd George, like Lincoln, is a man of humble birth, called because of his unique ability to lead the nation in its hour of peril. He, like Lincoln, is a representative of the people, thinking with them and laboring for their advancement. Like Lincoln, he is endowed with a common sense amounting to genius, and with a homely eloquence that carries conviction. Lloyd George quotes Lincoln in support of his refusal of foreign intervention, and this may be justified, altho there is a difference between the intervention of a friendly power in an international war and of a hostile power in a civil war.

But the closer the parallel is drawn the more conspicuous appears one point of difference. Lincoln was always ready to confer with his enemies with a view to peace. Lloyd George persistently refuses such a conference, even when offered by his enemies.

In 1864 the President gave a letter to one of the leading pacifists, F. P. Blair, to go thru the lines for the purpose of arranging a peace conference, and declared his willingness at any time to receive agents of the Confederacy informally with a view to bringing about an agreement. When Alexander Stephens, the Confederate Vice-President, with two other members of that government, appeared at the front, Lincoln went in person with Secretary Seward and on a steamer in Hampton Roads held a friendly discussion in which Lincoln urged Stephens to get the southern states to abolish slavery as the first step toward reconciliation. One of the Confederate commissioners tried to convince Lincoln that the Confederacy should be regarded as a foreign power, not as rebellious states, and supported his plea with a long historic argument on the precedent established by Charles I in recognition of subjects in arms against his authority. This argument Lincoln met as usual with a nonchalant but pertinent answer:

> I do not profess to be posted in history. On all such matters I will turn you over to Seward. All I distinctly recollect about the case of Charles was that he lost his head.

The Hampton Roads conference came to nought, for the Southerners were not yet ready to give up their cherished institution. But Lincoln, by condescending to meet with his foes, lost nothing, not even his hopes of abolishing slavery peaceably. It was by that time evident that the North was bound to win in the long run, but on the very day after his return from the conference he proposed a plan of offering $400,000,000 to the southern states as compensation for the loss of their slaves. He calculated that continuing the war for two hundred days longer would cost the North this amount, and he was greatly disappointed when his plan failed to receive support from his Cabinet.

That was Lincoln's way. Now if Lloyd George is willing to give some pacifist like Bertrand Russell or E. D. Morel a personal pass to Berlin and if he will consent to go to The Hague to talk over terms of peace informally with Chancellor von Bethmann-Holweg, then we will acknowledge that he has a right to be placed on a par with our Lincoln.

THE COUNT AND THE PROFESSOR

"MEMBERS of faculty split over the Tolstoy discussion" is the startling headline in the *New York Times*. This is, as Mark Twain said about the report of his death, a great exaggeration. No members of the Columbia faculty have split any farther than the ordinary opening of the jaws and not many of them have gone so far as that. The facts of the matter are simply these: The International Club, a cosmopolitan association of students meeting in one of the university halls, invited Count Ilya Tolstoy to address them, but Professor Prince, head of the Slavonic department, interposed a veto on the ground that Tolstoy's opinions were calculated to weaken the spirit of patriotism. The Count countered by retorting that the Professor talked Russian badly. We are not able to substantiate or to disprove either allegation. We have never heard Professor Prince speak Russian, and should not know, if we did,



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

HOPE FOR THE BEST, PREPARE FOR THE WORST

whether he spoke it well or badly. We have heard Count Tolstoy speak English, and found him innocuous and dull.

The lecture he was to give at Columbia on the life and works of his father has been given without objection at Petrograd and Princeton, both of which places are supposed to be stricter than Columbia. Obviously this is not a case of restriction of academic freedom. On the contrary, a Columbia professor has too much freedom when he can without consultation or authorization debar from the campus anybody he does not like. This is the *liberum veto* that brought about the downfall of Poland by enabling any noble to annul any legislation. We do not believe that university halls should be opened to everybody who comes along and wants to talk, but the question of who should be allowed the privilege is a matter requiring discretion, and not every professor is discreet. Such a rule is bound to work badly, for it puts it in the power of any professor to embarrass the university by presenting it in a light that quite belies the spirit of the institution.

INTERN THIS ENEMY

IF we enter the Great War, we should learn by the experience of others. The nations of Europe have found that drink and efficiency in war are not compatible terms. So they have abolished—or greatly restricted—the drink.

We should follow their example without a moment's delay. There is a simple way to do it. Let Congress raise the tariff and internal revenue tax rates on liquor to a prohibitive hight.

If we are to fight, we must omit no word or deed to make our fighting effective. Drink does nothing to make men good fighters, or good workers, or good citizens.

The liquor traffic ought to be interned for the duration of the war.

And afterward? Wait and see.

TEMPERANCE DRINKS

ONE of the most encouraging signs of progress in temperance is that some of the leading breweries are putting out brands of non-alcoholic beer and advertising them lavishly. Whether they will become popular or not remains in question, for it depends upon whether people drink beer for any other reason than the alcohol it contains. Leaving out the alcohol, beer becomes a cheap, harmless, refreshing, slightly nutritious, and to some tastes, palatable beverage. That it is quite possible to prepare and preserve such non-alcoholic beer has been demonstrated in other countries as well as in the United States. The British Government is encouraging the sale of a new brand of it, tho without much success, it seems, for the old topers do not take to the "Lloyd-George beer." In Canada, owing to the extension of prohibition territory, the brewers are putting out various temperance beers that are with few exceptions sufficiently free of alcohol. The Canadian Government has established 3.5 per cent by volume of proof spirit as the highest limit for temperance beer, but some of the provinces make 2.5 per cent the maximum. Of 129 samples of temperance beer analyzed by the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa, 114 were within the 3.5 limit and 84 below the 2.5 limit. Only one sample was found to contain over 5.5 per cent, which is the lowest limit for lager beer.

Most of the samples of unfermented grape juice analyzed contained no alcohol or merely traces, and only eight out of 193 ran over the 3 per cent limit. Of 73 samples of sweet cider, 33 contained no alcohol, 21 others less than 2 per cent, and only two contained more than 3 per cent. Of other soft drinks, 150 were analyzed, most of them being found practically free from alcohol, tho three samples of ginger beer ran over the 3.5 per cent limit. On the whole, then, the temperance drinks of Canada are sufficiently true to name. Dr. McGill, the chief analyst of the Canadian Government, regards the 3.5 per cent as a satisfactory maximum for temperance beverages, and believes that most of the oversteppings are accidental. A variation of two-tenths of one per cent from the standard is allowable, because the error of analysis amounts to as much as this, and because it is impossible to regulate fermentation within such narrow limits. Alcohol is often to be found in ripe fruit, preserves and foods, even in yeast bread, and in small quantities its presence is altogether unobjectionable.

The growing popularity of temperance drinks in variety to suit all tastes, is, as we say, encouraging, but too much must not be expected of it. No non-alcoholic beverage, no matter how delectable its flavor, can ever hope to rival the alcoholic beverages in popularity. Beer, whisky, and even the rarest wines, are not drunk for their bouquet, but simply and solely for the alcohol they contain. Any imitation of these drinks, even tho indistinguishable by the taste, would not displace them if it lacked the alcohol. Alcoholic drinks increase thirst; other drinks quench thirst. We have seen on soda water fountains the sign "all you want to drink for five cents." No saloon keeper would dare put up such a notice. Thus we can never expect any temperance beverage to be so largely drunk as the alcoholic beverages have been, nor is it desirable that they should be, no matter how harmless they may be. Excessive drinking of anything is intemperance, and the advantage of the temperance drinks is that, however pleasant they may taste, there is little temptation to intemperance in their use.

OF THE TRUE AMERICAN BREED

THE most American people in America are the folk of the Tennessee mountains. They take their descent direct from the pioneers who settled in that rugged region before the Revolution. Their strain is pure Colonial, with no admixture of blood from the veins of more recent comers to the New World.

Their later history is a minor tragedy of American life. Bitter poverty and illiteracy are their present lot. They are a fine, upstanding, stalwart people; but generations of poverty and ignorance have robbed them of every chance at self-development and growth.

It was in this splendid mountain country that perhaps the most interesting of the many celebrations of Lincoln's Birthday took place last week. Lincoln Memorial University, situated in the land of the mountaineers at Cumberland Gap, celebrated its twentieth anniversary. The late General O. O. Howard, a warm friend of the President, was the founder of the university, and in its creation he had acted on a suggestion of President Lin-

coln's that he hoped some day there might be founded in the mountain country of Tennessee an institution of learning for the especial benefit of the boys and girls of that section.

To Cumberland Gap, whence one looks over the three states of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, and where is located the university, there went in special trains from New York, Washington and Chicago, distinguished visitors from many states, including governors, United States senators and representatives, mayors of great cities, men and women all possest of intense interest in Lincoln, to see with their own eyes and to come into intimate touch with the institution that, bearing the name of Lincoln, is engaged in the education of the youth of the southern hill country.

The celebration lasted three days. The program included a hundred brief addresses from the prominent men who had come to take part in the rededication of this great educational work among the people from whom Lincoln sprang. The central figures of the sessions were Dr. George A. Hubbell who, as president of the university since the death of its founder, has borne the burden and heat of the day, and Dr. John Wesley Hill, the university's newly elected chancellor. It was a splendid tribute to the worth of this American institution working without sound of trumpet among these fine Americans of the pure breed.

The spirit of the university and of those mountain youth who come to it is well exprest in some sentences printed on the program of the celebration:

Do you realize there is a college to which young men and women walk scores of miles, some with their "baggage" tied in a handkerchief, some even hatless, to beg for a chance to earn an education?

Do you know a university where self-help is the moving principle; the great fundamental of all its teaching?

Where character-building and the dissemination of knowledge are side by side in the curriculum?

Are you aware that there is a university, the influence of which is uplifting a whole race of *illiterate Americans?*

That these same Americans are descended from men and women who settled in this country before the Revolution?

Do you know that there are thousands of young men of the same stock as Lincoln, Polk, Johnson, Farragut, Sam Houston, Campbell—living today who will *never know how to read or write* because they have had no chance?

Surely no more admirable work is being done in America for more worthy young Americans.

WHAT SHALL WE CALL THEM?

UNCLE SAM has now to choose a name for the triplets that have come to him. They never have had a real name of their own but have been called for convenience the Danish West Indies. This, however, is merely a title of ownership, and since they are neither Danish, nor West nor Indies, it would be absurd to continue the title. The Danish period of administration covers only a part of their four centuries and a quarter of history, and one might almost as well call them the Spanish, Dutch, British, or Maltese Islands, as the Danish Islands.

To call them the "American West Indies," as some propose, would be worse, for it would confuse them with the three West Indian islands that we now possess and with others that we hope to acquire in the future. The inhabitants of our new West Indies would dislike exceedingly to be brought under the same administration or the same designation as the former American West Indies, Porto Rico, Culebra and Vieques.

The suggestion that they be called the Dewey Islands arises simply from the accidental coincidence of Admiral Dewey's death with our acquisition of the islands. If we had had to change the name of the Philippines we might well have called them the Dewey Islands, but the name has no appropriateness to the islands we obtain from Denmark, for their acquisition was quite independent of the chain of events which brought us the Philippines, Guam and Porto Rico.

Columbus was the first man who had the job of naming them. Nobody, unless it was Adam or Linnæus, has ever been put to more embarrassment for new names than the man who discovered the Caribbean islands. He began by calling them after the saints, but he soon saw that there were not enough saints in the calendar to go around, and not having a set of the Bollandists on board, he feared that he would have to come down to secular names. When on his second voyage he ran into that thick cluster of little islands in the northeast corner of the archipelago he sent out a caravel to count them. The caravel scout soon returned and reported that there were more than fifty of them. Now an ordinary man with no more knowledge of hagiography than Columbus would have been stumped, having to supply more than fifty saints at a time. But Columbus was no ordinary man and he hit upon the only possible solution to the problem. He said, "Let's call them all the Virgin Islands after Saint Ursula and her eleven thousand maiden martyrs." St. Ursula was a British princess who went on a pilgrimage and was slain at Cologne by the Huns—the genuine original Huns. The legend says she took with her ten companions each a thousand maid servants. This is a suspiciously large retinue even for a princess, and the higher critics have suggested that the legend grew out of a typographical error, that there were really only eleven martyrs, or perhaps only two, Ursula and a girl named Undecimilla. But these questions did not bother Columbus and he died happy thinking that he had got names enough to go around the Caribbean Sea no matter how many islands there turned out to be.

Now the Virgin Islands would be a pretty and appropriate name for the islands we get from Denmark, but unfortunately the name includes not only St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, but also the Isla de Vieques and Culebra, which we got from Spain with Porto Rico, and half a dozen British islands.

On the whole we can think of no better name than the Lincoln Islands, since Lincoln just before his assassination started the negotiations with Denmark that have now come to fruition. The natives celebrate Lincoln's birthday now as well as their own Emancipation Day, and they would no doubt be proud to bear the name of one who did so much for their race. Altho Lincoln is not a saint in the ecclesiastical sense, he has virtually been canonized in the calendar of American patriotism.

If for any reason Lincoln is not thought a good name, we would suggest Seward, who visited the islands and carried on the negotiations after Lincoln's death with great persistence tho without success. The Seward Islands would have the advantage of riming with the Leeward Islands—if we use the salt sea pronunciation. The name Leeward Islands is now applied to the Virgin Islands belonging to Great Britain, and to call the two groups, the Seward and the Leeward Islands, would at once connect them and distinguish them.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

German Treaty Proposals

The most important legal point in our controversy with Germany is our old treaty with Prussia, for it is the chief documentary support to our claim for free passage for our ships on all seas. As we explained last week, the treaty negotiated in 1785 by Franklin, Jefferson and Adams went further in the way of protecting neutral rights than even The Hague conventions. In fact the United States refused to sign the Declaration of Paris in 1856 because it was a step backward, and even the recent Declaration of London did not come up to the stand taken by the United States and Prussia more than a century before. According to these treaties Germany has no right to prevent our ships from going to England, or even to search them if they are duly certificated as not carrying contraband or are under convoy of our warships.

In an editorial of this issue we discuss the bearing of Article XXIII of the Prussian-American treaty on the German ships in our harbors. When Ambassador Gerard was recalled from Berlin the German Government brought strong pressure upon him to induce him to sign a protocol for the elucidation and expansion of Article XXIII, but Mr. Gerard refused on the ground that having been recalled he had no authority to negotiate any treaty.

The aim of the German proposals was to establish that:

> As a general rule German property in the United States and American property in Germany shall not be subject to sequestration or liquidation or other compulsory alienation under other conditions than neutral property.

It provides that patents and contracts shall not be invalidated; that Germans in America and Americans in Germany shall not be interned in concentration camps, but shall be allowed to continue their business even beyond the nine months stated in the existing treaty, and that merchant vessels be treated according to The Hague rules and not forced to depart except under safe conduct.

After diplomatic relations had been severed the German Government tried to reopen negotiations on these questions thru the Swiss Minister at Washington, but President Wilson refused to listen unless Germany would first rescind her war zone order.

Article XXIII

As we explain in our editorial of this week the American treaty with Prussia consists of two parts; one applies when either party is at war with a third party and the other applies when Prussia and the United States are at war with one another. The first state of affairs exists now and we quoted last week Article XII providing for freedom of navigation for neutral vessels. But if we go to war with Germany then the second part of the treaty comes into effect of which the chief section is Article XXIII, so we quote it entire:

ARTICLE XXIII

> If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance; and all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artizans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages or places, and in general all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the enemy, into whose power by the events of war they may happen to fall; but if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price.

The next section, Article XXIV, also deals with the state of war, and gives detailed directions as to the humane treatment of prisoners of war. Since the treatment prescribed is that now universally recognized as proper, tho it has not been always observed in the present war, we need not quote it. It concludes with the remarkable sentence that we quote in our editorial stipulating that Articles XXIII and XXIV shall not be annulled by war or under any other pretense.

THE GREAT WAR

February 12—Parliament asked for $2,750,000,000 more to carry on the war. Wilson refuses to consider German offer to reopen negotiation. Five ships sunk.

February 13—Bernstorff sails for Halifax. Four ships sunk.

February 14—Scandinavian nations protest against German sea warfare. Five ships sunk.

February 15—British capture 2000 Turks at Kut-el-Amara. Germans attack in the Champagne. Six ships sunk.

February 16—England reduces danger zone in North Sea. Seven ships sunk.

February 17—British gain on Ancre Creek. Four ships sunk.

February 18—Germany warns United States that armed American ships are liable to be attacked without warning. Three ships sunk.

The U-Boats

The British expect to have the German submarines under control in six weeks. The Germans expect to have Great Britain practically starved out in six weeks. It remains to be seen which is right, if either, for it is difficult to interpret the meager reports received. From the British reports which we print in our diary of "The Great War" it will be seen that the past week compared with the preceding week shows a great falling off in the number of ships sunk. The highest record of the U-boat war, February 6, was 14 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 44,457, but on February 17 this had dropt to four ships of 7485 tons. From February 1, when the German submarines began their new operations, to February 18 they had sunk, according to British figures, 240,000 tons of shipping, of which 180,000 was British, an average of about 10,000 tons a day.

German reports reach this country but rarely now, but when they do they are considerably larger than the British. For instance, on the 12th the Germans claimed to have sunk seven steamers and three sailing vessels with a tonnage of 22,000, while the British admit the loss of only five vessels of 8361 tons altogether. But the two



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DIPLOMATS WITH DOUBLE DUTIES

The Swiss Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Paul Ritter, is now in charge of Germany's diplomatic interests here. And in Berlin United States affairs are taken care of by Senor de Bernabe, the Ambassador to Germany from Spain

statements may not be so contradictory as they appear, for the vessels lost are not always reported on the day they are sunk.

The Germans calculated that if they could sink 33,000 tons a day they would win. But they did not come up to this mark except on February 6 and 7, so on this estimation their U-boat campaign is so far a failure. The crucial question is whether they have yet put forward their maximum effort. An English paper suggests that they are holding off until Bernstorff is safely thru the British lines. Others suggest that the Germans are waiting until their land campaign begins in the spring. It is also possible that the fewness of their victims is due to the scarcity of shipping in the war zone. During the past week most of the ships sunk were British, whereas in the first days of February neutrals figured largely in the list. This would indicate that neutral shipping was not venturing out much, and we know that such was the case in America. This would for the time being have the same effect as sinking them in achieving the German purpose of cutting off food supplies from England.

The chief factor in the problem is unknown, that is how many German submarines the British have sunk or caught in their big steel nets. The British admiralty has from the first pursued a policy of silence on this point, probably thinking that it would have a more depressing effect upon the German mind to send out submarine after submarine and never hear from them, than if their fate was known. Doubtless many of them have been lost at sea thru some accident without the knowledge of either party. It is rumored, however, that the British have captured or sunk more than a hundred submarines. The German navy yards are supposed to be turning out submarines at the rate of one a week or faster. Prince von Bülow recently said that the German and Austrian submarines numbered 220. On the other hand a French naval officer, Admiral Degouy, estimates that they have 150. How many of these have been engaged in the German war zone during February and how many have been lost are questions upon which the public is in absolute ignorance.



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IN THE MINES OF BELGIUM

Women and girls, under German direction, are taking the places of many of the Belgian men deported to work in Germany. In the mines particularly work is being pushed to capacity

We are not much better informed as to the extent of the injury done to British shipping. Admiral Lord Beresford stated to Parliament that "we have lost since the beginning of the war four million tons of shipping. Three million tons which have been lost have been more or less adequately filled." But the *Glasgow Herald* states that shipbuilding in the United Kingdom amounted to 650,000 tons in 1915 and 582,000 tons in 1916. The total tonnage of English shipping is twelve or fifteen million.

The Sinking of the "Law" An American four-masted schooner, the "Lyman W. Law," was overhauled by a submarine in the Mediterranean on February 12 and set fire by a bomb. The crew of nine went off in two boats and landed safely at Cagliari, Sardinia. The schooner was chartered by an Italian firm in New York and was carrying a cargo of box shooks for making lemon crates. She had left Stockton Springs, Maine, on January 9 for Palermo. The cargo was valued at $31,200 and insured.

The "Law" case is of more importance than would appear from the comparatively slight loss for it may be the "overt act" on which President Wilson threatened strong measures. It is a debatable question how far our responsibility holds for Americans who embark upon a belligerent vessel carrying munitions or other contraband, but the "Lyman W. Law" was American-built and manned by Yankee sailors, with the exception of a negro cook from Jamaica. The cargo of their lumber, tho billed to a belligerent port, could not in any sense be called contraband. On the other hand the President's threat was addressed to Germany and the submarine, tho flying no flag, is said to have been Austrian. There has been little complaint hitherto about Austrian methods of warfare, and in this case the crew appear to have been given opportunity to escape. The schooner seems to have been attacked near tho not in the free lane prescribed by the German-Austrian note for ships bound for Greece, but this would not matter much since the United States does not recognize the legality of the danger zones designated.



SNOWBOUND: A MODERN VERSION

Ten inches of snow and the strongest west wind in several years combined to make trouble recently for sixty miles of railroad in Wyoming. Each passenger train had to be convoyed by a rotary plow to dig out the track, sometimes accomplished after an hour's delay—in one case a four-day job. The rotary in this photograph looks dead, but it is scattering the snow 200 feet to windward

Neutral Protests Norway, Sweden and Denmark, acting together in accordance with their agreement at the beginning of the war, have despatched a joint note to Germany protesting against the proposed submarine warfare as contrary to international law and an infringement of the rights of neutral commerce. The note points out that a belligerent has no right to prohibit peaceful navigation in zones distant from the enemy's coast, or to sink a neutral ship unless it offers resistance or tries to escape. The Scandinavian countries reserve freedom of action in case of loss of life or property.

The Chinese Republic has gone far-

ther than any of the other neutrals in following the example of the United States, and has likewise threatened to break off diplomatic relations. The Chinese note reads in part as follows:

China, therefore, protests energetically to Germany against the measures proclaimed on February 1 and sincerely hopes that the rights of neutral states will be respected and that the said measures will not be carried out. If contrary to expectation this protest is ineffective China will be constrained, to its profound regret, to sever diplomatic relations. It is unnecessary to add that China's action is dictated by a desire for further peace and the maintenance of international law.

The Swiss Government complains that nearly all the ports thru which Switzerland can receive food and raw materials are covered by the blockade proclaimed by Germany. The note continues:

The maritime blockade by the Government of the German Empire follows a series of measures taken during the war by both parties of belligerents in opposition to the law of nations and international agreement, by which our liberty of action in economic matters is already restricted and against which we have vainly raised our voice. In such circumstances this blockade is all the more pressing and more weighty with consequences.

In compliance or at least in accordance with the protest of Holland the British Admiralty has curtailed the "dangerous area" which it defined on January 25. (See map on page 253 of our issue of February 12.) The long triangle stretching from the Danish coast clear across the North Sea to the English coast has been cut off so as to leave a free lane between the British and the German war-zones thru which ships may pass southward to Holland. The British blockade in front of the German coast remains, but the coasts of Holland and Denmark are left open.

Congress and the Crisis

Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, has introduced a resolution to prohibit the arming of American merchant vessels. La Follette is perhaps the most outspoken of a small group of extreme pacifists in the Senate who hope by this means to avoid war with Germany. Other Senators insist that since Germany has not promised to spare unarmed merchant ships their only chance for safety is to arm. Several brief and informal but very bitter debates on the international crisis have occurred in the House of Representatives. Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, has borne the brunt of the battle on behalf of the war party, while Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, and the Republican floor leader, Mr. Mann, of Illinois, have been the most active champions of the pacifists. On one occasion the dispute waxed so fierce that the House voted to strike from the record charges leveled by Representative Bailey, of Pennsylvania, against Representative Gardner.

The so-called neutrality laws which the Senate now has under discussion have encountered sharp criticism by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, on the ground that the stringent prohibitions against the revelation of military secrets would prevent any public discussion of national unpreparedness. Other Senators pointed out that the provisions against espionage were so sweeping as to endanger the liberty of innocent people who might unwittingly enter a prohibited area. An executive order, which has already been approved by President Wilson, gives the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone authority to exclude or expel any person whose presence is considered dangerous to the safety of the Canal.



Rogers in New York Herald

THE NEW RECRUIT

On February 13, the "Frederik VIII" left Hoboken with Count Johann von Bernstorff and his suite. A large and friendly crowd thronged the water front to bid the ex-ambassador good speed. Some two hundred German consuls and diplomatic attachés sailed by the same ship.

The "peace leak" investigation of the advance information alleged to have been secured by certain financiers of President Wilson's peace overtures has dragged on for several weeks without any very significant result, altho it appears established that the gossip of official Washington managed to reach the ears of certain speculators. But the public interest in the investigation has rapidly waned in the presence of the new submarine crisis. Those who take an interest in the uncovering of "conspiracies" have a new peace leak to occupy their attention. Dr. George Barthelme, a correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, desired to send to his paper a message conveying the wish of the United States to avoid war. Dr. George Kirchway, former dean of the Columbia Law School, interested himself in the matter and secured for Dr. Barthelme an interview with Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Secretary Daniels, who has general charge of the censorship of wireless messages, passed the dispatch and permitted its transmission to Germany. Before the message was sent several passages were eliminated, but one that remained assured the German people "from high sources, whose identity cannot be disclosed" that the President's recent message to Congress did not mean that the American government desired war with Germany. Mr. William Jennings Bryan knew of the dispatch and helped secure for it the consideration of Secretary Daniels.



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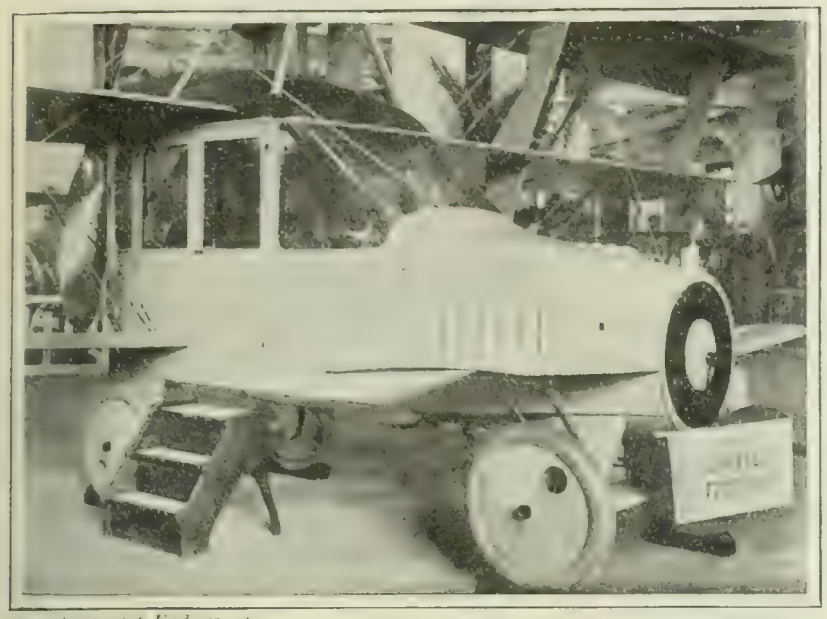
MEXICO'S NEW AMBASSADOR

Ignacio Binollas, who was one of Carranza's representatives on the Mexican-American joint commission, is to present his credentials at Washington next week as United States Ambassador from Mexico. When he is officially received by our Government the formalities of restored relationship between Mexico and the United States will be complete, since our Ambassador, Henry P. Fletcher, has already been sent to Mexico and our troops have been withdrawn

Carranza Asks Embargo

Many Americans have suggested a league of the neutral nations, but few imagined that the initiative would come from a nation so remote from the European conflict and of so little weight in international politics as the republic of Mexico. On February 12, a note from the de facto government of Mexico to the United States and to all other neutrals was made public. This note deplored the misery and bloodshed which the Great War had caused and suggested that the neutral nations make a joint proposal to the belligerent powers to end the conflict either by direct negotiation or by accepting the friendly mediation of the neutrals. The note proceeds to suggest that if within a reasonable time peace cannot be established by this means the neutral countries should refuse to the belligerents all merchandise useful for war, and even stop traffic with these nations altogether until the end of the war is achieved.

This astonishing diplomatic paper is regarded as the product of German influence. If the neutrals agree to the proposed embargo, only the Entente Allies will greatly suffer since the Central Powers are in any case cut off from the ordinary traffic of the world by the British blockade. If Mexico alone should declare an embargo against all belligerents it would at least cut off that part of the oil supply of the Allies which is now imported from the Tampico oil fields. Great Britain could not interfere to protect the Mexican oil trade without running counter to the



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IN THE AIR

Two new ideas exhibited at the recent Aero Show in New York, the first of its kind ever held in this country. The limousine with wings is a Curtiss machine, of probable tho hardly proved practicability. At any rate it was one of the most popular features of the show—particularly from the feminine viewpoint. The crowd that hung around the Davis non-recoil gun was rather more masculine, exceedingly interested in the possibilities of a gun that will fire both ways at once. Instead of being closed at the breach end the Davis gun is left open and a charge of fine lead shot fired from this end, with a momentum equal to that of the projectile fired from the forward end. The chief advantage of this means of taking up the recoil is a reduction in the weight of the gun and an increased accuracy of firing

principles of the Monroe Doctrine, and risking the displeasure of the United States. But it is doubtful if the Mexican government will persist in its embargo plan unless the United States will lend it moral support.

Secretary of War Baker announces that orders have been sent to General Funston to send all the remaining national guard units from the Mexican border to their home states for immediate muster out of the national service. By the end of March it is expected that no militia will remain in active service. It is somewhat remarkable that the withdrawal should be now ordered since disturbances on the border have recently increased rather than diminished. Villista rebels occupy the parts of Northern Mexico recently policed by American soldiers, and there have been a few minor skirmishes between isolated insurgent bands and the Americans. On February 13 a band of armed Mexicans crost the border, raided a ranch, killed three Mormon cowboys and took prisoners for ransom. General Salazar is thought to be behind the raid and to plan new invasions of American soil. José Murguia, a general attached to the de facto government, is in pursuit of Salazar.

The American Government seems confident in the ability of First Chief Carranza to cope with his present difficulties. The de facto government of Mexico has appointed as ambassador to the United States Ignacio Bonillas, one of Carranza's representatives on the Mexican-American Joint Commisison, and Mr. Fletcher, the American ambassador to Mexico is proceeding to his post of office. This exchange of ambassadors means the resumption of normal diplomatic relations between the two countries. As a consequence of the American embargo upon arms the Mexican government has been driven to foreign markets to secure the munitions of war essential to the campaign against Villa and his partizans. A Mexican commission has just completed an agreement for the purchase of arms in Japan. It is said that the Mexicans also attempted to buy ships but that the Japanese would not sell.

Eleventh Hour Preparedness

On February 13, a naval appropriation bill authorizing the expenditure of more than $368,000,000 passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 354 to 22. Most of the little navy minority were Democrats and among them was the majority leader of the House, Mr. Kitchin of North Carolina. This naval budget, the largest in the history of the country, is the second installment of the three-year building program which Congress authorized last year. The bill provides for the purchase of airship patents, for the development of aviation stations, for the improvement of navy yards and for the construction of warships of various types. In time of war the Government is empowered to commandeer private shipyards and munitions plants. The sub-committee of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee has decided to add to the House bill many new appropriations, including a lump sum of $150,000,000 to expedite construction and to meet any emergency which might arise before Congress could again meet to vote the necessary funds.



Press Illustrating

IN CHARGE OF AIR DEFENSE

The recently appointed head of the United States Aviation Corps is Lt. Col. George O. Squier, previously United States military attaché at London. Lt. Col. Squier has been captain of the army signal corps and was in command of the cableship "Burnside" during the laying of the Philippine cable-telegraph system in 1900

Army questions are interesting Congress and the President as well as naval preparedness; but with this difference, that there is no large group in either branch of Congress opposed to a large building program for the navy, whereas there is the greatest diversity of opinion as regards the army. The Army General Staff has laid before the War Department a plan for universal military service more drastic even than the Chamberlain bill in that it requires a full year of military training instead of six months only. President Wilson is giving the plan his fullest consideration, but whether he will decide to indorse the principle of universal service or not is still an open question. Even should the President approve, Congress would probably be disinclined to make such a revolutionary change in the military system of the country except in time of actual war.

The National Defense Council has selected chairmen for seven special committees: Medicine, Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of Chicago; Labor, Samuel Gompers; Transportation, Daniel Willard, of Baltimore; Science and Research, Dr. Hollis Godfrey, of Philadelphia; Raw Materials, Bernard Baruch, of New York; Munitions, Howard E. Coffin, of Detroit; Supplies, Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago. These are the men who will be the agents of the nation if it becomes necessary to mobilize American industries and resources. The executive committee of the American Railway Association has organized a



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WHEN A SUBMARINE SUNK THE "IVERNIA"

A remarkable photograph: the survivors of the British Transport "Ivernia" which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean. Most of the men crowded together on the life rafts until they were picked up by a passing trawler

special committee on national defense which will coöperate with the National Defense Council in securing the assistance of every railroad in the country in the event of a national crisis.

The Federal Reserve Board is planning to conserve the financial resources of the nation in instant readiness for any sudden strain upon them which may come as a result of international complications. There are at present on deposit with Federal Reserve agents some three hundred million dollars in cash and a reserve of twice that sum is available in Washington. As a precautionary measure the Federal Reserve Board has requested the engraving of a large additional sum of reserve notes which will be ready for use in case the need should arise. The Government is reassuring depositors of foreign birth that it will not confiscate their bank accounts in time of war.

Civil War in Cuba The close election in the Cuban republic threatens to thrust the island back into that unhappy condition of internal anarchy which brought on the Spanish-American War and which, in later times, has more than once compelled the United States to intervene in Cuban affairs. President Menocal, leader of the Conservative party, is candidate for reëlection and believes that he was lawfully chosen in the presidential election of last November. But Dr. Alfredo Zayas, the Liberal candidate, is equally certain that he was then elected president. In order to settle the question a special election was ordered in the Provinces of Santa Clara and Oriente and set for the 14th of February. The Liberals, however, did not trust the government to conduct the special election honestly, in view of the fact that the existing administration had enough at stake to tempt it to use corrupt methods. Ex-president Gomez, a Liberal leader, demanded that officials in charge of the election be removed and more impartial men be substituted. President Menocal denied that the government intended to exercise any undue influence over the election and refused to alter the existing arrangements.

The election was not suffered to pass off quietly. On the eve of the voting four lieutenants of the Cuban army were arrested on the charge of a conspiracy to kidnap President Menocal. The arrests were followed by local outbreaks and rioting in various parts of the republic, and the government issued a decree calling for volunteers to crush the rebellion. But not all of the regular Cuban army were loyal to the government; in many places army officers as well as civilian officials went over to the side of the insurrection. The greater part of the province of Santiago broke away from the government, and in several provinces Liberal politicians became guerrilla leaders and took command of insurgent bands. Orestes Ferrara, the Liberal Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, demanded that President Menocal resign, but this he indignantly refused to do.

The United States Government has no intention of remaining neutral during the revolution. The so-called "Platt amendment" gives this nation wide powers of intervention to restore order and to protect life and property. The sympathies of Washington are wholly with the existing Cuban government; partly because President Wilson believes that the United States should encourage Latin American republics to abandon their evil tradition of settling their political conflicts on the battlefield instead of at the polls, and partly because a revolution so near our shores would demand the attention of our army and navy at a time when international affairs of far graver import need all our watchfulness. It is even rumored, whether justly or not, that Germans and German sympathizers are aiding the rebellion in order to distract our attention from the submarine campaign.

Secretary of State Lansing has sent an urgent and eloquent appeal to the Cuban people to solve their political problems in a peaceable and constitutional manner, reminding them that the United States has faced and solved similar difficulties in the course of our own history. The American government is giving the Cuban government material as well as moral support and is supplying the republic with arms and ammunition.

Senate Passes Postal Bill On February 16 the much contested post-office appropriation bill passed the United States Senate. The measure carries over $330,000,000. It has already been approved by the House of Representatives, but there will be a conference on the changes introduced into the bill while it was before the Senate.

The most contested provision bars from the mails all letters, postal cards, circulars, newspapers and publications of every kind advertising intoxicating drinks if sent to any address within a state or territory in which it is unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such drinks. The penalty for disregarding this prohibition may be a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars and imprisonment not to exceed one year; the penalty originally provided was even more severe, but it was modified by common consent. An important effect of the bill will doubtless be to induce all newspapers and magazines of national scope to refuse liquor advertisements in order not to lose their circulation in prohibition states. Another provision prohibits the shipment of intoxicating liquors into any state which does not allow their manufacture or sale.

An attempt to suspend the Senate rules to permit the consideration of amendments increasing the postage rates on newspapers and periodicals and reducing them on local letter mail failed by a vote of 37 to 34. The main arguments emphasized by the opponents of the change were the heavy burdens now endured by publishers in consequence of the advanced cost of print paper and the lack of time remaining for adequate consideration of the question during the present session. Another proposed change which met defeat was Postmaster General Burleson's plan to abolish or reduce the pneumatic tube service in the large cities. This was negatived by 45 votes to 25, the vote not following party lines.

Fixing the Price of Paper The principal newsprint paper manufacturers have proposed that the Federal Trade Commission shall determine a reasonable price for paper from the 1st of March to the 1st of September of this year. The offer of the paper manufacturers is the outcome of an investigation into the cost of news print paper which the Federal Trade Commission has been conducting for the last eight months. In its public statement the commission asserts that as a result of public hearings and the work of economists, accountants and experts it had ascertained that the paper shortage was in a measure artificial, that prices were excessive and that competition had practically ceased to exist. The facts established by this investigation were turned over to the Department of Justice in order that it might institute prosecutions under the provisions of the anti-trust law. By the present agreement the Federal Trade Commission is requested to determine the increased cost of paper production and the price which a hundred pounds of paper should bear at the mill in view of the expense of production and other relevant considerations. The manufacturers are to carry out existing contracts even if at lower prices than those allowed by the commission, but they will limit each contract purchaser to his necessary requirements only and sell to customers who have not yet concluded contracts only sufficient paper to meet their imperative needs. The manufacturers have also promised to coöperate with the commission to work out some feasible plan for securing relief to the small publishers and enabling them to obtain news print paper at practically the same rate as that enjoyed by the larger publishers.

Ohio Women Win On February 14 the Ohio Senate passed the Reynolds bill giving women the privilege of voting for presidential electors. The measure had already passed the House and is sure to secure the approval of the Governor. Illinois was the pioneer in the granting of woman suffrage by legislative enactment instead of by constitutional amendment. Woman suffrage in this form, of course, does not extend to the state offices which have been created by the state constitution and the franchise for which can only be altered by amending it. A constitutional amendment in Ohio necessitates a referendum of the electorate and the voters of Ohio have twice defeated a woman suffrage amendment at the polls. Of course woman suffragists regard presidential suffrage as an anomalous intermediate stage and continue their agitation for complete equality, but they appreciate the importance of such partial victories as increasing the influence of women in national politics. Counting the presidential suffrage states of Illinois, North Dakota and Ohio, together with the eleven complete suffrage states, we find that women share with men the election of 120 presidential electors out of a total of 531 electors for the whole nation. An amendment to the Porto Rican citizenship bill which may be accepted by Congress would permit women as well as men to vote who are able to read and write either Spanish or English. There is much discussion as to what shall be the qualifications for the suffrage in the Danish West Indies when they pass into the possession of the United States. In Denmark women may vote at all elections, and in the popular referendum which approved the sale of the Danish islands both sexes took part; many Americans hold, therefore, that it would be a step backward to confine the franchise to the men of the islands.



JOHN WESLEY HILL

The newly-elected Chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, which was the scene of one of the most notable of this year's Lincoln's Birthday celebrations



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THAT FLIVVER SUBMARINE

Cartoonists have jeered and conservative manufacturers have scoffed at Henry Ford's plan for a one-man submarine. But "the pill on a pole" seems to be as invulnerable to jokes as "the tin Lizzie," and perhaps it may prove as practicable. At any rate, this sample, tied up for inspection, looks rather neat to a landlubber

Opening the Campaign in France Last year the Germans opened the spring campaign on February 21 by an attack on Verdun. It seems probable that if the weather permits this season's campaign may start about as early, altho where is still in the dark. Indications are pointing to the west rather than the east as the scene of the titanic struggle which is expected to decide the war. The German troops which were employed in the conquest of Rumania are being transported west. The London *Times* military expert estimates that the Germans had 130 divisions on the western front in the fall, and that they have brought from the Balkans some ten divisions. He surmizes that the new German law which gives to the Government the right to mobilize all able-bodied men between 16 and 60 will enable them to raise some twenty fresh divisions. A division contains about 14,000 combatants.

If the Germans take the offensive this year as they have in the past it seems likely that the German Crown Prince will be given another chance to retrieve the reputation he lost at Verdun. He recently renewed his efforts to take the hills on the other side of the Meuse from Verdun, and on February 15 he delivered a sharp attack west of this, on the old Champagne battlefield. In this charge the Germans penetrated four lines of French trenches on a front of a mile and a half, and captured 858 prisoners and twenty machine guns.

The French have not undertaken any offensive so far this year, but the British pound away persistently in the angle between the Somme and the Ancre. Since the beginning of the year they have advanced their line about three-quarters of a mile on the average along a front of nearly six miles, and captured 2000 prisoners. The Germans are giving way gradually in this sector without stubbornly contesting every foot of ground and making repeated counter-attacks to regain it as they did last year. This may be interpreted as a weakening of their power, but British military critics are disposed to suspect that they are merely falling back upon the shorter line of strong entrenchments which they are known to have prepared for such an emergency. The British are confident of their ability to smash these fortifications as they have the old line, and with less expenditure of time and men. In their recent raids on the German trenches the British have brought back more prisoners than they lost men.

AMERICANS AND GERMAN-AMERICANS

THEIR MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS

BY

GEORGE A. PLIMPTON
PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION
TREASURER OF THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

KUNO FRANCKE
CURATOR OF THE GERMANIC MUSEUM AT HARVARD
AUTHOR OF "GERMAN IDEALS OF TO-DAY"

WE in the United States trace our origin to no one nationality. While our original settlers before the Revolutionary War were the English, Spanish, French and Germans, since then every nationality on the face of the earth has contributed more or less to the upbuilding of our country. The greatness of America and the position which it holds in the world today are due to no one of these races, but to the contributions of all. Our country has been rightly called the melting pot of the world. Here all races become Americans.

A war with the mother country of any of our fellow-citizens should make the rest of us exceedingly charitable and liberal towards these fellow citizens in all our dealings. We should take especial care to guard ourselves from taking an attitude of suspicion towards them. We should always act on the assumption, stated in some of our German-American newspapers, "They are now American citizens, and they should be treated as American citizens." Of course, if any overt acts should be committed the offenders will be punished.

My feeling is, however, that in case of a war with Germany we should find that some of the very strongest upholders of our Government would be our German-American citizens, whether naturalized or not. I cannot conceive of any German here wishing to see America worsted. There are many reasons why we should feel confident of the patriotism of our German population.

In the first place, the Germans have come to this country to better their condition, and statistics show that no part of our population have prospered more generally or contributed more to the prosperity of the community. Successful Germans will be found in every class of our population: our bankers, our manufacturers, our farmers, our educators, our musicians, our scientists, our skilled mechanics, and these classes all add to our law-abiding citizens.

Second, a large number of our German population came to this country to escape the very institution for which Germany now predominantly stands before the world—her military system. They do not believe that a nation should be dominated by its military caste—they believe that the army and the navy should be subject to the civil authorities.

Third, while those whose early life was spent in Germany naturally have an affection for the home country—just as Englishmen have for England, Frenchmen for France and the Spaniard for Spain—this affection is not so dominating or so unaffected by reason as to lead the German to stand by Germany, right or wrong, or to approve of unlawful acts which she may commit.

Another thing for us to remember, too, is that the major part of our German population is not of recent immigration, but has been here for at least a full generation, and their German ideas and feelings are honeycombed, so to speak, by American influences.

I feel, therefore, that we have no reason to doubt the loyalty of our German fellow citizens, in any event. I have also confidence in the sanity and tolerance of all Americans. As a people, we must bear in mind, in case of a war, that the war is with the German Government, and not with the German people.

Japan, notwithstanding her stand with the Allies and against Germany, is not only allowing the Germans within her borders to transact their business and go about their work unmolested, but she is treating these Germans with especial courtesy and graciousness, considering that these Germans are her guests. Surely America can be even more just and generous to our fellow citizens of German descent.

New York City

ALMOST never has citizenship involved harder tasks for any group of people than it involves at present for German-Americans. For they are confronted with the task of living up to their oath of allegiance to America in a dispute which makes war between the country of their fathers and the country of their children a threatening, if not unavoidable, catastrophe.

As long as this catastrophe has not actually happened, the most pressing task for German-Americans seems to me to try their utmost to prevent it. They owe it to their oath of allegiance to America to do so. For they more clearly than any other class of American citizens must feel what a nameless calamity such a war would be for the United States. For obvious reasons, the great mass of German-Americans are fervently on the side of Germany in the European war. An alliance between this country and the enemies of Germany would therefore seem to them a crushing blow to their own most cherished feelings; it would make it extremely difficult for them to coöperate in the same friendly spirit as before with the political parties responsible for the alignment of this country on the side of Germany's opponents. Racial embitterment and resentment would poison public life in town, state, and Union. The very foundation of our national existence, freedom from racial rivalry and hatred, would be endangered. Knowing all this, the German-Americans should consider it their first duty to the country of their adoption to preserve it from the fatal effects of tribal strife by helping to stop its source: American participation in the European war.

The oath of allegiance does not absolve a citizen from the duty to criticize what seem to him mistakes in the conduct of our public affairs; on the contrary, it makes such criticism a part of citizenship. It is therefore not only a right but a duty of German-Americans to criticize frankly whatever steps taken or omitted by our Government may seem to them to bring the danger of war nearer. They ought to insist, in private and in public, that the danger of war might have been averted altogether, if our Government had issued a warning to Americans against traveling or taking service on belligerent ships; just as a few years ago it issued a warning against settling in Mexico. They ought to insist that such a warning be issued even now, at the eleventh hour. And they ought to insist that the policies of our Government in the critical months to come be confined to the protection of American vessels on the high seas. In taking this stand they will find themselves at one with large masses of the American people, irrespective of racial affiliations.

The German-Americans, it seems to me, should refrain at the present moment from special protestations of loyalty. Their whole history, from the Revolutionary War until today, has proved their sturdy and undivided citizenship. That in the European conflict their sympathies are ardently with Germany does not encroach upon their citizenship. Loud proclamations of American loyalty would only tend to cast a doubt upon their motives. They must show, and I trust they will show, by their whole conduct that they are guided in the present crisis by the one thought of America's welfare. And they will have conferred the greatest blessing upon our whole nation, if in common with all other patriots not carried away by partizan passion, they succeed in keeping the United States out of a war the fundamental issues of which must be fought out by Europe.

But perhaps it is now too late; perhaps the dread event of war between America and Germany is bound to come. In that case German-Americans will remember that their oath of allegiance to this country knows no reservations.

Gilbertsville, New York



GOVERNOR STANLEY

THE GOVERNOR AND THE MOB

BY THOMAS RANDOLPH

"GIVE us the nigger or we'll hang the judge," was the cry of the mob which thronged the street in front of the New Murray Hotel, at Murray, Kentucky, on the morning of January 10. The mob had just broken up a sitting of the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial District, Commonwealth of Kentucky, because the presiding judge had spirited Lube Martin, an ignorant, penniless and friendless negro out of the county overnight to protect him from their fury. Judge Charles H. Bush had gone to his room in the hotel and the mob had followed him.

"Bring back the nigger," they insisted—for, in the choice lexicon of the "po' white trash," there is no such word as negro. The mob not only filled the street in front of the hostelry, but crowded into the office and patroled the hall upstairs, its spokesmen incessantly repeating the blood-cry, "We'll hang the nigger or we'll hang the judge."

But they didn't hang the judge. That was because Judge Charles H. Bush, after being besieged in his hotel room for two hours, gave the order to "bring back the nigger."

And they didn't hang the negro. That was because Governor A. O. Stanley sent the mob word that he would give them the opportunity "to hang the Governor of the Commonwealth first and then wreak their vengeance on the negro later," and made good the promise.

Thomas Randolph is not the real name of the author, a correspondent of a leading Kentucky paper, for there is still so much mob ugliness in Murray that he found it wise to use a pseudonym in collecting evidence for this article. "I think I talked with half the population of Murray," he says, "and I received exactly the same story everywhere." The story is a graphic contrast between the courage of one man and the cowardice of many. — THE EDITOR.

Lube Martin had committed three offenses which, in the opinion of some of the good citizens of Calloway County, Kentucky, in the heart of the famed "Black Patch" where the Night Riders were wont to make life a terror, could be adequately atoned for only when Lube was swung on a rope from a tree in the courthouse yard and when his body had been made the receptacle for a few hundred bullets, more or less. When Guthrie Diuguid, the town policeman of Murray, had conceived the idea that Lube had been hired to kill him, and had sent Lube word that he would kill him on sight, Lube had made it a point to "dodge" the policeman, and that was his first offense. When Diuguid, who then was an ex-policeman, had met him on the public highway and taken four or five shots at him, Lube, seeing escape by means of further "dodging" impracticable, had killed him, and that was his second offense. And now, on January 9, Lube had committed the third offense, which so infuriated the mob that they were determined to hang the judge if the judge did not deliver Lube into their hands. That offense consisted in Lube's sworn statement that he was unwilling to go to trial while the only witnesses who could swear his life had been threatened and that they saw him shoot in self defense were out of the state, and his consequent petition for a postponement in the date of the trial.

The shooting had occurred in November, and Martin was at once hurried to Hopkinsville for safe keeping.

On the eighth day of January the grand jury of Calloway County was convened in Murray and a thousand or more citizens from out in the Black Patch, so called because of the famous black tobacco it produces, rode into the city to watch the wheels of justice turn round. Martin was promptly indicted and his case was immediately docketed for trial the next day. However, by means of a technicality peculiar to Kentucky State law, Martin's attorney, J. P. Holt, obtained a continuance, for he knew it would never do to try him the next day, for the chances were a thousand to one that any jury from the Black Patch tobacco country would convict his client, and that if such a thing as an acquittal should

happen, Lube Martin would never get away from the courthouse yard alive.

So when in the morning the thousand interested citizens came into Murray to see the wheels of justice grind, they were greeted upon opening of court by the official announcement that the trial of Lube Martin had been postponed to the next term of court since his attorney had obtained a continuance, and that by order of Judge Charles H. Bush the prisoner had been taken to Hopkinsville to be placed in the jail of Christian County.

When announcement of the continuance was made, with the added statement that the negro had been taken out of the county, pandemonium broke loose. Immediately the solid citizens became a mob. They followed the judge to the hotel where he had gone after the court had adjourned. They filled the block, and low murmurings of dissatisfaction were frequently punctuated with angry cries of "Give us the nigger." Loud-mouthed citizens walked back and forth, inciting the crowd to further agitation.

Noses were prest against the plate glass front of the New Murray Hotel, and when the door was opened the cry "Give us the nigger" became louder. Then the crowd entered the office and surged up the stairs.

Judge Bush sent word to the mob several times that he would never order the negro brought back; that he would die first; and every such communication incensed the mob still further, and they shouted that they would hang the judge.

WITNESSES have said the mob members had blood in their eyes and that they had no doubt Judge Bush would have been hanged if he had not ordered the negro back. Anyway, the judge did order the negro back. When he did so he left the hotel and walked a block away to a bank, and the mob followed him into the bank. They watched him an hour or so, to make sure that he had not played them false. Then when they made sure the order had been given for the negro's return, they went back into the country, saying they would return the next morning when the negro was due. And it was at 8 o'clock that night that an anonymous law-abiding citizen (who was afraid to telephone from Murray) telephoned from Paris, Tennessee, to Governor Stanley, at the Seelbach Hotel in Louisville, telling him he believed the negro would be lynched the next morning, for he was being brought back from Hopkinsville. After a conference with several State officials who were in his room at the time, a course of procedure to save the State of Kentucky from the degradation of another lynching was agreed on.

Governor Stanley immediately called up the New Murray Hotel and asked to speak to Judge Bush. Whoever it was that answered replied that he was Judge Bush, and said, "Yes, I issued an order for the return of the negro to Murray. I was compelled to do so to save my own life, the mob having threatened to blow me up with a bomb if I did not comply with its request." Judge Bush now denies having made such a statement to the Governor or anybody else, or having talked with the Governor at all, but admits ordering the negro back to Murray at the command of the mob.

The state militia being on the Mexican border could not be sent to Murray. Neither could a company be hastily organized in Louisville, because there was no equipment nearer than the state arsenal, at Frankfort. All that could be done was for the Governor to keep the negro away from Murray (which he did by countermanding the judge's order that he be brought back), then go and face the mob and, by the strength of his own manhood and the majesty of the office he held, send its members back home cowed and ashamed. And that was what he did.

WHEN the Governor reached Murray he found that excitement had been so high that most of the stores had remained open all night. He visited many of them, amazing some of the citizens by telling them that the negro certainly would not be returned to Murray, and that he intended to face the mob himself in a few hours. Then he went to the hotel, held a conference with Judge Bush, Smith and a few others, and sent out invitations to all who might be in Murray at 9 o'clock to meet him at the courthouse. Many of Murray's leading citizens were there, but the house was mainly filled with men from the Black Patch who had come back to be present when the negro was returned and perhaps to have a little fun, and who had gone inside "just to see the face" of the Governor who had dared oppose them.

Governor Stanley did not mince his words. He began by telling them that courthouses and reverence for law and order marked the one difference between savage and civilized communities. In the very second sentence he said: "If a man murders my brother, or my son, and I, after having had time to deliberate, arm myself with a deadly weapon and pursue and kill him, I, too, am a murderer, just as guilty in the eyes of the law as the wretch I slew; and if, lacking the courage to do the deed alone, I associate with me a thousand men, each of those men who participates in such a deed is a wilful murderer."

The Governor was not applauded, but such expression as "God, but he's nervy," and "Good God, but that man's got guts" were heard. The Governor spoke about twenty minutes, and concluded as follows:

"The Circuit Judge and the Commonwealth's Attorney at your behest agreed to produce at this hour the body of the accused. I countermanded that order and I directed the sheriff of McCracken County to hold that prisoner in Paducah and to protect him from violence at all hazards until I was assured that he could and would receive a fair and impartial trial without the possibility of intimidation of the court or violence to the prisoner. The Commonwealth's Attorney and the Judge have acted in good faith with you and but for my order this prisoner would have been here at this hour.

"I, and I alone, am responsible. I am here without troops, without police protection, practically alone, absolutely unarmed, but I am hedged about by that which is stronger than a cordon of bayonets—the majesty of the law. I am here as the chief magistrate of this commonwealth in the discharge of a sacred duty, and for one I do not fear that any man within the sound of my voice is so lost to every sense of justice and decency as to attempt to force me to choose now between death and dishonor.

"This County of Calloway has been noted for its churches, for its schools, for its respect for law and order and religion. No county in this state has a greater number of citizens owning their own homes. I cannot believe that men, that householders, Christians, men who believe that murder is a crime and that courts are sacred, will do the things that I am told you have threatened to do."

When the Governor concluded one long, lean and hungry looking woodsman rose and shouted at the top of his voice, "Say, Guv, you've got the guts; I'm fer you." This seemed to be a cue, and practically every member of the audience went forward and shook the Governor by the hand.

The Commonwealth Attorney, the Judge, the Governor and Lube Martin's attorney then held a conference and agreed that the trial would be held February 5. Later, it was discovered that Judge Bush must be in Trigg County on that date, and the trial was set for February 19.

Judge Bush now denies that he ordered the negro back to deliver him into the hands of the mob. His conduct is approved by the citizens of Murray. Twenty-five of them, including the postmaster, county officials and other men and women of the very highest standing, have signed a paper giving him a clean bill of health.

KENTUCKY is one of the states where the Ku-Klux flourished. Kentucky crushed the Ku-Klux. Governor Stanley has announced that every member of the mob can be punished under the old Ku-Klux statute. Commonwealth Attorney Smith has *not* announced that he will attempt to punish the gangsters under the Ku-Klux statute or any other statute, and Judge Bush has *not* instructed him to do so. Citizens of Murray do not approve of the actions of the would-be lynchers. They are ashamed of the thousand who strove for Lube Martin's life and proud of the Governor who saved it. And they are wondering whether the Judge and the Commonwealth Attorney whom they elected last summer will do anything, or attempt to do anything, to wipe out this last foul stain upon the name of Kentucky.

Louisville, Kentucky

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL









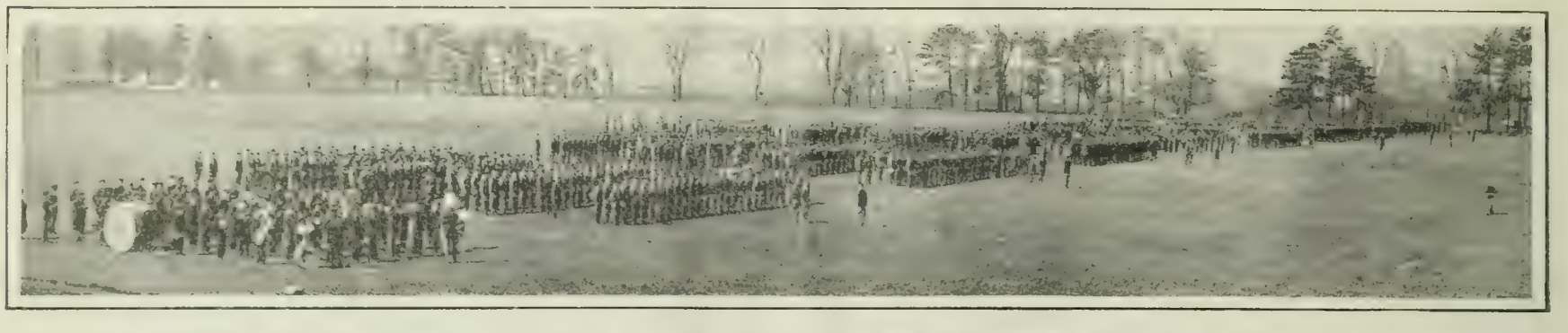
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Cuba is having a war all its own, a rebellion led by ex-President Gomez (on the right) against President Menocal (on the left). American warships are stationed in Havana harbor just beyond the fortress



Central News © Underwood & Underwood © International Film

They have a quieting influence, these boys from Uncle Sam's warships, who stand ready to help settle Cuba's revolution

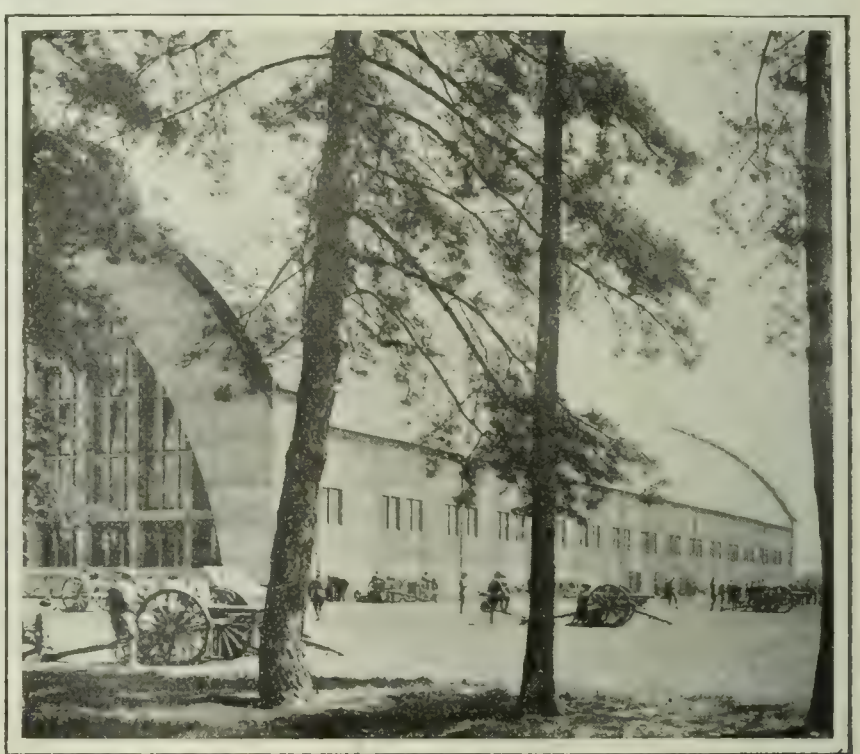


From Connecticut to California our colleges are getting ready to do their part if war must come. The University of Illinois is first, in military importance, and in the order of these pictures; 2200 students drill regularly there under the direction of three United States army officers



Below, the University of Illinois Armory, a new building excellently equipt; it has a drill floor 200 by 400 feet. Illinois goes in for cavalry practice, too. Engineering is emphasized in the military training at Wisconsin University. These boys are trying out a bridge they built themselves





Cornell has 2100 soldiers-in-the-making, or had at last accounts; enrollments are growing fast these days at every college. The photograph above was taken last spring term when Cornell Company C put the camp in campus



Photographs by Ragan

Everybody, in the East at least, knows the Yale Batteries, organized in 1915 as part of the Connecticut Tenth Regiment



© *International Film*

"Changing guard on the bridge." New York puts the emphasis on "watchful" in the present policy of the United States



Press Illustrating

The advisory council for National Defense: from left to right, President Rosenwald, of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago; Bernard Baruch; President Godfrey, of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; President Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio; Secretary Wilson; Secretary Houston; Howard Coffin, of the Hudson Motor Car Company; Secretary Daniels; Dr. Martin, Clinical College of Surgeons; Secretary Baker; Secretary Redfield, and President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor

WAGES VS. CROPS

BY BOLTON HALL

AUTHOR OF "FREE AMERICA," "THE GARDEN YARD"

THERE is no reason to think that when the war ends, the advances in prices will end also. The demands of hungry and naked nations who are willing and able to work may still further and still more largely raise the prices of our food and raiment; "dumping" goods from European countries can't begin until their stomachs are full, their bodies clothed, and they have a surplus, because their own consumption will require all they produce.

While preparing to feed the nations our problem now is to feed ourselves without spending all our money to do it. We have the same economic problem that the warring countries have, only, so far, it is worse with them.

Wages have increased here, which tends to raise the cost of most other things, at least temporarily; but the cost of our living has increased much more.

Wages have climbed the stairs—prices have gone up in the elevator. The prices of food, the first necessity, have advanced so much that most wage earners who have large families are worse off, except for more steady employment, than they were at the old rates. Salaried men are generally absolutely poorer since the advances. This affects a large class, as $6.00 a day is "wages," but $15.00 a week is a "salary." Our charity organization is calling for more funds, instead of less, because they tell us distress has increased with our prosperity.

THE plan to which the Allies are at last driven in order to cheapen living may be a solution also for our difficulty.

The English Food Controller, Baron Devonport, has awaked to the fact that if Germany should have a success at sea or should invent some kind of U-boat as invulnerable as a tank "Willie," England would suffer hunger. She would suffer hunger solely by her own fault, in face of the lesson taught by Germany—because she does not use her own lands. Empty lots mean empty stomachs for soldiers and for workers, too. Idle lands that are needed mean idle hands that are in need.

I have two brothers who married Germans and who practically live in Germany; they write me that every available vacant lot and plot and field in Germany is utilized to raise something. Rye, grass, potatoes, I believe, are the main crops, with vegetables near the cities. The officials notify the owner what he should do with his land, and if he does not, they do it themselves for his account. The Defense of the Realm Act gives the English Government the same tyrannical powers.

If England were now to force into its proper use all the land that could be used, food would be cheaper in England than before the war—and the country would be richer in spite of its expenditures. Like rule, like case. If we in America forced our land into use, food would at once become cheaper here and now, than ever before.

As economists tell us, price depends upon whether demand or supply be the greater; then it must be true that making the supply more nearly equal to the demand lowers the cost of food and of other products.

Baron Devonport, who, as a great grocer, understood the food problem, knew that since the Government has assumed arbitrary power for "The Defense of the Realm" the practical thing to do, a thing far more urgent and important for military success than any help that can be given in armaments—is to see that the fighting forces, civil and military, at home and abroad, are fed, and cannot be cut off from their food. He has accordingly arranged to have all lands in London which are needed for cultivation used by women, children or old men. He has ordered these vacant lots to be seized and divided into small plots, and expects to employ two hundred thousand persons in London alone. This would be but a drop in the bucket, but the plan is to be extended in many directions.

REPORTS show that all the belligerent countries are suffering from lack of food, or what amounts to the same thing, from the high cost of food. Germany and Austria doubtless suffer most, both because outside supplies are partly shut off and because their working classes ordinarily live so scantily that there is less margin on which to skimp. Germany, however, has vast public domains and long ago began to make some use of all of them.

Nevertheless Germany and all the European nations are getting poorer owing to the destruction by war.

The poor and the well-to-do suffer alike from war prices; they suffer alike from the scarcity of food. "There is no poverty like the poverty of gentlefolks." For poverty is only lack of wealth. Not only food but all wealth comes from land by labor; therefore, the application of labor to land should and would reproduce wealth for all, and gentlefolks are least able to labor.

The most effective way then to relieve poverty, as the Allies are beginning to learn, is to get the people to the land. School gardens have shown us the benefit of this when applied to institutions such as orphan asylums. Most of our charitable and public institutions, sanatoriums, hospitals, reformatories and prisons have special opportunities to help not only their own people but at the same time to help the nation, as they have plenty of lands and plenty of hands, both looking for a job.

Vacant lot garden associations have proved that with small plots of ground even the inexperienced, under the advice and direction of a competent superintendent, can rival the best farming records. The associations provide rough plowing, seeds, some fertilizer, and the use of tools for the cultivators, many of whom raise enough garden truck for summer use, with some for sale, and sometimes a surplus for winter use. These cultivators are not only the disemployed or insufficiently employed day laborer, but women and children and the sick, the despondent, the consumptive and the inebriates, from all ranks of life—the classes that are hardest to take care of in times of stress.

IT is not a new or untried plan to set either individuals or institutions to feed themselves by hand. I will gladly send details of methods and results to any one who is interested. At the Stony Wold Sanatorium for Consumptive Girls at Lake Kushaqua, domestic cultivation has been a pronounced success, altho the location, high up in the Adirondacks, prevents its being an ideal farming place. Yet here, where as late as April snowshoeing may still be good, one man's work supplies a hundred and fifty persons with all the garden truck they eat from May to November. If you don't believe it, go see for yourself, as I did. Besides summer crops, the superintendent reported that forty-five bushels of potatoes and a large quantity of root crops were laid away for the winter, tho only two and three-quarter acres were cultivated.

A little bit of land will supply a big community with both food and instruction. How much can be raised without scientific farming is shown by such instances as the Meenahga Hotel up on a mountain near Kingston, New York, the proprietors of which write in 1916:

"Our vegetable garden is less than half an acre (exactly 80x250 feet). It furnished garden truck for an average of one hundred and fifty people thru July, August and September, in addition to which we probably feed fifty people or more from such vegetables as are ready to eat in June, and we also carry over in the fall bushels of carrots, beets and other roots for the following spring, as well as for the use of three families connected with the management during the winter.

This result seems incredible, but as far as possible I have verified it myself, and the proprietors are most reliable people.

In this country we are appointing endless commissions to inquire into the cost of this, that and the other thing, and always to indict somebody for conspiring to raise prices. No one seems to have thought of inquiring why the most available parts of the earth are kept vacant, the very places where food should be raised and raw material procured.

Perhaps this, as well as efficiency in organization and thrift in expenditures, is one of the lessons we shall learn from the war.

New York City

HER GIFT

BY HELEN EMERY SMITH

My love has built me a little house
On the slope of an orchard hill.
The world is near, but our little house
Is sheltered, and fresh, and still.

No sound I hear but the drowsy birds,
Or the rustling of fairies' feet,
As they slip from the larkspur by the wall,
To gather my day-dreams sweet;

The dreams so softly, shyly spun
From the hopes of the future years,
Of a time when our little house shall wake
To cooings, and smiles, and tears.

Then I shall have given to my love
The dreams that have come to be;—
A heart and a soul for the little house
My love has built for me.

ATOMS FOR DEFENSE

BY L. H. BAEKELAND

MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD

THERE are at present about 20,000 chemists in the United States. Of these, about 8500 are members of the American Chemical Society, a membership decidedly larger than that of the Deutscher Chemischer Gesellschaft, the British Chemical Society and the Société Chimique de Paris all added together. These chemists are engaged in the most varied occupations ranging from analytical or consulting work, to teaching and to the endless diversity of manufacturing encountered in different industries. The latter are not limited to purely chemical industries; most up-to-date manufacturing enterprises have come to realize that however mechanical an industry may appear at first sight, each of them has chemical problems which require the attention of a chemist.

Many of these chemists have a general training and knowledge of chemistry without special training or special experience in one branch and on this account, they are of no direct use wherever such special skill or experience is required, which is the case in most manufacturing problems. It takes quite some time before a chemist has mastered a special branch of chemical manufacturing in which he has had no opportunity to get preliminary training. This explains the hesitations and delays which occurred when this country had to make itself independent, for some of its chemical products, of foreign importations.

At the beginning of the war, we found ourselves unprepared in many branches of chemical manufacturing for which we were dependent upon Germany. But this does not indicate by any means that our chemists were incompetent or inferior to chemists of any other country. American capital and enterprise in chemical industries had simply directed their efforts along lines best adapted to the obvious needs of the country and where financial returns seemed to be best assured.

In this way had been built up the largest sulphuric acid industry of the world, the largest sulphite-cellulose industry, the largest petroleum industry, the largest electrochemical plants and many other specialized branches of chemical industry in which this country not only was a leader but a pioneer.

On the other hand, some chemical industries, as for instance the manufacture of coal-tar dyes, had been neglected and this for many good reasons, some of which were the relatively small financial returns of an industry of the kind in comparison to the complicated problems connected therewith. This will be better understood if it is mentioned that the importation of coal-tar dyes in 1913 in the United States amounted scarcely to nine million dollars and that this sum of money covered about a thousand varieties of different products, rendering it an industry of detail and small units. These factors were decidedly unfavorable for American conditions where skilled labor is very expensive and where manufacturing under small units is unprofitable. Furthermore, an industry of this kind dwindles into insignificance even if compared to some of our lesser industrial enterprises.

But this war has demonstrated the fact that one should not rate the importance of an industry by the capital it represents nor by the money value of its products. For instance, these dye-stuffs are so indispensable in an endless number of industries, even if they are used in relatively small amounts compared to the total value of the finished product, that the unavailability of these dyes may paralyze a giant industry like that of the manufacture of textiles.

We have also come to understand that Germany had an immense advantage over the Allies in the beginning of the war because she could turn her dye-stuff factories into so many plants for the manufacture of modern explosives. Indeed, the same raw materials, the same equipment and the same processes which are used for dye-stuffs can be easily adapted for the manufacture of explosives. The very same chemists, engineers, foremen and workmen who have become trained in the manufacture of dye-stuffs can be made immediately available for the manufacture of nitrated explosives. It took the Allies until the end of last year to make up for this deficiency and it took this country just about as long to get in shape for producing the immense amount of explosives which our chemical manufacturers had contracted to deliver to the Allies. It was not lack of chemical knowledge which caused these delays—simply lack of raw materials, of equipment and of experience of men and foremen. All this swallows time.

What has been accomplished since then is simply amazing. New chemical industries which never heretofore had existed in the United States have been established and are run now on a scale which seems almost incredible. Only those who have been conducted with all the difficulties and disappointments which marked the earlier attempts when work had to be started with green workmen and an inexperienced staff, know what a herculean task has been accomplished.

NEVER before has this country realized how indispensable a chemist is in the fabric of our modern economic conditions. England, too, has been awakened when she realized this fact and found it necessary to call back from the trenches those of her chemists who had volunteered as soldiers and whom she needed much more at home in her munition factories and industrial plants. The result here has been that chemists who had acquired skill or experience in a particular line of manufacturing are now at a premium. Many who had adopted the teaching career have taken better paying engagements in manufacturing establishments. Others have been instrumental in developing new chemical industries, with such modifications as to adapt them more particularly to American conditions. In more than one instance, important simplifications and improvements have thus been introduced which, strange to say, have never been contemplated or attempted in Europe. So that, generally speaking, our chemical industries are in an incomparably better condition than they were in 1914. We have realized our weaknesses. We have found how important it is that this country should be self-contained and independent of other countries, regardless of any exaggerated theoretical notions of free-traders or high-

protectionists. Most of the new chemical industries introduced in this country are bound to stay unless our lawyer-politician legislators in Washington do their utmost to kill them.

The average layman does not realize that chemistry permeates seemingly most remote industries. Motor trucks or motor cars of good quality and moderate price, produced on a large scale, would be an impossibility but for the use of the new steel alloys, the new methods of welding and cutting introduced by the oxyacetylen method, the new milling devices involving the employment of artificial abrasives like carborundum, alundum and endless other devices, all the result of modern chemical invention.

The complaint of our lack of dyes during the beginning year of the war penetrated every corner of the land, and yet this disturbance would have appeared almost insignificant to the absolute break-down of most of our big industries in the United States if we had been dependent upon other countries for any of the chemical products in which this country is the leader.

All this was very well realized when the Naval Consulting Board, thru its committee on the mobilization of industries, undertook the census of the chemical manufacturing plants of this country. This work has now been finished under the able leadership of Mr. Howard E. Coffin. We have now in Washington an up-to-date record of what our chemical plants of the United States can furnish. We know the capacity and location of the plants which can provide us with the raw materials required in case of war. We know the extent of the equipment of these plants and we know how and where they can be rapidly increased. For the first time in the history of the United States, we are able to ascertain what our real manufacturing resources are.

For instance, we can now determine immediately how many tons of picric acid or other explosives could be furnished and where the plants are situated. The same holds good for caustic soda, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, etc. If our munition factories require chlorbenzol, they know accurately where it can be obtained and in what quantities. The most remarkable thing is that all this has been accomplished without Congressional red tape or Congressional appropriation, simply under the enthusiastic leadership of the engineers and the scientists of this country, enlisting the good will of our manufacturers. This task has been terminated in time, but not too soon.

We should go one step further. The American Chemical Society, in conjunction with the American Electrochemical Society and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, ought to establish immediately a census of all its members so as to ascertain how each of them could be made available in case of war; whether it be for serving the army and the navy in a technical or advisory capacity, or whether it be for taking an engagement in the munition factories or any industrial establishments relating thereto. Qualifications, experience, age, present employment and all other desirable data ought to be accurately recorded, so that at short notice, the necessary chemists could be selected who are best adapted for particular needs in the many chemical problems which will confront us.

Yonkers, New York

CANADA'S HALF MILLION

BY DOROTHY McILWRAITH

CANADA has raised 434,539 men for service overseas. This is 120.000 more than Great Britain asked for, and not far from the 500,000 troops whch Canada has pledged herself to dedicate to the cause of justice, freedom and the Empire. Of these 400,000 odd, 175,000 have seen active service and 70,000 have figured on those casualty lists which have grown so familiar to Canada's unaccustomed eyes.

It is now nearly two years since at St. Julien and Festubert the Canadians held grimly on and blocked the German drive on Calais. Since those early days an ever growing stream of men has been continually crossing the Atlantic; men eager to take their place in the British lines and to fill up the depleted ranks. These men are no longer fired by love of adventure, but conscious of an honorable cause, they are determined to make every sacrifice in order that that just cause may triumph.

Half a million men means that one sixteenth of Canada's total population has volunteered and as the battalion numbers mount it means ever increasing activity at home.

More men overseas means more casualties, so Red Cross work in Canada is continually increasing, and there is an ever growing need for workers and supplies.

More men means more destitute families, so the Patriotic Fund committees from Halifax to Vancouver are working night and day that there may be no starving children as a reproach to Canada. And this fund is distributed not only among the families of Canada's own soldiers, but also to those of soldiers gone from Canada to fight in any of the Allied armies.

More men means more prisoners of war, so money and parcels must be sent week after week to German and Turkish prison camps, for Canada must not show herself ungrateful.

More men means more vacant positions at home, so women are taking their places in munition factories, banks, shops, and as civil servants, that the troops may not lack ammunition and that the life of the country may go on.

More men means more returned soldiers, so parliament is legislating on schemes for settling disbanded soldiers on the land, and many plans are being formed to provide training and employment for the disabled.

More men means more socks, toothbrushes, coffee, cigarettes, fruit, sweets, scarfs, sweaters, shoes, sewing kits, books, papers and the countless things that love and enthusiasm can think of for the boys in the trenches. And these are being sent every week in parcels, boxes, bales, cars and shiploads.

More men means a greater share in the responsibilities of the Allies; so societies and individuals are working for Belgian, Serbian, Armenian, Jewish and French relief. In spite of her own calls, Canada has contributed more per capita to these funds than has the United States.

Canada realizes too that more men means more history when the stories of her gallant battalions are added to those of the troops of the older, richer, greater, but surely not more chivalrous nations.

More men means more taxes, yet in spite of that, funds for these activities are provided over and over again.

The war is teaching the Canadians the lesson of how to give. To give not money alone, but time and thought as well. To give not as prosperity or enthusiasm prompt, but over and over and over again as need arises. To give without any thought of the sacrifice involved, but because every one must help the Empire to "carry on."

But Canadians share the Briton's spirit of self depreciation. The more they are doing the less will they admit that they are doing anything. In a pamphlet recently distributed thruout the Dominion, Dr. Stephen Leacock warns his fellow countrymen and women that they must work and save and sacrifice far beyond their present efforts. He says: "If we do not—if that is the kind of nation that we are—let us call our soldiers home from the Western front. They are fighting under a misunderstanding. The homes that they are saving are not worth the sacrifice." Be it said that Canada will never let that happen.

The Canadians will tell you of what England is accomplishing, sing the praises of the British Navy, say how much greater efforts the other colonies are making than Canada's own, how small is her share in comparison with the mighty sacrifices of the Allied Nations. On their own efforts they are silent. Such humility is good for the soul of a nation.

New York City

A SCULPTOR OF DEMOCRACY

BY MILTON BRONNER

The George Grey Barnard statue of Abraham Lincoln, which is reproduced on the cover of The Independent, is a gift to the city of Cincinnati from Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft. At present it is on exhibition in New York City, but it is soon to be dedicated in Cincinnati, probably by ex-President William H. Taft. — THE EDITOR.

THE workshop of George Grey Barnard is perched way up on what in Revolutionary days was Fort Washington, a steep rocky hill taken by the British and then recaptured by Washington's men. Even now it is hard to realize there that one is in the metropolis. There are real country estates on one side of the brow of the hill, and on the other a steep, tree-grown declivity. The nearest towering apartment houses are across the valley, a good five blocks away.

Barnard's studio looks as if once it had been a church. The day I was there it seemed like a temple or a shrine dedicated to Lincoln. Coming in, I was confronted by the heroic-sized plaster model from which was cast the Lincoln statue, shortly to be erected in Cincinnati. In another part of the room was a huge head of Lincoln, twelve feet high. Scattered all about were studies of Lincoln's face and part masks, which were studies for his mouth and nose.

I had come to Barnard as a reporter for the *Cincinnati Post*, and I asked all sorts of questions, which the famous artist answered with great patience and kindness. I was curious about this Lincoln, because Barnard's fame had been made in a far different line of work. Hitherto he had treated allegorical and classical subjects. I remember asking him whether he had not filled himself with Lincoln literature before starting on his great work, which I believe is the finest of all the statues of the martyr President.

"Of course I know and love the story of Lincoln's wonderful life," said he, "but here is what I get my Lincoln from." He showed me a mask of Lincoln's face. "His death mask?" I queried.

"No," said he. "It is his life mask, taken shortly before he went to Washington to assume the duties of the Presidency. You made the same mistake all do to whom I show this mask. You will note the utter lack of self-consciousness in this mask. In most men you get this only when they are dead. In Lincoln it was there when he was alive.

"I simply took this mask and studied it for 100 days. I wanted to read its riddle. I wanted to find the flow of its features. This face is the exterior of the temple which housed his great spirit. The face and the body—in the statue—must, if possible, reveal the soul of the man who was Abe Lincoln. Note the lines in this mask, the markings graven by care and toil and suffering and deep thought. Look at the mouth—not without its attributes of beauty—but firm and patient and strong and humorous. And see this side of the mouth, the mother side I call it. It is all tenderness and pity and compassion.

"When I had finished studying this and dreaming over it, I made that huge Lincoln head twelve feet high. It is not a copy of the mask. It is my conception of what I got out of it. See the lines in the face, as some one very beautifully said: 'furrowed as by rivers of tears.' You will observe I did not have the eyes open in this huge head. I wanted to fix in my own mind the other features first. The eyes—they most fully reveal the soul. They came later.

"When I had finished with the face there came the all-important subject of the hands. Lincoln's were big hands. They were the hands of a man who had toiled long and hard with them. They were gnarled. The veins stood out high. So I made them that way and I folded them patiently across each other.

"And Lincoln's feet were big. He stood firmly planted on earth. So I made his feet that way. I was trying to get at the real Lincoln. I was not trying to make a statue of a mere President. We will go on having Presidents for a thousand years, but I doubt whether we will have another Lincoln. I have tried to show Lincoln, the great noble leader arisen from the plain people.

"This wonderful statue makes you the sculptor of democracy," I observed.

"Lincoln is our song of democracy. I am but the poor singer of the divine song," he replied.

He told me how he sought for over a year to get a model to pose for the figure of Lincoln. Finally and fittingly he found a Kentuckian, named Thomas, who was born and who lived only fifteen miles from Hodgenville, Kentucky, where Lincoln was born. Thomas brought with him his father's old broadcloth suit and boots, the kind men used to wear in 1858 when they went to gala affairs. Thomas had worn the trousers to work in. So they were baggy and, as Barnard exprest it: "Full of his form." They exprest the man who had toiled in them.

"I made him put on that old-fashioned coat and vest. The clothes fell on him as if they belonged. The shirt was the kind Lincoln wore—soft, with a rolling collar, one flap of which was always turning up above his coat. He wore the same kind of little bow tie Lincoln affected. And he stood with big generous feet planted on the soil just as Lincoln did. Also, he was about the right hight, six feet, four inches."

This Lincoln of the statue is the smooth shaven Lincoln in whose face all the hills and hollows are plainly to be seen. The wart is visible. So is the protruding Adam's apple. His deep-set eyes are those of both doer and dreamer. The hands, so peacefully folded, appear as if he had just finished one task and was waiting for another. There is nothing conventional anywhere in the figure. The back of the coat shows a bulge. The coat sleeves show wrinkles. The trousers are plainly bagged. The shoes are plainly coarse. As Barnard put it: "Even as there is a sense of gnarl in his face, so I have put it in his hands and his clothes."

Not long ago an old man was privileged to be one of the first to see the model of the statue. He was born in Springfield, Illinois. When he was a lad Lincoln lifted him higher than any one else could. The old man stood gazing at the figure and then whispered: "That's him. That's the nearest to his living self I've ever seen."

Somehow you cannot avoid that impression. As I turned with Barnard to leave the studio, I took a last look at the model. And it would not at all have surprized me to have seen the lips move and to have heard a voice say: "Here I am, Lord. What work have you for me to do?"

New York City



Press Illustrating

GEORGE GREY BARNARD



© E. Muller, Jr.

OUR DEEP-T

A TURRET OF THE SUPERDREADNOUGHT "PEN
AND TWENTY-TWO 5-INCH GUNS

UED GUNS

IA." SHE CARRIES TWELVE 14-INCH GUNS
FOUR 21-INCH TORPEDO TUBES

WHAT IT COSTS TO LIVE

BY WILLIAM B. WILSON

UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF LABOR

NOTHING is of greater interest to the average citizen than the cost of living, regardless of whether it be the high cost of living or the cost of high living. The cost of living is of importance to every householder, because it is the difference between the monthly or yearly average of expenditures for life's necessaries and the monthly or yearly average of a householder's earning capacity which determines how successfully the household is managed for the given period. Needless to say, this applies to the normal family, in the meaning of the United States census. And herein lie the interesting details of American life, which have been brought to light by expert investigators of the Government. While the official reports go into the minutest details, the statistics which follow are those which form the average for the entire country. While there are some slight or fractional differences in statistics on any one subject between sections geographically grouped, it is my purpose to make use only of the general averages.

Two questions of paramount importance had to be answered with reasonable exactness. Of how many persons does the average family in America—either native or foreign-born—consist? What must be the highest average of earning capacity for these families?

The necessity for comprehensive and dependable data relative to these subjects and the desirability of supplementing the same by information as to the retail prices charged for the principal staple articles of food during a series of years, in the localities in which working people reside and in the stores patronized by them, has resulted in a report issued by the Government, which is based on the items of expenditure for one year of 25,440 workingmen's families (or 124,108 persons) located in the principal industrial centers of the United States. Inasmuch as the families canvassed were distributed over thirty-three states and the proportion in each geographical division corresponds very closely to its importance in an industrial sense, and owing to the large number of families investigated, selected without reference to industry, it is believed that the data given relative to the cost of living are fairly representative of the conditions existing among wage earners in the whole country.

In order to arrive at a definite understanding of how much it costs to live, it was necessary for the investigators to limit themselves to the staple articles in daily use. The average of these prices has been reached thru the same painstaking calculations employed in answering the preceding questions. A thoro canvass of the same localities was made for information as to retail prices of the principal staple articles of food for a series of years. Monthly quotations have been secured for each article. Approximately 725 retail dealers in forty-four of the principal industrial cities of the United States make monthly reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

To make the comparisons simple for the reader, it may be said that the investigation was limited to the families of wage workers and of persons on salaries not exceeding $1200 per year, no attempt being made to cover families of persons engaged in business on their own account. Both the native and foreign-born elements of the population were covered. Of necessity much of the information was given from memory, altho some families were found that kept correct book accounts of income and expenditure, while many kept partial accounts, and many had store pass-books.

THE "normal" family, for the purpose of this official study, is one which has the husband at work; a wife; not more than five children, and none over fourteen years of age; no dependent, boarder, lodger or servant. On the basis of this estimate it was assumed as generally true that all husbands consume a like amount of food; that the wife consumes 90 per cent as much food as the husband; that a child from eleven to fourteen years of age, inclusive, consumes 90 per cent as much food as the father; that a child from seven to ten years of age, inclusive, consumes 75 per cent as much as the father; a child from four to six years of age, inclusive, consumes 40 per cent as much as the father, and a child three years of age or under consumes 15 per cent as much food as the father.

Certain groupings of the articles for which retail prices were secured are necessary in order to bring them within the classification reported in the family budgets. Fresh beef is represented by two articles: roasts or stews, and steaks; salt hog products by salt bacon, dry or pickled pork, and salt ham; other meat by mutton or lamb and veal; poultry by chickens only; fish by fresh fish and salt fish; flour and meal by wheat flour and corn meal, altho wheat flour is given twice the importance of cornmeal. Bread is considered separately. Fruit is not represented at all in the table of retail prices, as it was impossible to secure complete series of prices for fruits. Neither are vinegar, pickles and condiments represented, retail prices not always being obtainable for articles of this class.

The average of detailed expenditures, as worked out in the accompying tables, represents the cost of living for 2567 families. The only basis of selection of these families was their ability to give the information sought in the desired detail. The families that were able to give such information respecting their income and expenditure were reported as being generally somewhat more intelligent and better educated than the average family canvassed. The average size of this smaller group of families was of 5.31 persons, as compared with an average of 4.88 persons for all families. The average income and expenditure of these 2567 families were a little larger than the averages of the total 25,440 families investigated.

The average income of the 2567 families was $827.19, and the average expenditure was $768.54, while the average income of the 25,440 families was $749.50, and the average expenditure was $699.24. When due allowance is made for the larger family, the difference in income and expenditure is small.

From the table of studies in detail of these 2567 families a fairly accurate idea may be gained of the per cent of families having an expenditure for each purpose and the average amount of such expenditure. The figures are given with detail sufficient to admit of other summaries being made by any one who desires to give the subject further study.

It is interesting to note, altho it is not shown in this table, that the official report discloses that the

WHAT THE AVERAGE FAMILY SPENDS

Item of Expenditure	Average Cost	Per cent of total expenditure
Food	$326.90	42.54
Rent	99.49	12.95
Mortgage (principal and interest)	12.13	1.58
Fuel	32.23	4.19
Lighting	8.15	1.06
Clothing:		
Husband	33.73	4.39
Wife	26.03	3.39
Children	48.08	6.26
Taxes	5.79	.75
Insurance:		
Property	1.53	.20
Life	19.44	2.53
Organizations:		
Labor	3.87	.50
Other	5.18	.67
Religious purposes	7.62	.99
Charity	2.39	.31
Furniture and utensils	26.31	3.42
Books and newspapers	8.35	1.09
Amusements and vacations	12.28	1.60
Intoxicating liquors	12.44	1.62
Tobacco	10.93	1.42
Sickness and death	20.54	2.67
Other purposes	45.13	5.87
Total	$768.54	100.00

Cadillac
Standard of the World



The Superlative Degree in Motoring Luxury

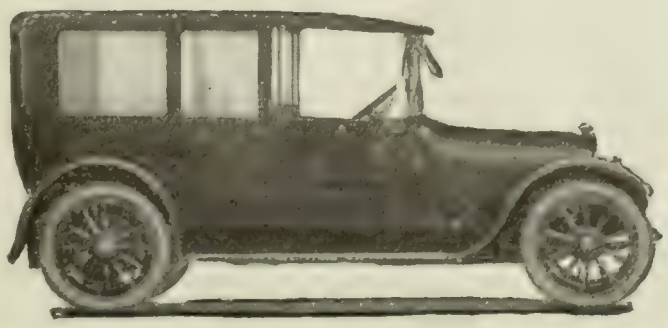
THOSE whose social prestige suggests that their mode of motoring be in keeping with their position, will recognize in the Cadillac Landaulet a car whose grace of contour and richness of design and appointments, stamp it as a creation of dignity and distinction.

It is a car for 365 days in the year.

With the passenger compartment closed, it is an ideal equipage for inclement weather. With the rear section laid back, the unusually spacious opening provides the advantages of an open car.

With the super-smoothness of Cadillac mechanism, the deep soft upholstery and scientific spring suspension, its riding qualities are truly a revelation; there is experienced a delightful sense of ease and relaxation impossible of description.

It would be difficult for you to suggest to yourself any qualities which could contribute more thoroughly to your comfort and your enjoyment.



The complete line of Cadillac cars is as follows:—Seven-Passenger Touring Car;—Four-Passenger Phaeton;—Two-Passenger Roadster;—Four-Passenger Club Roadster;—Four-Passenger Convertible Victoria;—Seven-Passenger Convertible Touring Car;—Four-Passenger Coupe;—Five-Passenger Brougham;—Seven-Passenger Limousine;—Seven-Passenger Imperial;—Seven-Passenger Landaulet.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

average rent in the families having no children was higher than that of families having children. Expenditures for fuel tend to increase as the size of the family increases. The cost of lighting increases with the size of the family until the families of five children are reached, when the average expenditure drops off a little. The cost of clothing per family increases regularly, tho not proportionately, with the size of the family; and the same is true of food. The average expenditure for sundries rises in the families having one child each; drops a little in the families having two and three children each; rises again in the families having four children each, and then drops materially in the families having five children each.

Needless to add, the total expenditure increases with the size of the family.

It has been shown that the average income per family is $827.19, while the average expenditure is $768.54. The table on the preceding page gives some interesting figures on the average expenditure of an American family.

Another very important table, compounded from separate tables into one, shows the comparative prices of food in November, 1912, and November, 1916. This table is not only interesting because it may enable each family to compare and check up its own average with this American average, but it will also enable each family to compare with no little accuracy the individual cost of each article, its quantity, and its relative value in food units.

The forty cities included in this report, for the purposes of retail prices of food study, are important industrial cities representing thirty-two states. In a general way the city selected in each section of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was the city having the largest population in that section; but in addition two smaller cities were included, one a textile center and the other situated in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. Within the forty cities live *one-fifth of the total number of people, two-fifths of the urban population, and approximately one-third of the total number engaged in gainful occupations* (not including those in agricultural pursuits) *in continental United States.*

The grade of articles quoted is that sold in each city in stores patronized largely by the families of American, English, Irish, German and Scandinavian wage-earners.

It must be remembered that it is manifestly unfair to compare prices between cities widely separated or between localities where qualities, market conditions and freight rates vary greatly. For almost every article it is absolutely impossible to quote prices on an identical grade thruout the forty cities, as the grade varies not only from city to city, but also from firm to firm within the same city, and even varies to some extent from month to month within the same store. Likewise methods of cutting beef and other meats vary considerably in different cities, and to some extent this affects retail prices. In all cases, however, the article quoted is the *best grade* on sale in the store selected.

As shown by the table, the staple articles which enter into the cost of living, so far as food goes, are sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, pork chops, smoked bacon, smoked ham, pure lard, hens, strictly fresh eggs, creamery butter, fresh milk, wheat flour, corn meal, potatoes and granulated sugar.

A comparison of prices from November 15, 1912, to November 15, 1916, shows an advance in the price of all articles combined of 27 per cent, each article for which prices were carried for the five year period showing an advance. Round steak advanced 21 per cent, which was a greater advance than shown for any other meat, wheat flour advanced 72 per cent, and potatoes 121 per cent, a greater advance than was made by any other article.

Another interesting item from the Government's report pertains to rent, about which no attempt has been made to show increases and changes. It has been shown that the average rent paid by the 20,615 families paying rent was $118.40. In connection with the investigation as to the cost of living an effort was made to ascertain the conditions of the homes as to sanitation, furnishings and cleanliness. As the agents of the Bureau of Statistics obtained all of their information by the courtesy of the household, they could judge of these conditions only from what could be observed during the interview with the family.

It appears that 61.46 per cent of all families lived under good sanitary conditions; 32.59 per cent lived under fair sanitary conditions, and 5.95 per cent under bad sanitary conditions. A comparison of native and foreign families shows a larger percentage of native families living under good sanitary conditions, and a larger percentage of foreign families under fair sanitary conditions, and a larger percentage of native families under bad sanitary conditions.

As to general cleanliness, 79.63 per cent of the homes were reported as being in good condition, 14.66 per cent in fair condition, and 5.71 per cent in bad condition. The fact that nearly 80 per cent of the families were found in a good condition as to cleanliness, while only 61 per cent lived under good sanitary conditions and had homes well furnished, indicates that there was a disposition to live under as good conditions as possible. Many families that could not afford to have their homes well furnished, could be, and were, cleanly.

Washington, D. C.

THE COST OF FOOD IN 1912 AND 1916

Article	Unit	Average Cost Nov. 1912	Nov. 1916
Sirloin steak	lb.	$0.235	$0.268
Round steak	"	.198	.239
Rib roast	"	.186	.210
Pork chops	"	.197	.228
Smoked bacon	"	.265	.303
Smoked ham	"	.251	.302
Pure lard	"	.160	.213
Hens	"	.196	.241
Strictly fresh eggs	doz.	.442	.506
Butter, creamery	lb.	.396	.439
Fresh milk	qt.	.091	.099
Wheat flour	½ bbl. bag	.813	1.395
Corn meal	lb.	.030	.036
Potatoes	peck	.231	.511
Granulated sugar	lb.	.069	.086

COST AND CALORIES

WHAT A WORKINGMAN'S FAMILY EATS IN ONE YEAR

Article	Average Quantity per Workingman's Family of Food Consumed in 1 Year	Average Cost per Workingman's Family of Principal Articles of Food	Relative Value in Nutritional Calories
Fresh beef	349.7 lbs.	$50.05	1531
Salt beef	48.6 "	5.26	161
Fresh hog products	114.2 "	14.02	429
Salt hog products	110.5 "	13.89	425
Other meat	77.7 "	9.78	299
Poultry	67.7 "	9.49	290
Fish	79.9 "	8.01	245
Eggs	85.2 doz.	16.79	514
Milk	354.5 qts.	21.32	652
Butter	117.1 lbs.	28.76	880
Cheese	16.0 "	2.62	80
Lard	84.4 "	9.35	286
Tea	10.6 "	5.30	162
Coffee	46.8 "	10.74	328
Sugar	268.5 "	15.76	482
Molasses	3.6 gals.	1.69	52
Flour and meal	680.8 lbs.	16.76	513
Bread	252.7 loaves	12.44	381
Rice	25.1 lbs.	2.05	63
Potatoes	14.7 bu.	12.93	395

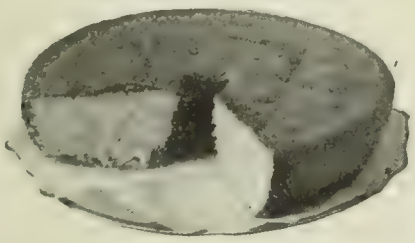
EVEN the bank where plaster and lath were dumped two years ago is now luxuriant with burdocks and sweet clover; and yet people who pass that dump every day say that they can grow nothing in their own yard because the soil is so poor! Yet, I venture that those same persons furnish most of the pigweed seed which I use on my garden. . . . There is no soil—where a house would be built—so poor that something cannot be grown. If burdocks will grow, something else will grow; or if nothing else will grow, then I prefer burdocks to sand and rubbish. The burdock is one of the most striking and decorative of plants, and a good piece of it against a building or on a rough bank is just as useful as some plant which costs money and is difficult to grow. I had a good clump of it under my study window, and it was a great comfort, but the man would persist in cutting it down when he mowed the lawn. When I remonstrated, he declared that it was nothing but burdock; but I insisted that, so far from being burdock, it was really Lappa major, since which time the plant has enjoyed his utmost respect. —*L. H. Bailey.*



With the use of Royal Baking Powder, fewer eggs are required and in some recipes, may be omitted altogether

Just use an additional quantity of Royal, about a teaspoon, for each egg omitted and you will obtain excellent results and effect great economy. The following tested recipes are given as practical illustrations.

A new and economical way to make a fine sponge cake



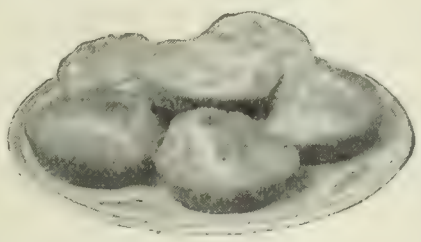
SPONGE CAKE

1 cup sugar
½ cup water
3 eggs
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Power
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ cup cold water
1 teaspoon flavoring

The old method called for 6 eggs and no baking powder

DIRECTIONS:—Boil sugar and water until it spins a thread and add to the stiffly beaten whites of eggs, beating until the mixture is cold. Sift together three times, the flour, salt and baking powder, and add alternately to the white mixture with the yolks of the eggs beaten stiff. Add ⅛ cup cold water and flavoring. Mix lightly and bake in moderate oven about one hour.

Eggs are not necessary to make these excellent muffins



EGGLESS MUFFINS

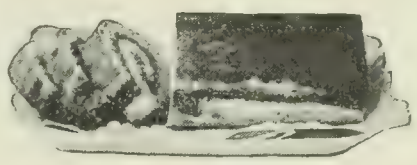
2 cups flour
1 cup milk
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons shortening

Makes 18 Muffins

The old method for plain muffins called for 2 eggs

DIRECTIONS:—Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add milk, stirring until all lumps are out; add melted shortening. Beat well and bake in greased muffin tins in hot oven from 20 to 25 minutes.

A delicious, inexpensive dessert easily made at home



JELLY ROLL

1 cup sugar
1½ cups flour
1 egg
3 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
6 tablespoons hot water

The old method called for 3 eggs

DIRECTIONS:—Mix and sift dry ingredients; stir in well-beaten egg; add hot water; beat well until smooth; pour into well-greased pan. The batter should be not more than ¼ inch thick to roll nicely. Bake in slow oven. When baked, turn cake on sheet of brown paper, well dusted with powdered sugar. Beat jelly with fork and spread on cake. With sharp knife trim off all crusty edges and roll it up by lifting one side of the paper. The cake will break if allowed to cool before rolling. To keep the roll perfectly round, roll up in cloth until cool.

Booklet of recipes which economize in eggs and other expensive ingredients sent free on request
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 102 Fulton Street, New York

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THE NEW BOOKS

OUR IMPENDING DOOM

The Passing of the Great Race, by Madison Grant, is an ethnological interpretation of history of a very familiar type. It is the same thesis that has been repeated in a thousand books from Gobineau to Houston Chamberlain; that there originated long ago in northern Europe a tall, long-headed, blond race which is responsible for all the real progress of mankind; that it furnished the ruling class of Greece, Rome, Persia, India and other mighty empires of the past, which declined when the noble blond strain ran out; that it tends forever to be pushed to the wall by dark, round-skulled men with much vitality but no other merits, and that with it civilization will fall to ruin.

Mr. Grant has improved the old race myth by disentangling it from questions of language, and therefore talks about "Nordics" rather than the old-fashioned "Aryans"; in all other respects he is a voice from the days of Max Müller. It passes patience, for example, to read today of the decadence of France under democracy; one would think that the author had never heard of the Great War. The author advocates every means which will preserve the superior Nordic strain from being overwhelmed by lower peoples; restriction of immigration, aristocratic political institutions, social barriers between races and classes, even slavery (p. 8).

Like Nietzsche, he mentions with approval the castes of India, and he deplores the activity of philanthropists who save the lives of inferior types whether in Africa or in the slums of the big city. Mr. Grant's account of the distribution of the different races is interesting and no doubt as accurate as such speculations can be made, but the superstructure of theory and policy which he builds thereon must be judged by each reader for himself.

The Passing of the Great Race, by Madison Grant. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

DANTE

The clearest explanation of the physical conformation of Dante's universe we have ever seen is in the introduction to *Dante and How to Know Him*, by Alfred M. Brooke. The choice of illustrative extracts in this attempt to make the Italian epic popular is excellent in that less space is given to the Inferno than to the less known Purgatorio and Paradiso. The translation, in prose, is by Professor Brooks. It seems a bit odd that there is slight note of the verse form of the original, or of other translations, or of the contemporary writers and the later Dante scholars, knowledge of whom, for readers of today, is the greatest aid in understanding this poet who was so essentially of his own time, and so erudite with the learning of his own time.

The essay on *Dante* by J. B. Fletcher, in the Home University Library emphasizes the man, his life, his beliefs, his character and thru these his art. The reader should begin with the very sympathetic conclusion.

Certainly in the forefront of English studies of the Italian poet should be placed Professor Grandgent's *Dante*, in the Master Spirits of Literature Series. Its thoro and wide scholarship is so handled as to be neither dry nor oppressive, common defects it must be admitted in attempts to make clear the complexities of medieval life and thought. Dante's personal life; the political and social setting; the temporal and spiritual influence of the church; the development of the Italian tongue, and of the Romance literatures are all made immensely interesting and illuminating. Dr. Grandgent has at times chosen his own satisfying translation, but much of the quotation is from Longfellow's rendering, which as it seems to us, most scholars unwisely neglect in favor of Cary's more precise but stilted verse.

For the many who will never care to read much of the Divine Comedy, yet who wish to understand something of its historical value and its beauty, this book is quite beyond most essays in breadth of information and in interest.

Dante and How to Know Him, by A. M. Brooks. Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50. *Dante*, by J. B. Fletcher. Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents. *Dante*, by C. H. Grandgent. Duffield & Co. $1.50.

BOOKS FOR DEBATERS

The University Debater's Annual 1915-1916, gives briefs on seven topics as argued in American colleges; international police force, preparedness, compulsory military service, federal ownership of telegraph and telephone, city manager, national prohibition, literacy test and compulsory industrial insurance. (White Plains, New York: H. W. Wilson Company, $1.80.)

A series of papers, printed in the *New York Times* under the title *The Basis of Durable Peace*, deals with the status of international agreements up to the war, the desires of each of the belligerents and the inherent justice or injustice of these claims. Much information clearly and briefly given. (Charles Scribner's Sons, 30 cents.)

Selected articles on *Non-Resistance* and on *Athletics*, with briefs and references for both sides of the questions are the two new issues of the Abridged Debater's Handbooks. These give an amazing amount of data in small space. (White Plains, New York: H. W. Wilson Company, 35 cents each.)

Uncommon attention is paid to English style in *Essentials of Argument*, by Professors Stone of Harvard and Garrison of Worcester, but beyond that the fundamentals of debate rather than details are considered. Informally written from class room talks. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.30.)

The Debater's Manual, compiled by E. M. Phelps, tells how to organize a society, prepare a debate and suggests topics and references. Second edition. (White Plains, New York: H. W. Wilson Company, $1.)

A pocket edition of the *Constitution of the United States*, with slight bibliography and ample analytical index, by F. N. Thorpe, appears in a new edition containing the two amendments since 1895. It is a handy tool for the debater. (Hinds, Hayden & Eldridge, 25 cents.)

New issues of the Debater's Handbooks are on the *American Merchant Marine* and a third edition of *Government Ownership of Railroads*. (White Plains, New York: H. W. Wilson Company, $1 each.)

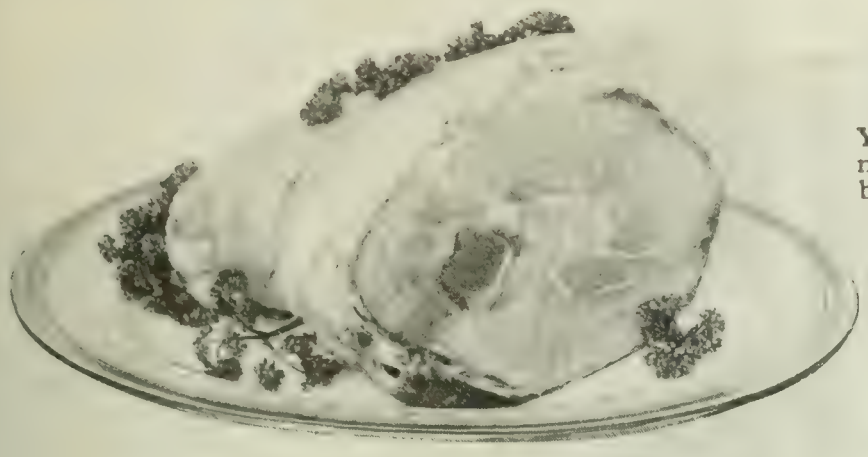
A timely and much needed work is the handbook compiled by Corinne Bacon, containing data and argument on *Prison Reform*. (White Plains, New York: H. W. Wilson Company, $1.25.)

LEGACIES FROM 1916

There was never a time, perhaps, when it was so easy for a casual reader to examine a cross-section of contemporary poetry—in this country at least—as now. Braithwaite's *Anthology of Magazine Verse*, no matter how irritated one may be by its arbitrary little asterisks to mark the "poems of distinction," is undeniably a very fair representation of the output of verse year by year. It could not have been so representative in the days when the magazines were devoting themselves wholly to the conservation of the literary ideals of the past generation, nor in the hands of an uncatholic editor. But now that liberalism has invaded the regular periodicals, and the radicals have established their own (some of which Mr. Braithwaite is not above quoting), the book is surprizingly varied in content.

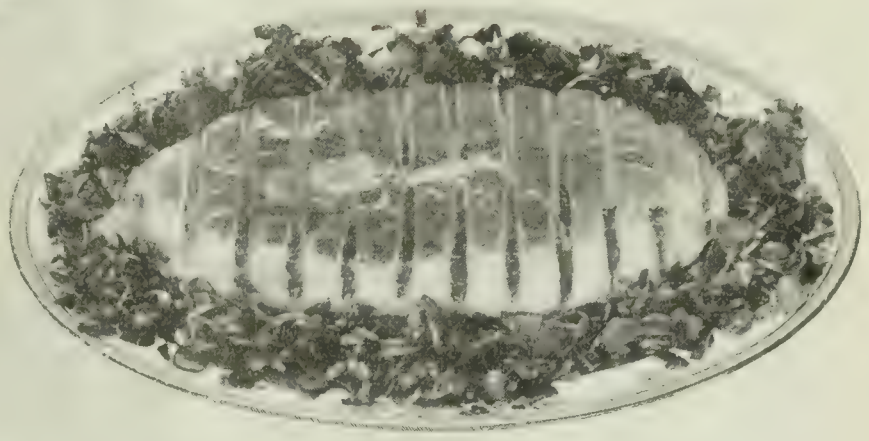
A less sober comment on current tendencies and idiosyncrasies in verse-making is Louis Untermeyer's *—And Other Poets*. This is too funny to be a critique and too serious to be a parody; most of the imitations are done with remarkable fidelity, even tho confirmed admirers of this or that man will feel a touch of injustice in some of them.

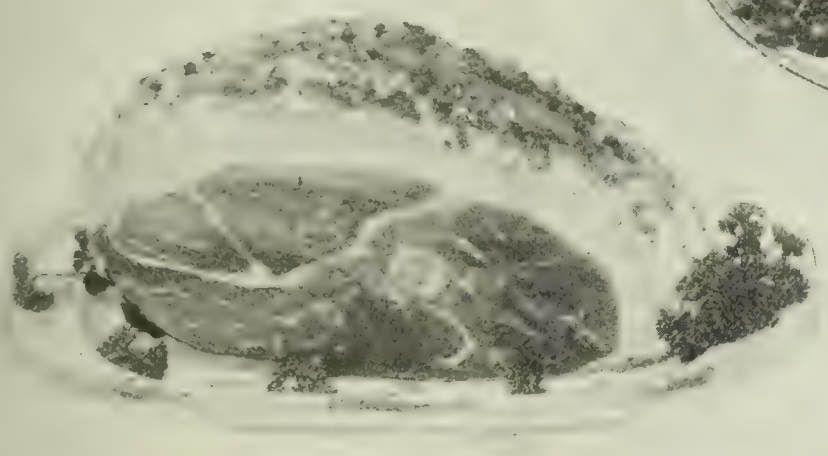
It remains to gather up some of the remaining threads of the poetry of 1916, and to mention briefly a few of the little books, good or indifferent, which have not yet been discussed in these pages. One would expect the dominant note in all this work to be the war, but it is surprizing to find how small a part it plays, by and large, in the body of American verse. One of the most deeply serious volumes of the year, and one devoted to this subject with unusual singleness of purpose, is *Harvest Moon*, by Josephine Preston Peabody. The burden of the book is the burden of womankind in war, and the theme is handled in a small group of musical, intense and delicate verses. They fall short of greatness chiefly because the ratio of delicacy to directness is too high. But



Your family will ask for more and more when you serve the shank, boiled. It is so tender—so delicious.

They will enjoy it when you serve the savory center slices broiled or fried without parboiling.





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Concrete Road between Bismarck and Alvin. Part of a system of 144 miles of concrete being built in Vermilion Conuty, Ill. The Eclipse Construction Company. of Winnetka, Ill., has the contract. P. C. McArdle was Superintending Engineer

How to Plan, Build and Pay for Permanent Highways

Vermilion County, Illinois, an Excellent Example

From the standpoint of effective planning of routes, of wise construction and of sound financing of the cost, Vermilion County, Illinois, is well worth the careful study of any county or state in the country.

What Is Being Done: A system of permanent highways is being built in one immediate undertaking, to connect all towns and villages with each other and with Danville, the county seat. Of the total mileage, 144 miles are concrete. This is the largest mileage of permanent highway ever undertaken at one time in a single county.

How Little It Costs: The total cost of building these roads is about $1,500,000. The county is not raising this money all at once by direct tax, nor is it attempting to build a few miles each year out of current road funds; it is issuing serial bonds for the full amount, which are retired by twenty annual payments of about $100,000, including the interest.

THESE PAYMENTS IMPOSE AN AVERAGE ANNUAL TAX OF ONLY 83-4 CENTS PER ACRE OF FARM LAND AND LESS THAN 90 CENTS UPON THE AVERAGE TOWN LOT. AFTER TWENTY YEARS THE DEBT IS WIPED OUT BUT THE ROAD SYSTEM REMAINS TO RENDER MANY MORE YEARS OF SERVICE.

An Incalculable Benefit: The benefits of good roads are too obvious to need comment. But everybody does not realize how much these benefits are dependent upon a **continuous system** of highways, instead of small, scattered stretches which leave long gaps between them of mud, holes and ruts. To all such the example of Vermilion County is a splendid object lesson.

Concrete is the recognized material for building permanent highways just as it has long been the recognized material for important engineering works and structures demanding solidity and strength.

Get posted on concrete roads; write for Bulletin No. 136 and then see your road authorities; that's the first step in securing durable roads in your community.

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CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

she speaks forcefully, nevertheless. Here is an example short enough to be quotable:

SEED-TIME

Woman of the field.—by the sunset furrow,
Lone-faring woman. woman at the plough.
What of the harrow?—there so near their foreheads.
Can there be harvest, now?

"My one Beloved sowed here his body;
Under the furrows that open so red.
All that come home now, have we for our children—
They will be wanting bread."

There is a good deal of the Henry van Dyke manner in Amelia Josephine Burr's *Life and Living*. It devotes some space, but without much emphasis, to the Great War, its main interests lying elsewhere. Her work is finely conceived, smooth, sonorous, often eloquent, but hardly afire. It is enlightening to note how the one essay at free verse in this volume rises at a bound to a frank vigor not often displayed in her rimed poems.

Duncan Campbell Scott goes back to the War of 1812 for the title poem of *Lundy's Lane*, written from the Canadian point of view and without very much distinction. The other poems are disappointing because they are occasionally so good. Mr. Scott moralizes in a commonplace way; he is generally unlyrical and often prosaic. But he does put on paper a rich outdoor flavor caught from the Canadian wilderness, and now and then he displays a redeeming felicity of imagination.

John G. Neihardt makes a regrouping of poems already published, with some new verses, in *The Quest*. He is at his best in an "Invictus" mood; when he writes of sex he sometimes captures a spacious metaphor, but he is generally wordy and sometimes tawdry. There are several fine prairie pictures in the book, notably in "Prairie Storm Rune."

A still more sectional poet is Robinson Jeffers, who calls his first book *Californians*. But he conveys Californian externals to the reader much more successfuily than Californian people. His poetical methods are those of the early nineteenth century, and as an expression of Western life today the volume is disappointing, tho it contains some fine passages of conventional verse, and constantly studies California's land and seascapes in an interesting and intimate way.

Buffalo Bill is gone and Frederic Remington is dead, but there still remains one exponent of the Wild West in the person of Henry Herbert Knibbs. In *Riders of the Sky* there is not much more than the ordinary run of frontier verse, but the title poem is an amusing addition to the "General Booth Enters Heaven" school of celestial verse, and "The Far and Lonely Hill" makes good use of the vocabulary and imagery of the ranges to serve the purposes of genuine pathos.

Harold Trowbridge Pulsifer won the Garrison Prize at Harvard a few years ago with his "The Conquest of the Air," which still remains one of the best poems on the aeroplane, and its clean



The Man on the Dock

DOWN on a dock at New York, where ships come from afar to discharge their cargoes of crude rubber, is a man with a strange occupation.

He goes from case to bale marking the rubber.

His wonderful skill rejects or accepts the rubber according to its fitness, and the best of it goes to 47 factories of the United States Rubber Company, **the largest rubber manufacturer in the world.**

The man on the dock is the outpost of a scientific organization, a magnificent body of **260 chemists,** engineers and other technically trained men, who, with **841 inspectors,** stand guard over the integrity of the rubber goods made by the United States Rubber Company.

When the rubber moves from dock to factory it meets the advance guard of these men. They sample and test it by the most exacting methods known to the chemistry and physics of rubber. They divide it into classes according to the varying characteristics of its parts. They blend and treat each huge class to make it uniform.

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As these various products move through the factory, they pass at every step under the keen eyes of inspectors, alert for flaws and faults.

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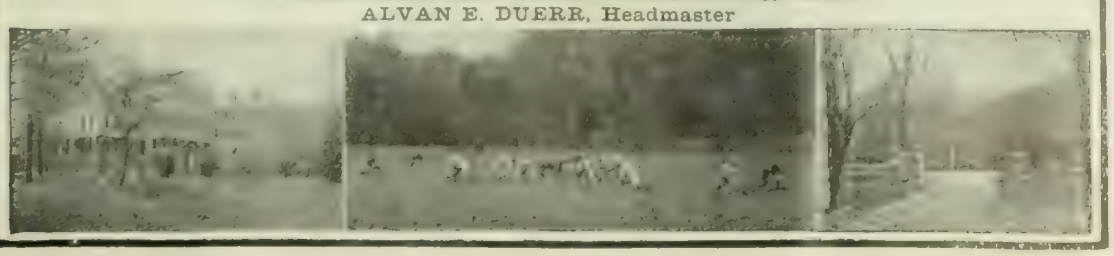
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phrasing and vigor make it the best thing he has yet done. Two or three of the poems of motherhood in *Mothers and Men* are sincere and delicate, and show a homely tenderness not very characteristic of our young poets.

Ships in Port, by Lewis Worthington Smith, displays an uneven talent. There is some good lyric verse and several psychological studies of considerable intensity, but they are badly mixed with poorer stuff. The verses often lapse into prosiness and pettiness, even the colorful things that give the book its name and flavor are a little lacking in buoyancy and fervor. But Mr. Smith's power to reconstruct an emotion makes the book distinctive.

Under the title, *Salt Water Poems and Ballads,* Masefield's verse dealing with the sea has been gathered together in one illustrated volume. It is interesting to have in such close juxtaposition the calculated crudities of the Salt Water Ballads and the superb sea-pictures which form parts of The Story of a Round House and other of his longer poems. Only two of the verses have not been published before in book form; neither is equal to his finest work, tho as usual Mr. Masefield phrases beautifully his final description of the vessel in The Ship and Her Makers. The drawings by Mr. Pears, whether in color or black and white, are disappointing.

Perhaps the most extraordinary poem of the year is Conrad Aiken's *Jig of Forslin.* It is announced by the publisher as "a novel of adventure in verse based on the Freudian psychology." The author explains that it treats of "the process of vicarious wish fulfilment by which civilized man enriches his circumscribed life and obtains emotional balance." One might say that its chief fault is that, with those introductions, it is not extraordinary enough. Forslin, who is generic man, passes through a series of emotional adventures borrowed from the lives of other men and women. The adventures are told, for the most part, in brilliant narratives. The intermediary states are not unsuccessfully rendered as dream moods of exceeding vagueness. It is in the synthesis of these elements that the poem fails to be convincing. The author has not quite completed the dramatization of his narratives. They are poignant as stories of other men and women, as dramatic monologs, if you will, but in spite of painstaking efforts on Mr. Aiken's part their vicarious significance in Forslin's life does not really emerge from the fluid mixture.

Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1916, ed. by W. S. Braithwaite. Laurence J. Gomme. $1.50. — *And Other Poets,* by Louis Untermeyer. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25. *Harvest Moon,* by Josephine Preston Peabody. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1.25. *Life and Living,* by Amelia Josephine Burr. G. H. Doran Company. $1. *Lundy's Lane,* by Duncan Campbell Scott. G. H. Doran Company. $1.25. *The Quest,* by John G. Neihardt, The Macmillan Company. $1.25. *Californias,* by Robinson Jeffers. The Macmillan Company. $1.25. *Riders of the Sky,* by Henry Herbert Knibbs. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1. *Mothers and Men,* by Harold Trowbridge Pulsifer. Houghton, Mifflin Company. 50 cents. *Ships in Port,* by Lewis Worthington Smith. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25. *Salt Water Poems and Ballads,* by John Masefield. The Macmillan Company. $2. *The Jig of Forslin,* by Conrad Aiken. The Four Seas Company. $1.25.

THE EQUITABLE

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The New Insurance paid for amounts to $209,706,988.

An increase over the previous year of $51,250,376.

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An increase of $77,203,528.

Payments to Policyholders in 1916, $58,915,422.

Total since organization, $1,100,057,839.

ASSETS, December 31st, 1916		$562,381,599
INSURANCE RESERVE		$459,860,621
OTHER LIABILITIES		10,886,279
SURPLUS RESERVES:		
For Distribution to Policyholders in 1917	$16,266,040	
Awaiting apportionment on deferred dividend policies	63,854,448	
For Contingencies	11,514,211	91,634,699
		$562,381,599

In addition to the ordinary forms of life insurance the Equitable makes a specialty of the following:

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(See the policy for conditions and details.)

The Annual Report embodying the Financial Statement, verified by Public Accountants, and further details regarding the Equitable's policies will be sent to any address on request.

President



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Independent Opinions

In your newest Germano-phobe editorials you seem to be in sympathy, tho you do not expressly state so, with the desire of France to take Alsace-Lorraine from Germany, and you also imply that it would be just to give Schleswig-Holstein back to Denmark, while at the same time lauding the Allies' hypocritical greedy note as "noble" and praising their pretended desire to reconstruct the map of Europe on the basis of nationality. If you would take the trouble to look up Alsace-Lorraine in any encyclopedia, including the Brittanica (I presume this would be considered unbiased toward Germany) you would find that Alsace-Lorraine is and always was 85 per cent German in language and sympathies, and then if you would take the trouble to read history a little you would find that it was "forcibly wrested" from Germany by France partly after the thirty years war, and partially later. Germany had it first, Germany had it last, it is of German nationality and spirit, so that France's desire to get it back is merely greed for power and the lowest kind of revengefulness. There are no two sides to it. Any statement that the French are entitled to those provinces is either hypocrisy or lamentable ignorance. As to Schleswig-Holstein it might also have been well to look up the history of the quarrel. The duchies had revolted before Prussia had ever been involved because of resentment toward the Danes for trying to forcibly introduce the Danish language into Schleswig (Holstein was a member of the German confederation so that it was impossible there.) There is no Danish to be found there (i. e., even Schleswig) except in the most northern belt. "The principle of nationality," then, as the Allies and their American mouthpieces would apply it, means that one per cent of non-Germans in a region have more right than 99 of Germans.

WALTER PETERSEN
Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas

The principle of nationality is praiseworthy, and we rejoice to see that the Allies have declared their intention to follow it in settling the territorial questions of the war. But, as we have repeatedly pointed out, it is not the sole consideration, and it is difficult, and in some cases impossible to be carried out strictly. In the Balkans, for instance, three or more distinct and antagonistic races occupy neighboring villages in the same district.

The two cases mentioned by Professor Petersen have been in dispute for half a century, but they have not been settled because no attempt has been made to settle them right, that is, in accordance with the will of the people concerned. As everybody knows, the people of Alsace and Lorraine bitterly resented their annexation in 1871, and they have been restive to the point of revolution ever since. Prussian rule as exemplified in the Zabern incident, was so oppressive that a large part of the German population would have joined with the French in voting to be freed from it. But they never had a chance to vote on the question. We hope they will when the war is over, if there are any of them left.

The Schleswig-Holstein question is

Grow Younger as You Grow Older

Younger in Body, Younger in Spirit, Younger in Ambition, Younger in Every Characteristic that Gives Greater Earning and Living Power, Greater Thought Power, Greater Pleasure Obtaining Power and Greater Health Promoting Power

THE number of years a man has lived does not tell how old or young he is. A man is as old or as young as his energy, his vitality, his capacity for work and play, his resisting power against disease and fatigue.

A man is only as old or as young as his memory power, will power, sustained-thought power, personality power, concentration power and brain power. He is only as old or as young as his digestive power, his heart power, his lung power, his kidney power, his liver power. Age is measured by the age of our cells, tissues and organs, and not by the calendar!

Cultivate the Cells

Everybody knows that the body and brain are made up of millions of tiny cells. We can be no younger than those cells are young. We can be no more efficient in any way than those cells are efficient. We can be no more energetic than the combined energy of those cells.

By conscious cultivation of these cells, it is as natural as the law of gravity that we become more efficient, more alive, more energetic, more ambitious, more enthusiastic, more youthful. By consciously developing the cells in our stomachs, we must improve our digestion. By consciously developing the cells in the heart, we must increase its strength in exact proportion. By consciously developing the brain cells, the result can only be multiplied brain power—and so with every organ in the body.

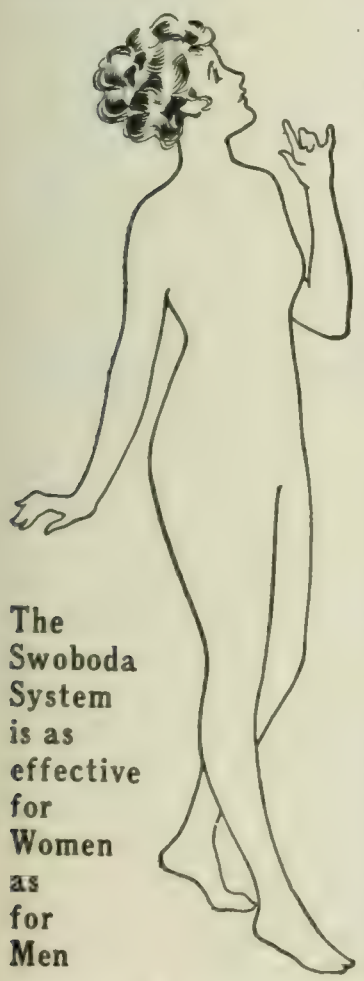
What we are and what we are capable of accomplishing depends entirely and absolutely on the degree of development of our cells. They are the sole controlling factors in us. *We* are only as young and as great and as powerful as *they* are.

There Is No Fraud Like Self-Deception

You may think you are young, strong, brainy, energetic, happy, yet when compared with other men or women, you are old, weak, dull, listless and unhappy. You do not know what you are capable of accomplishing because you have not begun to develop the real vital powers within you. The truth is you are only a dwarf in health and mind when you can easily become a giant through conscious development of every cell, tissue and organ in your body and brain. By accelerating the development of the powers within you, you can actually become younger, as you grow older—yes younger in every way that will contribute to your health, happiness and prosperity.

Conscious Evolution—the Secret

Swoboda proves that Conscious Evolution gives energy and vitality to spare, digestive power to spare, self-reliance to spare, and gives many other desirable characteristics to spare. He proves that Conscious Evolution makes people disease-proof, fatigue-proof. He maintains that to possess sufficient vitality and energy and to keep the body in normal health under the most favorable conditions is no more health prosperity than to have only enough money from day to day to meet current expenses. Great *reserve* health, great *reserve* energy is what we must acquire if we are to successfully nullify the ravages of *time*, and to easily overcome every adverse condition and thus enjoy the benefit of our health power and the advantage of our energy.



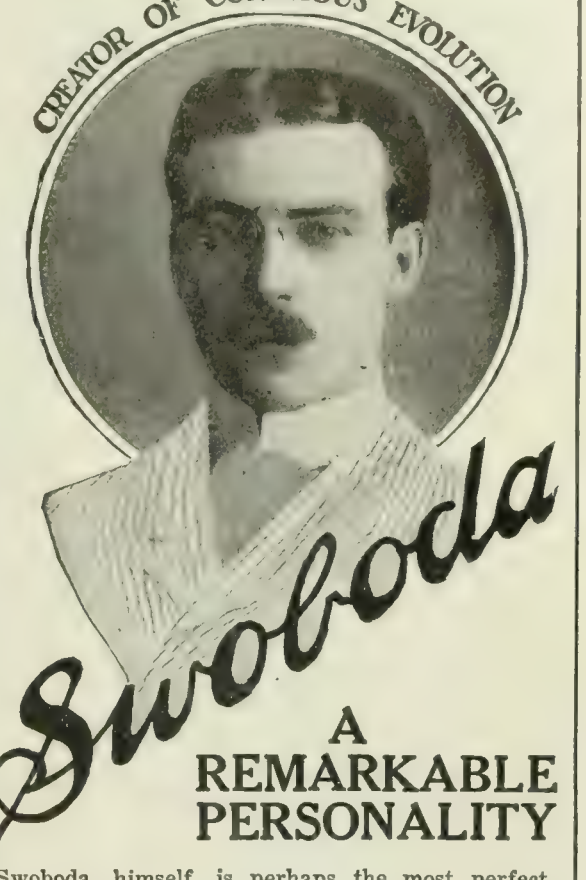
The Swoboda System is as effective for Women as for Men

Beware of Health Poverty

As Swoboda says, "there are individuals who seek work only when their last cent is gone. Likewise, individuals live from minute to minute and from day to day, seeking health and energy only as they need them badly."

Conscious Evolution is for them—for everyone. It is a simple scientific and practical system by means of which every part of the brain and body is energized, strengthened, awakened, so that we become possessed of a super health and mentality—the Swoboda kind of health and mentality. Conscious Evolution makes for good fortune by developing the resources and the ability and power of personality.

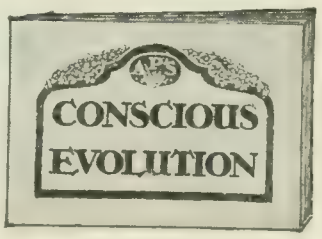
Strange as it may seem, this revolutionary method of consciously awakening and developing weakened and lifeless cells requires no drugs, medicines or apparatus of any kind. It does not require dieting, deep breathing, excessive exercising, cold baths, electricity or massage. It takes only a few minutes a day, yet so startling is the effect of Swoboda's system that you begin to feel younger, renewed, revitalized, re-energized after the first day.



A REMARKABLE PERSONALITY

Swoboda, himself, is perhaps the most perfect example of what Conscious Evolution can accomplish. As Swoboda gains in years, he grows younger in enthusiasm, younger in vitality, younger in health; he is becoming stronger, more energetic, more confident, more dominant and more alive by capitalizing his creative powers through Conscious Evolution. What Swoboda is accomplishing for himself, you, too, can accomplish—every individual can accomplish, for every individual is governed by the same laws and principles, and every individual has it within himself to make use of these laws and principles. Swoboda's mind and body are so alert and so active that in his presence one feels completely overpowered. His personality dominates everything with which it comes in contact; yet Swoboda is real—there is absolutely nothing mysterious about him. He knows not what fatigue is—he is a tireless worker. He delights in making sick people well and weak people strong. He loves his work because he feels he is of benefit to humanity—making a better, more vital, more potent race of men and women.

AN AMAZING BOOK FOR YOU



Swoboda has published for distribution a remarkable book which explains his system of Conscious Evolution and what it has already done. Write for this book—not because Conscious Evolution has meant so much to 200,000 other men and women, not because there is scarcely a prominent family in the country that hasn't at least one member a pupil of Swoboda, including Chas. E. Hughes, Rockefeller, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Huntingtons, the Armours, the Cudahys, the Swifts—but write for the book because it means so much to YOU in multiplied living power, earning power and resisting power. It is a big book filled from cover to cover with the vital facts about yourself and how you can acquire the degree of perfection in body and mind that you so much desire. It exposes the dangers of excessive deep breathing, excessive exercise, and excessive muscular development

Regardless of how you may feel, of how efficient you may think you are—regardless of how active, energetic and alert you may consider yourself—regardless of how happy, how contented you may pride yourself on being—regardless of how healthy, wealthy or successful you may be, you cannot afford, in justice to yourself, to miss the interesting and instructive secrets explained for the first time in this startling new book.

A mere reading of "Conscious Evolution" will so fill you with enthusiasm and ambition, that you will not rest until you have yourself acquired the Swoboda kind of health and energy by cultivating and revitalizing intensely every cell, tissue and organ in your own system. Tear out the coupon on this page, write your name and address on it or write a letter or a postal card and mail it today. Even if you gain but one suggestion out of the 60 pages you will have been repaid a thousandfold for having read it. I urge you by all means not to delay, not to say "I'll do it later", but to send NOW, while the matter is on your mind.

Remember, the book is absolutely free for you to keep—there is no charge or obligation now or later. Write NOW. Address

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insoluble from a legal and historical point of view. The last man who was supposed to understand it, died in the nineteenth century. But it can be easily solved by the application of the principle of nationality. By the treaty of Prague Prussia is bound to allow populations of the north of Schleswig to reunite with Denmark "in the event of their expressing a desire so to be by a vote fully exercized." Fifty years have passed since this promise was made, but Prussia has never allowed such a referendum to be held. We hope that some day she will be forced to.

I have been a reader of The Independent for over forty years, so that, when I see you *weakening* on the great crime of Germany, now in full swing, I am filled with sorrow, surprize and disappointment. For instance, you are now saying such things as "let each side say what it is fighting for."

Don't we *know* what *Belgium* is fighting for!—and France, and England? Do you want a peace that will give Germany a chance to again get ready for her frightful swoops? My God, Mr. Editor, is there any question after what we have seen since August, 1914, of the duty of the Allies (as you call them) (and with *our* help, too), of putting an end to this monstrous beast that has done this thing!

T. R. ROBINSON
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

One correspondent thinks we are getting more "Germanphobe," another thinks we are "weakening." Thank Heaven, no one calls us neutral. But, anyhow, we are still of the opinion that both sides ought to state their aims and claims more definitely than either has yet done.

No, we don't know what Belgium is fighting for. Is it to free her soil from the invader? If that is all, she could stop any day, for the Germans would be only too glad to get out with whole skins. Is it to obtain an indemnity for the damage done? Germany offered that once formally, and they certainly would be more willing to pay it now than before.

What is France fighting for? Evacuation and indemnity? That is to be had for the asking, for Germany would be delighted to be freed from danger in the west so she could devote her attention to Russia. For Alsace-Lorraine, for Togoland, for Kamerun, for Syria, for Morocco? None of these is named in the Allies' note, yet they are implied or involved in the war settlement.

What is England fighting for? For the freedom of France and Belgium? But that battle has been virtually won. For Egypt, German East Africa, German Southwest Africa, Samoa, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, lower Mesopotamia? But she already has these. Are England and France fighting to give back Poland to the Czar? So they say in the note of January 10. Are they fighting to give Constantinople to Russia? So states the Russian premier, but the note does not say so. Are they fighting to put an end to Germany, to destroy her political identity, to crush her so she will never again become a great power? They say they are not, and we believe them.

As for Germany, we are still more



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JOSEPH H. DODSON (11)
Director of the National Audubon Association
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Motor Editor, The Independent
119 West 40th Street, New York

in the dark, since what she has said of her aims is more vague and, in our opinion, less trustworthy. She says she is fighting for the "freedom of the seas," but by the way she sinks passenger ships and neutral merchantmen we do not believe her.

In August, 1914, The Independent declared itself in sympathy with The Allies, and the more we have seen of Germany's methods of warfare and administration the more we have turned against her. We think it quite likely that it may become the duty of the United States to enter the war on the side of the Allies, but before that we hope that they will define their aims more concretely and completely than they have yet done.

Your reference in the editorial on "The Atlantic Gulf" of January 15 to the late Sheriff of Erie County, New York, quoting him as to the attitude of the United States toward those things that differentiate us from the nations of Europe, might I write a few words taking exception to the conclusion drawn in your editorial, namely, that our love of republican institutions and opposition to monarchical institutions, gives the key to the present attitude of the people of the United States toward France.

Where was this great love of the republican form of government when Great Britain destroyed the two Boer Republics, with McKinley receiving Messrs. Wolmarans, Wessels and Fischer at the back door of the White House. Truly there was a lot of sympathy for the Boers, but not among Americans. The meetings addrest by the Boer envoys were attended chiefly by Germans, Irish, or their immediate descendants, Americans were few and far between.

Again. If, as Cleveland stated, we love the republican form so well, why permit "monarchical" Britain to save France, why do we bleed France financially, while Germany is bleeding her physically.

Frankly. We are too complacently selfish, now as in the past, as selfish, no doubt, as any other people would be circumstanced as we are, but selfish nevertheless. It is certainly *not* our love of republican institutions that governs our actions at present, else we would open our factories, our banks, pledge them along with our "sacred honor" and give freely and fully to France.

JOHN MCF. HOWIE

Buffalo, New York

I am unable to agree with our correspondent as to the lack of American sympathy for the Boer republics. It is true we did not go to war with Great Britain on their account, but there was a great deal of sympathy felt and exprest for the Boers. The Democratic Party espoused their cause with enthusiasm and embodied a resolution of sympathy in its platform. Since this platform received the support of half the people of the United States it cannot be called indifference. Besides we must remember that a good many Americans enlisted as individuals to fight against England in behalf of the Boers. Kipling tells a story of one of them. So we think The Independent is quite justified in thinking that if we go into the war against Germany it will be more for sympathy with France than sympathy with England, tho doubtless most of all in our own interests. Of course this would be what our correspondent calls selfishness, but we shall not dispute the term.



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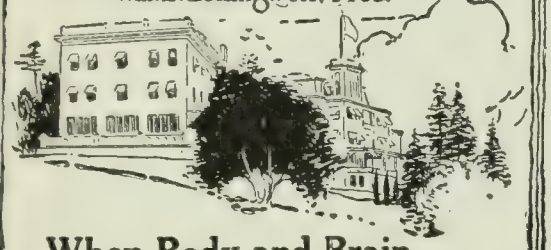
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395. A Reader from Connecticut. "Having in charge a boy of sixteen, I fail to awake in him any ambition either for school or for other work. Tho he is not disobedient and reads quite a bit he is determined to have his own way and take his own time. Can you see any way to reach him, and stir his ambition?"

He reads much—*what* does he read? Here is your first clue. Find the great men he admires most, get their biographies, talk over their lives with him, see if he won't be moved to attempt big things where his heart interest lies. Encourage him to advance in any line where he *naturally excels*—no matter what; a good blacksmith is a greater man than a poor teacher, minister or merchant. Locate his chief talent or affection, make it the motive for study or action, keep it always to the front—and your lazy boy is likely to become a leader!

Obtain *The American Boy* from Sprague Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan. Study it yourself; answer advertisements that might appeal to your boy; let him read the magazine, watch how he responds, act accordingly. Get vocational guidance books from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Bldg., New York; apply to your boy's career.

396. Mrs. L. V. S., New York. "For a number of years I have been ailing with nervous and digestive troubles. Medicines do not seem to help, tho doctor says nothing is organically wrong. One of my friends was greatly benefited by a course in physical culture, and wishes me to try some good system. (a) Please give addresses of any women specialists giving mail courses for women. (b) What books would help me to build up my health?"

(a) Such a course is offered by Susanna Cocroft, Michigan Boulevard, Chicago; and another by Annette Kellermann, 12 West Thirty-first Street, New York.

(b) Without knowing your condition more fully, we hesitate to advise. These books, however, should give suggestions of value: "Exercizes for Women," by Florence Bolton (price $1.00); "The Home Life in Order," by Dr. Alfred T. Schofield (price $1.50); "Power and Beauty of Superb Womanhood," by Bernarr Macfadden (price $1.00); "New Methods in Health Culture," by Dr. E. B. Lowry (price $1.00). These books may be had from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Bldg., New York.

397. An Enthusiastic Correspondent. "I have read your articles with great interest. I wish to know something of the demand in cities and towns for special teachers of nature study—wild flowers and birds in particular. (a) What is the situation financially? (b) What course should I follow to prepare myself for work of this kind? With a college degree, experience in teaching English, and a passionate love for nature, I believe I could reach the children of all grades."

(a) Field is limited, demand slight, financial reward uncertain. You might rather become a teacher of botany or other branch of nature study; a writer of special articles and books; a leader in some such national organization as the Camp Fire Girls of America, 461 Fourth avenue, New York, or the Woodcraft League founded by Ernest Seton Thompson, at Greenwich, Connecticut. As an independent teacher or lecturer, you would probably fail; but as an organizer, or other official of an established society, you would have a good chance to succeed.

(b) Write for literature and advice to Elliott R. Downing, Secretary American Nature Study Society and Editor *Nature Study Review*, care University of Chicago; to John H. Sage, Secretary American Ornithologists' Union, Portland, Connecticut; to Bradley M. Davis, Secretary American Society of Naturalists, care University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

398. Mr. C. F., Virginia. "Please give me a list of the best periodicals useful to the following businesses: (a) Grocery; (b) Delicatessen; (c) Soda Fountain and Confectionery."

(a) *American Grocer*, 90 West Broadway; *National Food Magazine*, 45 West Thirty-fourth

street; *Producers' Price Current*, 175 Chambers street; *Good Storekeeping*, 119 West Fortieth street; *Produce Bulletin*, 97 Warren street; *Produce News*, 6 Harrison street; *Retail Grocers' Advocate*, 47 Watts street; *National Provisioner*, 116 Nassau street; *Grocer's Guide*, 89 Delancey street; all of New York.

(b) See reply to (a), a delicatessen store being only a modified grocery.

(c) *American Bottler*, 218 East Thirty-seventh street; *Confectioners' Gazette*, 366 Broadway; *Soda Fountain Journal*, 3 Park Place; all of New York.

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399. Prof. A. R. B., Pennsylvania. "I am a teacher in a secondary school, and am asked to help choose a large number of new books for the school library, the purchase of which has been made possible by a donation to the school. (a) Can you refer me to a bibliography adapted to our needs? (b) Will you name the general subjects that we ought to cover in our list, for an efficient students' library?"

(a) Write the Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C., for the U. S. Bureau of Education 1913 Bulletin No. 35 (whole number 545), entitled "A List of Books Suited to a High School Library." See also inside front cover of The Independent for August 14, 1916, where another list of good books for general reading was published.

(b) History and biography; science and mathematics; poetry and romance; ethics and philosophy; travel and folk-lore; invention and discovery; language and literature; business and commerce; manual training and domestic science; character analysis and vocational guidance; thrift and finance; home hygiene and personal efficiency; practical psychology and public speaking; games and athletics; social service and good citizenship; community welfare and scientific statecraft; boys' and girls' clubs.

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400. Miss E. H., Pennsylvania. "It is my ambition to enter the nature cure movement by becoming a trained nurse in one of the institutions of drugless healing. I have been undergoing a living death from lack of a life work for six years, because I would not fall into that universal occupation for genteel women—school teaching, and because I am considered too delicate for nursing. However, strength was never gained except by the using. Can you suggest broad and sane institutions that offer a free, or exchange course of instruction for nurses?"

Ask Dr. Benedict Lust, President American Naturopathic Association, 110 East Forty-first Street, New York, regarding such possibilities. We personally believe that the old-fashioned system of training for nurses, while it overemphasizes drugs and neglects hygiene and psychology, forms a better basis for a nurse's life work than the crude and lax regime at the typical drugless resort. Consult Editor *Trained Nurse*, 38 West Thirty-second Street, New York, about schools and opportunities.

Have you considered other avenues in the health field? You might become a dietitian; a metaphysician; a household engineer; a secretary to a writer, a publisher, or a manufacturer; a social service worker; a special investigator for health boards and laboratories.

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453. Miss E. B. J., Arizona. "Next year will be the third year of work in Home Economics done in our Woman's Club, and we hope to make it the best one yet. We would like to find some good course that we could take and carefully follow. Can you name such a course, or outline a program for study, or make other suggestions? Thank you very much."

The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, publishes a pamphlet on "Programs for Study Clubs in Home Economics" (Volume V, number 99); and the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture of your own State University would probably supply you with valuable material.

Write also for publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., of the American Home Economics' Association, Station N, Baltimore, Maryland; of the American School of Home Economics, Sixty-ninth Street, Chicago; of the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York; of the Housewives League, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York; of the Housekeepers National Alliance, Washington, D. C.

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EVERY factory or other institution with plumbing conditions like those shown below is *losing money* because of the decreased human efficiency caused by such a state of affairs. Every concern with the clean, wholesome conditions created by a "Standard" installation like the one shown above is *adding to its profits*—to say nothing of the satisfaction in having such sanitary surroundings in a place where many people are employed.

How about *your* plumbing problems? Are your employes better for themselves—and better for *you*—as a result of modern, sanitary conditions in washrooms, etc.?

If not, you need our book on "Factory Sanitation"—with its helpful advice and illustrations. It is an able treatise, by men who know, and is sent free on request.

Then we have service men in most of the manufacturing centers who will be glad to discuss the question of good plumbing with you.

Write for book—call for a service man—and see "Standard" fixtures at any showroom listed herewith.

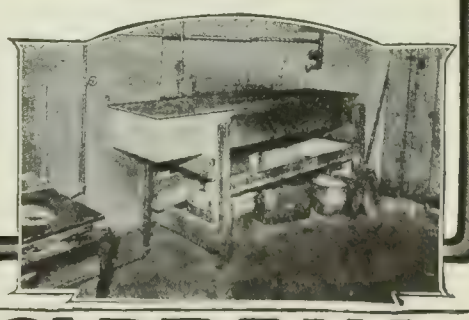
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Dept. FM Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home

represent the complete, up-to-date line for Bathroom, Kitchen and Laundry. They have been *standard* for more than a generation. Their supremacy in the plumbing field is the result of experience, service and quality. Talk to your plumber about "Standard". Insist upon this proved, time-tried brand. Look for the Green and Gold label. If interested in plumbing fixtures for domestic use, write for free copy of "'Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home," also new Sink booklet.

"Standard" SHOWROOMS where "Standard" Fixtures may be seen

NEW YORK	35 W. 31ST
NEW YORK (EXPORT DEPT.)	50 BROAD
BOSTON	186 DEVONSHIRE
PHILADELPHIA	1215 WALNUT
WASHINGTON	SOUTHERN BLDG.
PITTSBURGH	106 SIXTH
CHICAGO	900 S. MICHIGAN
CHICAGO	14-30 N. PEORIA
ST. LOUIS	100 N. FOURTH
CLEVELAND	4409 EUCLID
CINCINNATI	633 WALNUT
TOLEDO	311-321 ERIE
COLUMBUS	243-255 S. THIRD
YOUNGSTOWN	219 CHAPEL PLACE
WHEELING	3120-30 JACOBS
ERIE	128 W. TWELFTH
LOS ANGELES	671 MESQUIT
LOUISVILLE	319 W. MAIN
NASHVILLE	315 S. TENTH
NEW ORLEANS	346 BARONNE
HOUSTON	PRESTON & SMITH
DALLAS	1200-1206 JACKSON
SAN ANTONIO	212 LOSOYA
FORT WORTH	828-830 MONROE
TORONTO, CAN.	59 E. RICHMOND
HAMILTON, CAN.	20 W. JACKSON
SAN FRANCISCO	149-55 BLUXOME
DETROIT OFFICE	HAMMOND BLDG.
KANSAS CITY OFFICE	RESERVE BANK BLDG.

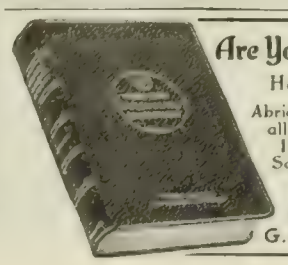


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NARROW STOCK MARKET

On the New York Stock Exchange, the great activity caused by the publication, on the first day of the month, of Germany's plans for lawless submarine warfare, and by the dismissal of Am-Ambassador von Bernstoff a few days later, has been followed by days of extreme dulness. The 12th was a holiday. On the 13th, in a narrow market, there was an average net gain. Many who had been accustomed to trade declined to do so, being unable to form definite opinions as to the effect of a declaration of war upon share values. Others believed that prices would advance if this country should be drawn into the great conflict. The price of the Anglo-French loan bonds fell to 90⅝. Attention was directed to the statement of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the preceding day, showing that Great Britain's war expenses had risen to $28,950,000 a day from about $25,000,000 one year ago. Part of the increase has been due to the higher cost of supplies. Nearly one-sixth of the day's business was done in steel shares, but their gain of one point was surpassed by the advances credited to a majority of the railroad stocks. The number of shares that changed hands on the 14th, 289,-950, was the smallest recorded in six months, and the movement was downward. As a rule, however, the net losses were small. Carranza's suggestion, in his reply to President Wilson's note, that neutral nations should prohibit the shipment of supplies to the belligerents, depressed the Mexican Oil Company's stock, which lost nearly four points. Oil fuel for the British navy is going from Mexican oil wells at the rate of 80,000 barrels a week. Some were saying that Carranza might forbid the shipment of this petroleum. Shares of the Cuba-American Sugar Company declined on account of the revolutionary disturbance on the island. New rumors about the New Haven Railroad Company's financial condition reduced the price of its stock to 37½. Average losses were a little less than the preceding day's gains.

Again, on the 15th, very little business was done, and the decline continued. The prevailing belief appeared to be that war could not be avoided. But price reductions were small. On Friday, the 16th, the market was still a narrow one, but there was no weak-

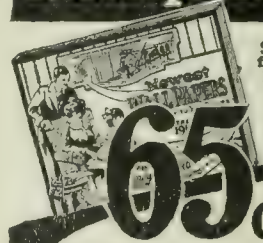
Diet and Indigestion

Indigestion, constipation and the ills to which they lead cause more deaths than war, pestilence and famine *combined.* Yet—these ills, and the pain and suffering they cause, are *needless.* This is fully explained in a new book called "Colon Hygiene," written by Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, Chief Medical Director of the Battle Creek Sanitarium and a recognized authority on the effect of diet on digestion. In his book, Dr. Kellogg tells you how to take care of yourself so as to avoid indigestion, constipation and the ills to which they lead. Only natural methods recommended. No drugs. Some diet restrictions, *if you need them,* but—nothing difficult. A little exercise but—no tiresome regime. Proper attention to hours for rest, sleep, recreation and work. These are the important items. In his book, Dr. Kellogg gives you full instructions. If you would be rid of indigestion, constipation and the ills to which they lead, send for this book today. The price is only $2. And—you take no risk for, if you are not entirely satisfied, the book may be returned at the end of five days, and we will promptly refund your money. Thus, we let you be the judge of this book. Over 400 pages, with many illustrations. Write for it today. Find out, at our expense, whether it can help you. Send your order direct to—

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Journalism As An Aid To History Teaching

By Dr. E. E. Slosson, will be furnished free to teachers.—Address, The Independent, 119 W. 40th St., New York.

ness, and in the afternoon an upward movement was led by the copper shares. Sales of the metal had been made at 36½ cents a pound. The war news was comparatively favorable, including Germany's release of the Yarrowdale prisoners. But an "overt act" was expected. Some thought that it might be the sinking of the two freighters whose recent departure from New York with the intention of reaching Bordeaux was characterized by a prominent newspaper in Germany as a "wicked tempting of God." Anglo-French bonds rose to 92. Changes affecting railroad shares one way or the other were fractional. The companies would lose something, it was said, on account of congestion, car shortage, and embargoes. Below are shown the totals for the week's four full days of exceptional inactivity:

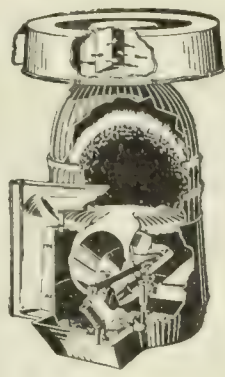
	Steel	Total
Tuesday, 13th.....	56.200	386.670
Wednesday	35.100	289.950
Thursday	48.900	291.455
Friday	54,150	328,150

A few months ago there was a long series of million-share days, and on Saturday, the 3d, nearly 1,000,000 were sold in the short business day of two hours.

STEEL AND COPPER

In the steel industry the demand continues with unabated force, and prices are still rising. Buyers are paying $8.25 a box for tin plate, which is almost three times the rate prevailing before the war. They fear that submarines will check the movement of the metal to this country from the Indian Ocean. The average price of eight leading steel products is $78.27 a ton, the highest ever known, and last week's addition was $1.40. Because products recently exported were to fill orders placed at $20 a ton below this average, it is predicted that the Steel Corporation's net earnings for the first and second quarters of the present year will largely exceed even those of the December quarter, which broke all records.

The submarine war has greatly increased the cost of ocean transportation, even when a carrier can be found. A Norwegian buyer, after paying $26 a ton for 4000 tons of iron, was discouraged when he ascertained that freight charges and insurance would be $64 a ton. But foreign governments pay prices and charges because they must have the metal. Last week 70,000 tons of iron were taken for Italy. Recent sales of shell steel to the Allies amount to 300,000 tons, and 500,000 tons more are wanted. The foreign demand for ship plates is so great that manufacturers have been able to accept not more than half of the offers. Orders on hand are said to cover capacity until the end of next year. Prices paid now are from 6 to 6½ cents a pound. At the beginning of the war the price was 2¼ cents. There are foreign inquiries for 250,000 tons. Great advances are seen in the cost of some things which the manufacturers must buy. The price of ferro-manganese has



THIS Cut Coal Cost $50.00 HERE



With a great deal more Comfort into the Bargain!

Open space all around this big 10 room house. And in a part of the country where the mercury tries to drop clear through the glass in winter. Makes no difference to the Williamson UNDERFEED, though. A fifty dollar coal-saving and more comfort in spite of it all. Read the letter:

"Mine is a ten-room house, and always cost me over $100 to heat with the old boiler. This winter cost $50 with the UNDERFEED, and we had a great deal more comfort, 72 or over in the coldest weather. A fuel saver, time saver and dirt saver."
(Signed) DR. W. J. MORGAN, Mineral Point, Wis.

WILLIAMSON UNDERFEED Furnaces Boilers

Cut Coal Bills ½ to ⅔ Guaranteed

Please let this fact sink in: A ½ to ⅔ saving in coal cost is actually guaranteed with the Williamson UNDERFEED, whether you heat with warm air, hot water, steam or vapor.

That is partly because the UNDERFEED burns the cheaper grades of coal as effectively as others burn the costlier grades. That's a big saving at the very outset—money you save by keeping it in your pocket. Another reason is the scientific principle of combustion. In the UNDERFEED coal is fed from below. The hot, clean fire is always on top—never smothered or chilled by fresh coal being dumped on. All smoke, soot and gas must pass up through the fire and so be transformed into clean, usable, effective heat.

No waste whatever. No clinkers. No partly burned coal. No soot-encrusted pipes.

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And a boy of twelve can operate the UNDERFEED successfully. No stooping. All done from a standing position.

There's an interesting book "From Overfed to UNDERFEED" which pictures and describes it all. Free for the asking. Simply send coupon. It will save you many a dollar when you come to install that new heating system. Remember, ½ to ⅔ coal cost actually guaranteed with a Williamson Underfeed. Send the coupon, now.

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Tell me how to cut my coal bills from ½ to ⅔ with a Williamson UNDERFEED.

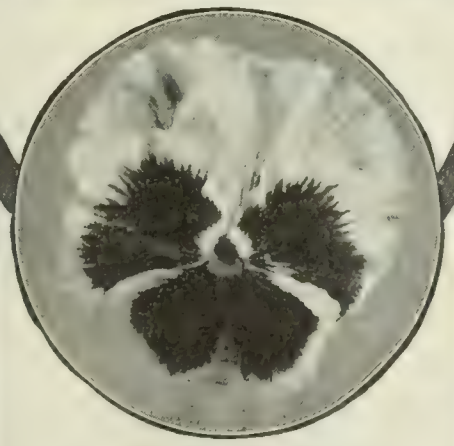
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The beautiful rich colorings and soft velvet of its petals have long made the Pansy a garden favorite.

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Dreer's Garden Book for 1917

is used by thousands of gardeners, both amateur and professional, who regard it as authoritative in the solution of all their gardening problems. It lists all the old dependable varieties of Flowers and Vegetables as well as the worthy novelties, and gives clear, concise, cultural information.

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The Metropolitan Casualty
Insurance Company of New York

CHARTERED 1874

Plate Glass, Burglary, Accident and Health Insurance

Financial Statement as Reported to State Insurance Department

JANUARY 1st, 1917

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
New York State Bonds	$257,000.00	Re-insurance Reserve, as required by Law	$344,221.34
New York City Bonds	27,600.00	Commissions on Premiums in Course of Collection	47,593.05
Stocks and Other Bonds	508,125.00	Losses in Course of Adjustment	54,298.20
Cash on Hand and in Bank	28,103.58	All Other Liabilities	16,660.05
Premiums in Course of Collection (not over-due)	149,487.07	Capital	200,000.00
Interest Accrued	7,211.67	NET SURPLUS	305,980.60
All Other Assets	944.64		
	$978,471.96		$968,753.24
Assets not admitted; Special deposit in State of Virginia	9,718.72		
Total Gross Assets	$968,753.24		

Cash Capital - $200,000.00 **Surplus to Policyholders - $505,980.60**

Amount of all losses paid to date - - $5,187,946.26

EUGENE H. WINSLOW, President
RUSSELL R. CORNELL, Vice-President S. WILLIAM BURTON, Secretary
ALONZO G. BROOKS, Ass't Sec'y

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Public Utility and Municipal
4% BONDS 6%

An attractive investment opportunity is offered in the new $950,000 issue of First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds by the

Wisconsin Power, Light & Heat Company

Denominations, $100, $500 and $1000

Yielding about 5.45%

We shall be pleased to mail you a full description of these bonds upon request and solicit the privilege of keeping you in constant touch with Wisconsin Investments through the media of our monthly Investment Bulletin.

March list now ready. Ask for Bulletin C.

Bond Department

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Execute orders for the purchase and sale of Investment Securities.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF
FEDERAL MINING AND SMELTING CO.

32 Broadway, New York, Feb. 14, 1917.

A dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent on the Preferred stock of this Company has today been declared, payable March 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 23, 1917. B. HOYT, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1917, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

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ALL OUR READERS
SHOULD USE THE
YES BLANK
on page **378** and secure the next Seven big Numbers of
THE COUNTRYSIDE

risen from $175 in December to $275, and orders for delivery in June can be placed at $350. There has been an extraordinary upward movement in the cost of the material used in lining furnaces. Cold weather, car shortage, and insufficient supplies of coke have recently affected the output, and 25 per cent of the productive capacity in the Central West has been idle. For want of coke, thirty of the Steel Corporation's furnaces were banked.

Copper has been sold at 36½ cents, the highest price in forty-five years. Two cents a pound were added last week. Large producers have disposed of their output until July.

CONGESTION OF TRAFFIC

Railway traffic congestion, the cause of much inconvenience and many complaints before February 1, has been intensified by the submarine warfare, which checks or retards the export movement and has compelled an accumulation of products at Eastern ports, where they await shipment to Europe. At these ports or near them are 50,000 loaded cars, many thousand in the same condition are held at points on the lines between the coast and the upper Mississippi, and 50,000,000 bushels of grain are tied up in Chicago's elevators. Factories in the interior cannot move their finished goods or get the raw material they need. Outputs of iron and steel have been restricted by lack of sufficient coal and coke. Demand has exceeded the capacity of railroad companies, whose orders for new cars can be filled only after long delay, although before-the-war prices have been doubled. For some time past, embargoes have prevented the transportation of anything except perishable commodities, live stock and fuel. Goods to be exported are not carried unless there is proof that ship room has been engaged and is waiting for them. On the 15th, representatives of thirty prominent railroads at a meeting in Washington agreed upon plans that will give some relief. There are to be two trains daily of fifty cars bearing flour from Minnesota to New England, New York and Philadelphia; loaded cars will be released if possible, and empty ones will be distributed. Additions to the piles of merchandise waiting for ships at Eastern ports will not be made. The problem is a very difficult one, but some improvement of conditions may reasonably be expected.

ARMY SUPPLIES

The only new foreign war order not related to the steel trade that excites interest is one from the French Government for 20,000 horses. It was placed at St. Louis a few days ago. Many contracts, suggested by present international relations and the contingencies that must be taken into account, are soon to be made by our own Government. About 10,000,000 yards of cloth will be bought, the purpose being to provide enough army clothing for at least 300,000 men. Advertisements for proposals, it is said, have been prepared.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE—The war must be brought to a finish.

EDWARD BOK—A wife is either a husband's equal or his superior.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR—Enthusiasm is the dynamics of your personality.

PROF. JEREMIAH W. JENKS—The Chinese people are not too proud to fight.

SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS—An advertisement is known by the company it keeps.

DR. JOHN R. WIGHTMAN—I never quote poetry unless I'm shining my shoes.

GOVERNOR WILLIS—The people and business of Ohio are being inspected to death.

DR. GEORGE E. VINCENT—Idiots and children are the only ones you can hypnotize.

GEORG BRANDES—It is as a rule a curse for an author to be born in a small country.

SECRETARY LANSING—We must cease measuring accomplishments by dollars and cents.

PROF. WILLIAM HAMMOND PARKER—No great work can be done by any man who is isolated.

DR. S. H. WADE—I have always considered Romeo a very poor specimen of a young man.

CONGRESSMAN C. H. RANDALL—I would rather control the Rules Committee than be President.

BILLY SUNDAY—I'm sick and tired of hearing Christ called a dough-face and mollycoddle.

W. H. TAFT—The President feels that he is watched, rather than guarded, by secret service men.

LILLIAN RUSSELL—The day will likely come when the breakfast bell will sound from a music box.

DR. MAX NORDAU—No conclusion as to a war-like or peaceful future is to be drawn from the present world war.

EX-PREMIER ASQUITH—A notion that the struggle is about to come to a squalid end—a stalemate—is a mere dream.

FRANK GAMERL—If a salesman steals for you now—he'll steal from you later. If he lies for you now, he'll lie to you later.

DR. ANNA C. BLOUT—A Vassar graduate has an average of one-half a daughter and a Harvard graduate two-thirds of a son.

PRESIDENT A. C. BEDFORD—I am sincere when I say that the Standard Oil Company was founded on high moral principles.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—If the college man thinks that his college education gives him a higher social status, he is riding for a fall.

PROF. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART—Please, Mr. President, in this time of national apprehension and tension be a little more human.

CHANCELLOR SAMUEL B. MCCORMICK—We shall welcome with gratitude all national fraternities into the University of Pittsburgh.

JUDGE C. D. FRIEBOLIN—Whenever a propaganda is started. I always look about to see how many are looking for the job of secretary.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS—There are two undesirable classes in this country, one, what is known as the "400," and the other the I. W. W.

REV. CHARLES A. EATON—We would put Jesus Christ out of most of our churches, Catholic and Protestant, if he were to appear here today.

LADY DUFF-GORDON—Have you noticed how funny a costly diadem of supreme loveliness can look on a fat, middle-aged woman after a ragging fox trot?

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER—I know positively that in one British port there are eighty-five captured submarines and the "Deutschland" is among them.

"Acceptances"

A big progressive step in Commerce and Banking

AMERICAN business men and bankers are rapidly increasing the use of this valuable instrument for financing trade, which is simply the buyer's acknowledgment of the correctness of an invoice with the agreement to pay for the goods at a stated time.

The use of the acceptance strengthens the credit of the buyer, enables him to buy to better advantage, systematizes his purchases and payments. For the seller, it reduces the burden and loss of the complicated and unproven open account. To the bank, it provides approved commercial paper. It turns the buyer's credit and the seller's wares into immediate money.

New and profitable business opportunities are now opened by this new line of financing for the banker, the business man, and the investor.

The general use of the acceptance in the United States had its actual beginning shortly after the outbreak of the European war. At that time, under the New York State Banking Law, the Guaranty Trust Company was the only institution in New York accepting sterling drafts payable at a future date.

How the American market for acceptances is being built up; why the acceptance is a readily-negotiable credit instrument, and why it is a sound, circulating medium of finance, commanding a low interest rate, is told in our descriptive booklet entitled, "Acceptances," which will be sent to any address upon request.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Capital and Surplus - - - - - $40,000,000
Resources more than - - - $500,000,000

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INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

of The Independent.

Many of them are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department, conducted by Mr. W. E. Underwood, to aid them in selecting the right insurance.

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New First National Bank
Dept. 10, Columbus, Ohio

"*The Leading Fire Insurance Company of America.*"

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

On the 31st day of December, 1916

Cash Capital, - - - - - - - -	**$5,000,000.00**
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Fire)	10,559,070.37
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Marine)	707,060.17
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Fire)	855,627.36
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Marine)	1,060,364.00
Other Claims	365,000.00
Net Surplus, - - - - - - - -	**8,146,446.99**
Total Assets, - - - - - - -	**$26,693,568.89**
Surplus for Policy-Holders, - -	**$13,146,446.99**

LOSSES PAID IN NINETY-EIGHT YEARS:

$157,580,593.27

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AS TO GERMAN COMPANIES

In view of the fragile political relations now existing between the United States and Germany, it is only proper to reassure such of our readers as hold policies in German companies.

Before doing that, it is necessary they be warned against confusing American companies with German names — such as the German-American Insurance Company, the Germania Life Insurance Company, etc. — with companies, the domiciles of which are in Germany. There are a score or more of fire and life insurance companies organized under the laws of various American states by persons of German birth or origin which are as fully American as any other domestic companies, and their names should not serve to confound them with those coming from abroad.

Consulting the report of the New York Insurance Department I find the following fire insurance companies which are native to Germany: Aachen and Munich of Aix-la-Chappelle, *Cologne Reinsurance Company of Cologne, *Frankona Reinsurance Company of Frankfort-on-the-Main, *Hamburg Assurance Company of Hamburg, Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, *Minerva Retrocession and Reinsurance Company of Cologne, *Munich Reinsurance Company of Munich, Nord-Deutsche Insurance Company of Hamburg, Prussian National of Stettin, *South German Reinsurance Company of Munich.

Doing a life business are the *Prussian Life Insurance Stock Company of Berlin and the *Mercury Reinsurance Company of Cologne. The only German company transacting a casualty and miscellaneous insurance business is the Frankfort General Insurance Company of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The companies starred (*) do a reinsurance business; that is, all their transactions are with other insurance companies and not with the people.

Now, just one more point. All foreign insurance companies operating in the United States must, and all do, maintain a deposit, usually $200,000, with the Insurance Department of the State in which they are entered. This corresponds with the capital of domestic companies. Some of them, in addition, are compelled to lodge a certain proportion of their assets with a board of American trustees. All the assets of the United States branches of foreign companies are under the jurisdiction of the Insurance Departments of the states in which the companies are entered, and may not be taken out without the approval of those officials. So, if we have trouble with Germany I apprehend

none between German companies and Americans holding their policies. Unless, I may add, Germany ingenuity is equal to getting their funds out in a way not yet suspected.

LIFE INSURANCE STOCK

A reader sends me an advertisement offering the stock of the Equity Life Insurance Company of Great Falls, Montana—a new organization—with the request that I comment on it. Let us examine the proposition. The capital is to be $500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $50 each. There is nothing in the advertisement to indicate that the stock is to be sold at a premium. If that is so, no surplus is to be provided. Without a surplus at the beginning, the expense of organizing and creating a business will fall on the capital, which, at the end of the first year, will be seriously impaired. If a surplus is designed, the advertisement should name the price above par the promoters want for the stock.

The statement is also made that the company's expenses will be small; that life insurance will be written at "lower premium rates"; and that the intention is to accummulate a large sum of money to be loaned to members on a strictly six per cent basis. There is no substance in these representations. Business will have to be fought for in the competitive field, in which a new untried company is at a great disadvantage. Expenses cannot possibly be lower than those incurred by the big established companies; they would naturally be higher, for the policies of a new company are harder to sell than those of the old ones. Premium rates cannot possibly be lower, and the annual net cost to policyholders must be higher.

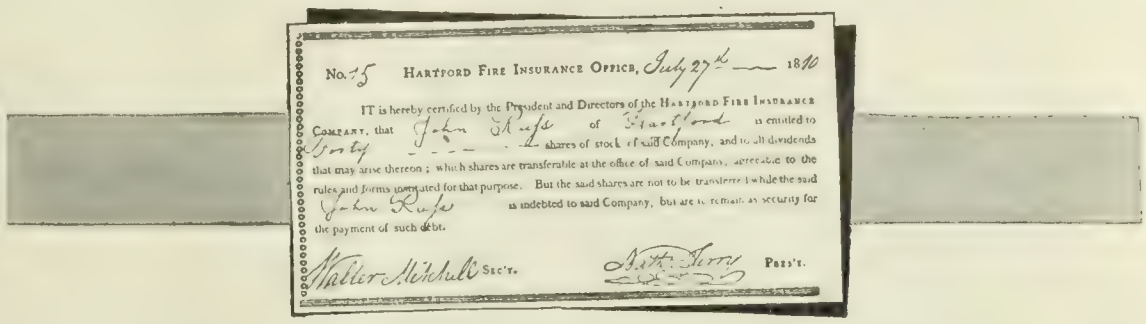
One representation made in the advertisement should receive attention. It is this:

"There is no class of securities which offers to the investing public such absolute safety of capital and large profit earning possibilities as life insurance stock. The law protects the capital invested, and with strong hands shields the interests of all."

This is an exaggeration. Between January 1, 1910, and May 15, 1916, according to *Best's Life Insurance Reports*, a dependable authority, ninety old line life insurance companies, none of them probably over ten years old, either failed or retired from business. Upon the faith of another recent authority, which I cannot now recall, investors in the stocks of new life insurance companies have lost since 1906 a sum approximating $50,000,000. The law affords no special protection, whatever, to stockholders; on the contrary, it makes the capital a pledge for all the debts of the company, especially all obligations to policyholders.

And yet I do not say that this, or any other new company, may not make a place for itself; altho the field is now overcrowded. Candor requires me to say that I do not regard such an investment in any light other than as a speculation.

Family holds Hartford Stock 107 Years


No. 15 HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, July 27th 1810

IT is hereby certified by the President and Directors of the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, that John Russ of Hartford is entitled to Sixty shares of stock of said Company, and to all dividends that may arise thereon; which shares are transferable at the office of said Company, agreeable to the rules and forms constituted for that purpose. But the said shares are not to be transferred while the said John Russ is indebted to said Company, but are to remain as security for the payment of such debt.

Walter Mitchell SEC'Y. Pres't.

The stock originally issued in 1810 to John Russ, one of the founders of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has never been sold. It has been transferred by inheritance only, and is now held by his direct descendants in the fourth generation. In like manner the Hartford's traditions of financial strength and integrity have been handed down from generation to generation. Frequently the biggest inheritance a father leaves to his son is the right to represent the

INSURANCE *Service* OF THE TWO HARTFORDS

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company and the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company write practically every form of insurance except life insurance. For over a century Hartford losses have been promptly and fairly paid in ever increasing amounts. Robert Fulton was experimenting with his first steamboat, the *Clermont*, when the Hartford began to write insurance. From that day to this its growth has kept pace with the wonderful development of the country's trade and commerce.

Are you fully insured? Look over the list below and check the forms of insurance which interest you. Ask your agent or broker to get you a Hartford policy, or write to us and we will tell you the name and address of an agent who can give you rates and particulars.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
The Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company, (Service Department 1-2), 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen: Please send information on the kind of insurance checked and name of Hartford agent to the name and address written on margin of this coupon.

- ☐ Fire
- ☐ Rent
- ☐ Use and Occupancy
- ☐ Sprinkler Leakage
- ☐ Explosion
- ☐ Tornado
- ☐ Hail
- ☐ Automobile
- ☐ Motor Cycle
- ☐ Tractor
- ☐ Merchandise in Transit
- ☐ Mail Package
- ☐ Registered Mail
- ☐ Samples and Baggage
- ☐ Art Exhibitors
- ☐ Marine Insurance
- ☐ Accident and Health
- ☐ Burglary and Theft
- ☐ Plate Glass
- ☐ Workmen's Compensation
- ☐ Employers' Liability
- ☐ Elevator Liability
- ☐ Teams Liability
- ☐ Doctors' Liability
- ☐ Druggists' Liability
- ☐ Public Liability
- ☐ Landlords' Liability
- ☐ Fidelity and Surety Bonds
- ☐ Golfers'
- ☐ Live Stock
- ☐ Race and Show Horse
- ☐ Dairy Herds

THE CHAUTAUQUA OF THE SOUTH

BY JUSTICE WILLIAM L. RANSOM

TRUSTEE OF CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION AND OF THE CHAUTAUQUA OF THE SOUTH

THE founding of "The Chautauqua of the South," at Macon, Georgia, has a nation-wide as well as sectional significance. To the State of Georgia and to the Southland, it means the establishment of a great rendezvous for its intellectual, social, industrial and civic life. To this center will be brought each winter the leaders of constructive enterprise and the country's foremost exponents of forward-looking thought on public questions. From this meeting point will also radiate, thruout the year, an organized impetus to study and discussion in countless community centers thruout the South. Thru the instrumentality of the Home Reading Course of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, the accessory use of The Independent, and direct counsel afforded from the Macon office, it is planned to give a basis for all-the-year-round efforts in behalf of the constructive proposals threshed out in the winter conferences. By bringing to Macon the best there is in American music, art, science, religious guidance, industrial experience and political leadership, it is hoped to make "The Chautauqua of the South" mean to that section all that the parent Chautauqua Institution, during its forty-three years of activity, has meant to the nation.

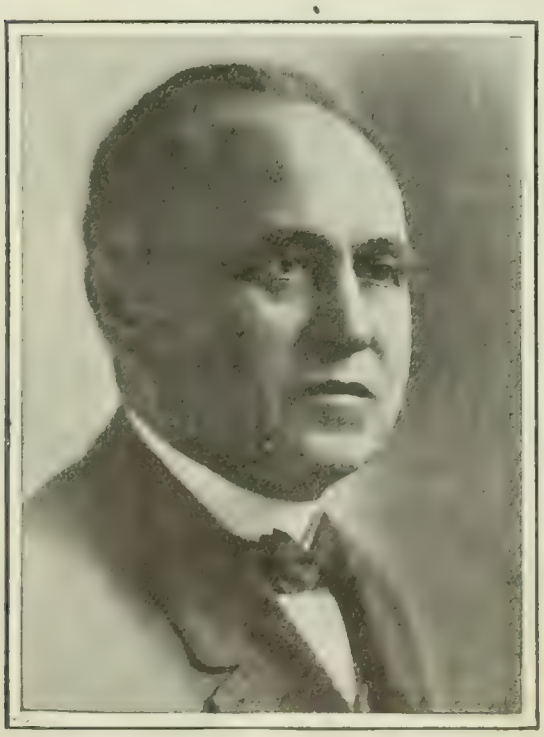
The new civic and cultural center has been brought into being through the coöperation of two great educational organizations—Chautauqua Institution and the Southern Conference for Education and Industry. Each of these organizations has already demonstrated, over a period of years, its capacity for disinterested leadership and genuine service to democratic education. Their joining of hands in this project is thus believed to have a meaning and importance for the nation. The Southern Conference for Education and Industry has, for years, been bringing together many of the most progressive elements in the industrial and educational life of that part of the country. In the annual sessions of the conference, concrete problems of education, agriculture, country life, commerce and industry have been courageously and open-mindedly dealt with by the best experts available, and a program for the work of the ensuing year has been thereby evolved, to be carried out by the various affiliated bodies. It is the plan of the Southern Conference to hold its sessions hereafter upon the assembly-grounds of the new institution, and to give to those sessions the broader influence made possible by this affiliation.

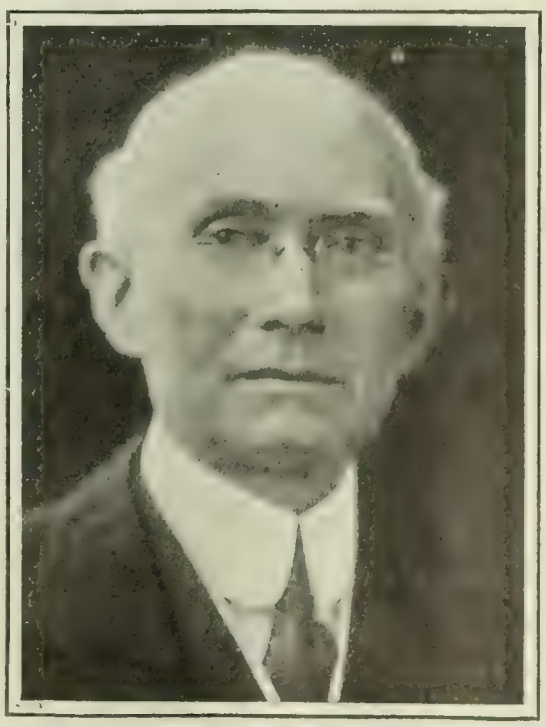
For forty years Chautauqua has been the synonym for the most advanced movements in popular education and the development of public opinion for discriminating political action; it has given its own name as a new word, not only to the English language, but thru its extension in England, Russia, Japan and other foreign countries, really to World thought—a significant addition to the vocabulary of democracy; it has continued the prototype of assemblies and "circuits" thruout the world, each devoted in some measure to educational, political, social or cultural advance; yet, contrary to an impression sometimes encountered, the parent Chautauqua has never organized circuits or subsidiaries.

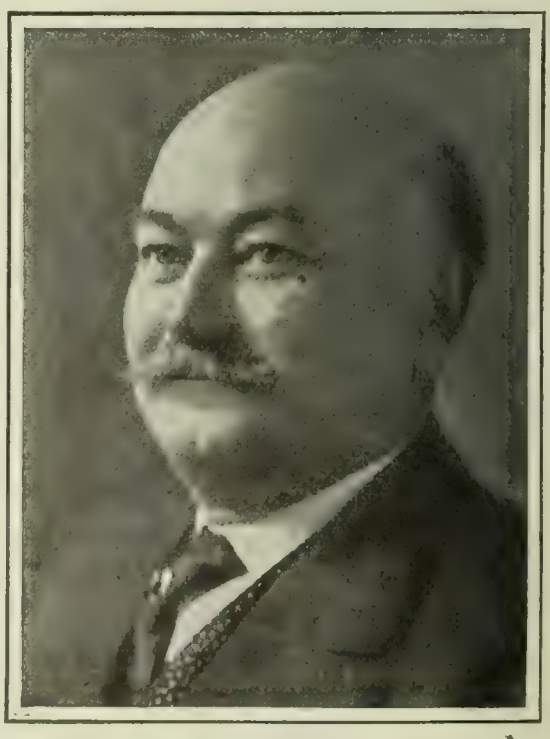
Now the parent Chautauqua has joined with the Southern Conference in founding a significant new institution at Macon. This timely combination of a great national instrumentality for popular education with the most potent educational force in the South, ought to mean much in the development of American education.

"The Chautauqua Idea" of a great, fearless forum, devoted to no particular propaganda, free from any suspicion of partizan or class antagonism, open impartially to all whose experience and authoritativeness of statement entitle them to speak, has been in many states the forerunner of a new and better political and industrial régime. What Chautauqua Institution has thus accomplished in northern and western areas, it is hoped will be achieved now in the South, thru the sessions held in the beautiful buildings of brick and stone which will soon be reared on a picturesque 750-acre tract in a riverside suburb of enterprising and hospitable Macon. Prominent leaders of Southern business and education are trustees of the new movement—the gifted President David B. Johnson, of Winthrop College, lately retired as president of the National Educational Association; Dr. A. P. Bourland, executive secretary of the Southern Conference; Governor Henderson, of Alabama; Judge J. D. Murphy, of Asheville, N. C.; business men like E. J. Willingham and Emory Winship; President A. A. Murphree, of the University of Florida; Dean Thomas J. Woofter, of the University of Georgia. President Arthur E. Bestor and Dr. Charles E. Welch of Chautauqua Institution are also trustees of the new organization, in token of the close coöperation between North and South. There is a new era ahead in the South—educationally, industrially, commercially, politically—and "The Chautauqua of the South" is one of its significant manifestations.

New York City







LEADERS OF THE SOUTHERN CHAUTAUQUA

The new Chautauqua is to be directed by men of prominence in Southern education and government. From left to right: the president of the Chautauqua of the South, President David B. Johnson of Winthrop College, recently president of the National Educational Association; Director of the Chautauqua of the South, Dr. A. P. Bourland, executive secretary of the Southern Conference; and Governor Charles Henderson of Alabama

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FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
NEW YORK

WAR RELIEF NEEDS ARE IMMEASURABLY GREAT AND ARE ALL THE TIME GROWING. WHAT IS YOUR CHURCH DOING?

To the Pastors and Christian People of America:

With every new day of the great war the need for war relief increases and with this need increases also the obligation of the people of the Christian churches of America and the opportunity for an exhibition of Christian compassion not equaled in the history of the Christian church. We may be distracted for the hour by the new international developments which affect America so seriously, but the need on the other side does not stop for a moment. It grows hour by hour and will continue to grow in volume and intensity as long as the war shall last, and at the close of the war it will be greater than ever.

Are the churches of America doing their duty? Is your church doing its duty? Are you taking war relief offerings in some regular and adequate way? The church, whether large or small, rich or poor, which in a systematic way is helping to bind up the wounds of the men and women and little children in Europe and western Asia is surely, in these times of unparalleled distress, exhibiting a religion which is pure and undefiled.

America has given 50 cents per capita out of its total estimated wealth of nearly 200 billion dollars for war relief. The total amount given in this country is believed not to exceed 50 million dollars, and yet it is estimated that it would require 90 million dollars to equip merely the needed hospital beds in one country alone! The Commission for Belgian Relief, for example, has spent over 300 million dollars, yet of this vast sum America has contributed only 9 million dollars. Mr. Hoover and others have said that the profits from purchases for Belgian relief in this country are several times that amount.

WAR RELIEF DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS ALL OPEN

Reports from representative war relief organizations are to the effect that recent international developments are not interfering with the distribution of funds. In most cases money is sent and this is transmitted either by cable or wireless.

REPRESENTATIVE WAR RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief,
Treasurer, Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Work not affected in the least. Most of the aid is financial and sent by cable. Funds sent uninterruptedly to Armenians and Syrians inside and outside of Turkey.

B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund,
Treasurer, Frank A. Vanderlip, 590 Fifth Avenue, New York.
No slackening in our work and no noticeable diminution in gifts received. Send funds, chiefly to France, for assistance of men blinded in the war.

Commission for Relief in Belgium,
Treasurer, Alexander J. Hemphill, 120 Broadway, New York.
Work expected to go on with little interruption. This confirmed by latest cables. No anticipated slackening in efforts for gifts of supplies and funds.

Fund for Starving Children,
Treasurer, Frederick Lynch, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.
No difficulty in sending funds to hungry and starving children in Belgium, Poland, Armenia and other countries. Work will go on regardless of future international developments.

Joint Distribution Committee, consisting of American Jewish Relief Committee, Central Relief Committee, and People's Relief Committee.
Treasurer, Felix M. Warburg, 174 Second Avenue, New York.
The work of collection and distribution is continuing uninterruptedly.

Polish Victims' Relief Fund.
Treasurer, Frank A. Vanderlip, Aeolian Bldg., New York.
All gifts are in the form of money. This is sent via Switzerland. Advices are that there is no change in the situation.

Serbian Relief Committee of America,
Treasurer, Murray H. Coggeshall, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Gifts fluctuating more than usual, but work is uninterrupted and all distribution channels are open.

THE CHURCHES OF EUROPE

American Huguenot Committee,
Treasurer, Edmond E. Robert, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York.
Our need is growing, but otherwise no change. No question about funds reaching destination safely.

Union Nationale des Eglises Reformées Evangeliques de France,
Treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York.
No risk whatever in sending funds.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, constituted by 30 Protestant denominations, is under obligation to assist in stimulating the churches of America to generous participation in the greatest work of charity the world has ever seen.

The organizations named have requested the Federal Council to convey this information. They are doing their work efficiently and well. In most cases funds for administrative expense are secured from independent sources. There are, of course, other equally worthy relief organizations. We urge that your church and Sunday School take regular offerings for war relief. Full information may be secured by writing to Rev. E. W. Rankin, Assistant Secretary, whose time is given to this Christian service.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
105 East 22nd Street, New York
FRANK MASON NORTH, President **CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, General Secretary**

The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

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THE COUNTRYSIDE

Founded 1904 as Suburban Life

Published monthly on the twentieth of the month by the Independent Corporation, with ample and authoritative articles and service covering many phases of countryside living. The price is Twenty-five Cents a copy; Three Dollars a year; Fifty Cents a year extra in Canada; One Dollar a year extra in foreign countries in the Postal Union. Address all communications to The Countryside, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

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JUST A WORD

The photograph of "a bonfire of opium pipes in Shanghai," which illustrated Mr. Nathaniel Pfeffer's article "The End of the Opium Traffic," in The Independent for January 22, 1917, should have been credited to *World Outlook* instead of to Underwood & Underwood.

TRUE SPRING

What, spring, because a day is fair,
  Because a brook is flowing,
Because a maple here and there
  A flash of red is showing.

Because the frost has lost a tooth,
  And ice-packs jar and splinter?
You call it "spring" because, forsooth,
  It simply isn't winter!

No, spring has gladder signs than these;
  I'll know that spring is coming
When lilacs blow, when velvet bees
  In apple-boughs are humming.

When softer shadows fall aslant
  The fragrant meadow mazes:
I'll call it spring when I can plant
  One foot on seven daisies.

Arthur Guiterman in "The Laughing Muse," copyright by Harper & Brothers.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

ARNOLD DALY—Oh, these happy endings!

BILLY SUNDAY—God be with you, old scouts.

ED. HOWE—I deny the importance of New Thought.

CAPTAIN IAN HAY BEITH—Navies are always ready.

COUNT VON REVENTLOW—Thank God, Gerard has gone.

GEORG BRANDES—Insanity seems fated to reign forever.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—May God further vouchsafe his help.

ARTHUR HENDERSON, M. P.—Hell appears to be let loose.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP—We are a country of economic illiterates.

DR. PARKHURST—Our civilization broadly considered is a dead failure.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE—My life when young was like a flower.

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF—I may come back to attend a peace conference.

LILLIAN RUSSELL—When the rag starts it is difficult to keep the feet still.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS—Thick, wavy hair is not essential to success in the movies.

HENRI BERGSON—Yale University I do not know, but the Yale University Press I know.

DR. CHRISTINE MANN—Most girls ought to be ashamed to look at themselves in the glass.

SECRETARY DANIELS—No conciliatory court is powerful unless it has a navy behind it.

DON MARQUIS—We hear the Kaiser is going to do without civilization again this year during Lent.

MARIAN HOLMES—There is no reason why a widow should change her usual way of wearing her ring.

ANNE MORGAN—We are living in an age where the effort of the individual is only a drop in the bucket.

T. J. MCCORMACK—The primal instincts of men surge thru all the fettering integuments of civilization.

MAX EASTMAN—Men of letters are just as prejudiced and perhaps a little more ignorant than anybody else.

MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT—An unwonted silence has come upon London since we can no longer whistle for cabs.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN—How many countries have already spoiled their digestion by an attempt to swallow up Belgium!

LAURA JEAN LIBBEY—It is a great danger to allow young girls to be alone at night in company with inebriated youths.

LADY DUFF-GORDON—Dignity and grace are essential if the tiara is to look anything but out of place even on the loveliest head.

GOVERNOR STANLEY, of Kentucky—German culture is the culture of the head, there is no heart in it, there is no Christ in it.

ALLAN DALE—In modern comedy the heroine invariably goes to the rooms of her non-husband at midnight in full evening dress.

SENATOR STONE—I think we should give Mexico a little crushing now and then and let them know that they must behave themselves.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—Compulsory military service is the one thing that is going to do away with the class feeling in this country.

W. H. TAFT—If the science of war advances in the next war as it has advanced in this over the last war there will be no room for neutrals.

MARY PICKFORD—It is almost impossible for me to pass a wee rose-bud of a baby on the street in a baby carriage without stopping to cuddle it.

WOODROW WILSON—I have held many theoretical opinions in my day, but I have found again and again that a small army of facts could put them to rout.

VISCOUNT BRYCE—I, personally, have never doubted that the entrance of America would be a most important factor and would naturally tend to shorten the war.

THE NEW PLAYS

Lilac Time, by Jane Cowl for Jane Cowl, is a war play with the war all off-stage, structurally slight, moving rather than thrilling. (Republic Theater.)

The original *deus ex machina* is an elevator boy—so much we learn from *Have a Heart*, a musical comedy of many jokes, some catchy music, several stars and a potential plot. (Liberty Theater.)

The Washington Square Players' new bill, tho entertaining, is by no means up to their previous work. Two new American plays are well handled; Maeterlinck's "The Death of Tintagile" is irretrievably "gloomed." (Comedy Theater.)

Come Out of the Kitchen. Four young autocrats pose as servants in their home, rented to a Northern millionaire. Of course the brogue of "Jane Ellen"—Ruth Chatterton—makes her Mrs. Millionaire. Charming, wholesome comedy. (George M. Cohan's Theater.)

The Little Man and *Magic.* O. P. Heggie, who played Androcles, in two whimsical, charming, elusive, delightful comedies by Galsworthy and Chesterton. An oasis in Broadway's parching waste for the lover of literary and dramatic art. (Maxine Elliott's Theater.)

Time is the Test

Ben Jonson was esteemed greater than Shakespeare, but nobody hears much about him now.

Time is the test of merit, whether it be in the making of plays or of table silver, and the mistaken judgments of one generation are rectified by the next.

Gorham Table Silver

has been famous for nearly a century, and more famous with each succeeding generation, because it has stood the test of time as the finest table silverware that American skill can produce or that American money can buy.

Gorham Sterling Silverware

is sold by leading jewelers everywhere, and bears this trade-mark

STERLING

THE GORHAM COMPANY

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

NEW YORK

Works - Providence and New York

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The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Journal of Civilization



International Film

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE SOUTH

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, "THE MAN WHO WENT AFTER VILLA," HAS BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, THE POSITION LEFT VACANT BY THE DEATH OF GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON

FORCED INTO ARMED NEUTRALITY

IN appealing to Congress for specific assurance of authority to proceed to a state of armed neutrality, President Wilson has ample justification in the facts of the case. He is well within the mark in declaring that "the situation is fraught with the gravest possibilities and dangers." Indeed as he was speaking, the news was coming that a great liner with American citizens among its passengers had been sunk by a German submarine. What are the actual facts as the President asks for the coöperation of Congress?

If you are an American having business to transact in Europe, or an American in Europe ready to come home, you can make the voyage only on a ship flying a belligerent flag. The high seas about Europe are closed to Americans. The German threat to sink all merchant vessels, belligerent and neutral, found by German submarines in the waters along the European coast is being diligently carried out. Our breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany has had no effect whatever.

By luck, and apparently by luck only, no American ship has yet been destroyed under conditions which do not permit of extenuation, or American citizen killed—unless the later news from the "Laconia" shall establish the contrary. But the ships of the only passenger line flying the American flag between the United States and Europe no longer sail, because they could not obtain from the United States Government assurance of protection or assistance toward self-protection thru the mounting of guns. The steamers of the Holland-America line, the one other great neutral line between this country and Europe, are also held in port. In fact, one of the Dutch steamers, already more than half way to Europe when the German threat was launched, put back to New York.

The United States mails are no longer carried to Europe under the American flag. They go on ships of belligerent nationality.

German domination of the rights of American citizens and the American nation upon the high seas is complete. American shipowners and American travelers now take their orders from Berlin.

The condition is intolerable. To acquiesce in it would be a craven act.

We have taken one good step in severing diplomatic relations with Germany. The preservation of our national self-respect demands that we shall not halt there. Armed neutrality is the next step.

In having recourse to this good American practice, we are not resorting to or seeking war. "War can come," says the President, with perfect truthfulness, "only by the wilful acts and aggressions of others." But if it does come, the American nation will know how to meet even that dread emergency with a high spirit and a strong heart.

THE TWO PEACEABLE REPUBLICS

AMERICA has found a friend. When President Wilson appealed to the thirty-three neutral nations to follow his example and break off negotiations with Germany if she did not cease her U-boat warfare, one country came forward and took a stand by the side of the United States. That country was China, the youngest of republics, the oldest of nations.

This action is not so much of a surprize to America as it is to Europe. We reap what we have sown. Germany forced China to pay an extravagant pecuniary penalty for the damages caused by the Boxers; she seized Kiao-chau because of the murder of two missionaries; she forced the Chinese to erect an expiatory monument in Peking because of the assassination of her ambassador. The United States, on the contrary, remitted all the Boxer indemnity in excess of actual damages, and this money has been expended in educating Chinese students in our schools. These young Chinese, trained in a democratic atmosphere and inspired by American ideals, have freed their land from its Manchu tyrants and are now eager for an alliance with the United States.

China and the United States have hitherto pursued a policy of isolation and avoided any foreign entanglements, but it seems likely that this policy will have to be abandoned before long, and if so no alliance could be more advantageous to either party than a union of the two republics for defense and mutual aid. China must have what America can best give her, capital, modern science and occidental enterprize. China has the largest population of any country in the world and the greatest undeveloped resources. The Dual Alliance would have on the start 500,000,000 people and could if necessary raise and equip a larger army than either of the warring alliances. But the Chinese and the Americans are the most peaceably disposed people in the world. Our jingoes call them "the two pusillanimous republics." Let the sneer pass. But both the Chinese and the Americans can fight if they have to. A Chinese army led by Americans or by American-trained Chinese would be the strongest power in Asia. It was an American, F. T. Ward, who organized the "Ever-Victorious Army" that put down the Tai-ping rebellion in 1862.

The United States, being without territorial ambitions in Asia, is the only power to which China can appeal for protection against the powers which are devouring her piecemeal. Russia has practically annexed northern Manchuria and outer Mongolia. Japan is in possession of Formosa, Korea, southern Manchuria and Shantung. Great Britain occupies Wei-hai-wei and Hongkong, and controls Tibet. France is penetrating China from the south. Portugal has Macao. The complete partition of China seems inevitable unless such depredations are checked by the aid of the United States until China is so developed and organized as to be able to hold her own.

An alliance between China and the United States would also solve the problem of the Pacific. At present this ocean is absolutely dominated by the Russian-Japanese-British coalition, and the only possible way to restore the balance of power in the Pacific is thru the union of the greatest nation in America and the greatest nation in Asia. The two peoples are more alike than they seem to be on the surface. They have a common hatred of kings and nobles, and a common desire for a

complete democracy founded upon industry and commerce from which the soldier shall be as nearly eliminated as possible. United they might be able to maintain these ideals. Separate or allied with countries holding other beliefs they are likely to be overwhelmed by the tidal wave of militarism and autocracy now sweeping over the earth.

A SHAMEFUL PROCEEDING

NEW YORK CITY at the present moment has a postmaster who has been in the service for a generation. He has worked his way by sheer merit from the bottom to the top.

But he is to go. His place is to be taken by a man who has never been in the postal service, and whose only claim to appointment to the position is that he is a "good" Democrat, that he has failed of reëlection to Congress, and that he is acceptable to Tammany Hall. We know of nothing against the President's new appointee—except that these are the things urged in his favor.

The biggest post office in the land needs a postmaster, not a lame duck. Edward Morgan's thirty-five years of splendid service deserves better recognition than such brutal dismissal. How could a high-minded President consent to so shameful a proceeding?

THE AMERICAN SHORT STORY

THE series of American short stories which we start this week is not intended exclusively for students. On the contrary we have given space to it because we believe it will be one of the most attractive features of the magazine for the general reader, who will be glad to have his attention called to the masterpieces of his country. The art of writing short stories has been more extensively cultivated in America than anywhere else in the world, and they are poured forth in unprecedented profusion by daily, weekly and monthly publications. There is no need to add to their number; it is of more public service to pick out the stories of real merit from the host of the mediocre, and especially to call attention to those of permanent literary value which having been published in the past are in danger of being crowded out of our attention by the new stories of all sorts, which are thrust upon us from day to day. With this object we have selected, after careful consideration and consultation with librarians and professors of literature, eight short stories representative of the successive styles and periods of American literary history, beginning with him on whose infant head the hand of Washington rested in blessing and ending with O. Henry, who dropt his pen not many months ago.

The first story we have chosen, a legend of the Alhambra, happens to be peculiarly timely and appropriate, since now after more than half a century of comparative indifference, the attention of writers and readers is again being turned to Spanish. It was in this field that American scholarship won its first triumphs. Everett, Tichnor, Prescott, Motley, Longfellow, Bryant and Irving were all deeply interested in Spain and her American colonies, and never since their times, not even at the present when the study of Spanish is reviving, has so brilliant a group of poets and prose writers been engaged in interesting their fellow countrymen in Spanish literature and history. The present popularity of White's Paraguayan novel, "El Supremo," shows what a wealth of romantic material lies in these neglected fields. A century and a half ago Benjamin Franklin tried to get Spanish taught in all commercial schools, but only recently has his advice been followed. Philip V, whose page discovered the Rose of the Alhambra, ruled over more of America than ever did George III. He was equally weak-minded and brought as much evil upon the world, so there is no reason why the English King should monopolize our attention to the exclusion of the Spanish. To Washington Irving we owe a double debt of gratitude, for he kept in mind both lines of our historic inheritance and wrote with equal charm of Washington and Columbus, of Bracebridge Hall and the Alhambra.

THE MAN WHO ALWAYS MADE GOOD

IF the dictaphone had been invented in 1890 and had been installed in the buildings of Kansas State University, it might have recorded some such conversation as this:

"Say, did you hear? Funston has got the appointment as botanist on the Government Death Valley expedition."

"Who?"

"Fred Funston, you know him, that stubby, freckled-faced, red-headed sophomore that licked the big nigger down town one night."

"Of course everybody knows Timy Funston, but who ever knew he was a botanist? W'y, I don't believe he ever passed Professor Snow's first course. He got the job because his father was a congressman, that's how."

Now, whether this suspicion was merely the offspring of envy and disappointment who can say? The young man in question certainly had not a national reputation as a botanist, and his father was a congressman, "Farmer Funston" he was called by his friends, "Foghorn Funston" he was called by his enemies, a veteran of the Civil War and one of the pioneers in the agrarian movement that was later to sweep over the country.

But whether it was pull or perspicacity that picked young Funston for the post, it was a wiser selection than a competitive civil service examination would have made. For Funston made good. He saved the lives of his party by a hike over the scorching desert in search of water, and if anyone doubts his efficiency as a scientist, he has only to step into the nearest herbarium getting the Washington exchanges and he will see neatly pressed specimens of arid flora signed by the name that has recently been seen at the bottom of the despatches from the Mexican frontier.

So well did he do his work that the Department of Agriculture put him in charge of a collecting expedition to Alaska. Here, too, he did more than was expected of him. Not content with gathering easy specimens, he crost Alaska to the Arctic Ocean and came down the Yukon in a canoe with no companion but a reluctant and treacherous Indian.

When next we hear of him he was an artillery officer fighting under Gomez for Cuban freedom. For an artillerist he had about as much professional training as he had had for a botanist. He had once helped to fire a salute from a small cannon in honor of President Hayes

at a county fair in Kansas, and he had taken apart and put together a twelve-pounder in a room over a saloon on Third avenue, New York, where the Cuban insurgents met in secret. Nevertheless, he pitted his Hotchkiss against the Spanish Krupps—and made good. A still more risky job was soon put up to him. The Cuban Junta had been induced to buy a new-fangled piece of artillery, which the inventors declared would revolutionize warfare, but which the experts ridiculed, a "dynamite gun," throwing a ten-pound shell of blasting gelatine. This novel apparatus was set up by the amateur artillerists according to the book of directions sent with it and pointed at the fortifications of Victoria de las Tunas. The shell tore open the brick wall and so frightened the Spanish that the town soon surrendered. In this dynamite gun, here used for the first time in battle, we may recognize a precursor of the high explosives which are the decisive weapon of the present war.

Funston's Cuban career ended with him wounded, fever-stricken and captured by the Spanish, but he had barely recovered his health in his Kansas home when the United States espoused the cause of Cuba, and he was called by the Governor to take command of the Twentieth Kansas, being raised for the Spanish war. Here was a responsibility from which even Funston shrank, for he knew nothing of infantry drill and organization. But the Governor insisted that there was no better man, and the Governor was right. The people began to think so when they heard how he swam the Bagbag River, and they were sure of it when he captured Aguinaldo and put an end to the Filipino insurrection.

This exploit made him brigadier general in the regular army, but it also put him in a position more difficult in some ways than any he had previously filled. Officers in the regular army are disposed, not without reason, to look with mistrust upon those who are thrust into such high command without West Point training. Funston had tried in vain to get into West Point as a boy, but was shut out by shortage in stature and scholarship. For the service that Funston had seen courage and resourcefulness are the chief requisites, but garrison and departmental duties in time of peace require very different qualifications. Suffice it to say, General Funston overcame these difficulties and won the respect of professionally trained officers, even of those who were envious of his rapid rise. General Shafter, who had snubbed him when he offered his services as guide to the American army in Cuba, afterward became his fast friend.

When San Francisco was devastated by earthquake and fire Funston at once took charge and maintained order, supplied food and organized aid, relying upon Washington to authorize whatever was necessary to be done.

The troubles on the Mexican border have brought little glory to anybody, but it is well understood that the reasons why the situation has not been handled more satisfactorily were political rather than military. In Vera Cruz, where Funston had a free hand, our occupation is remembered with gratitude, even by the Mexicans.

The man whose body was laid in state in the Alamo was worthy of that historic place. He was a true American soldier, the type of man we love to honor, energetic, efficient, adaptable; willing to undertake any duties put upon him and competent to fulfil them. The things he did are not easy things to do even when one has been trained expressly for them. To accomplish them without proper preparation requires not merely natural ability of an unusual sort, but strong character and hard work. It is encouraging in this crisis to know that such qualities somehow receive recognition, and the men who ought to be at the top get there. Napoleon's army swept over Europe because he declared that every private carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. That is the democratic idea, that is the winning idea.

FIFTY PER CENT LESS CRIME

WILL prohibition work? There is plenty of argument to the effect that it will not. But evidence is better than argument. Occasional bits of evidence crop up to show that prohibition *does* work.

Here are two telegrams from the mayors of two Western cities that have tried getting along without the saloon. The first of them is not injured a particle as evidence by Mayor Hill's honest confession and declaration of repentance. He is the mayor of Seattle, Washington; and he testifies thus:

> As for the actual effect of the law here from my observation (and I voted "wet" and am sorry for it), it has been splendidly beneficial in every possible respect. Generally merchants state that business is better, collections are much easier, and the effect of the act is beneficial rather than disastrous as many had anticipated. As to moral conditions, crimes have decreased fifty per cent according to court records.

Mayor Albee of Portland, Oregon, has this testimony to offer:

> Prohibition has revolutionized Portland, making business generally better. Collections are greatly improved in all legitimate trade lines. Bankers and merchants as well as other classes now pleased with results. Crime has been reduced at least half. Moral conditions are much better, many of former habitues of the underworld having left here. In many instances ramshackle buildings have been replaced with modern structures. Rents and realty values have not been hurt, according to William Ladd, president Ladd & Tilton Bank, a leading institution.

These telegrams are part of the ammunition being used by the Anti-Saloon League in New York to secure from the Legislature an Optional Prohibition law. The bill now before the Legislature would give to cities and sub-divisions of cities the right to vote on the question of eliminating saloons.

When prohibition shows that it can stand the pragmatic test like this, it is time for the liquor interests to look out.

THE LITTLE NATIONS

THE spokesmen of the Entente Allies, whenever they are asked by some inquisitive American journalist what is their underlying purpose in carrying on the war, reply with striking unanimity "We fight to ensure the safety and free development of the little nations." On the other side the same motive is avowed. German and Austrian statesmen are now showing a sentimental and altruistic interest in the welfare of Greece, Albania, Persia, Egypt, Ireland and Lithuania that they certainly never showed in time of peace. President Wilson's peace proposals centered wholly about the principle of nationality, which he especially invoked on behalf of the minor nationalities. Nearly every writer, pro-Ally, pro-German or neutral, who has discussed the reconstruction of the world after the war has predicted the establishment, re-

establishment or aggrandizement of a number of small European states.

The universal favoritism now displayed toward the little nations seems at first glance hard to justify. Certainly there is no virtue in merely being small; especially since "small" in this connection means not tiny in point of size or lacking in population, but weak in military power. The "little nations" in whose interest the sympathy of the world is so often requested include India with a population nearly three times that of the United States, Persia with an area three times that of Germany, and Brazil, which has nearly the area of the United States and a population greater than that of Spain. If Poland should be reconstituted as she was before the first partition she would be second in size only to Russia among the states of Europe and rank very respectably among her neighbors in population. Even China, with a quarter of the human race within her borders, does not rank among the Powers. The weakness which excludes a nation from the first rank is not usually a result of pacific principles or absorption in questions of internal reform, but of some fatal defect in the social, economic or political structure of the nation. We admit that the partition of Poland was a crime, but had it not been for the anarchic constitution of the country and the selfishness of the nobility the crime could not have been so easily accomplished. We admit that Japan has conquered Korea against the will of her people, but the fact that Japan was in a position to do so proves the superior efficiency and public spirit of the island empire over the peninsular province. Many little nations, such as Sweden, Spain, Holland and Portugal, were once great Powers and might still be but for the unwise ambitions and disastrous wars of previous generations. Germany could not even be a peril to the world if she had not mastered many of her internal problems and studied the secret of getting the ablest administration at the lowest possible cost. No nation can be formidable except it possess some at least of the civic virtues.

We should not, then, base our plea for the continued independence of Belgium or Serbia on the ground that because they are small nations they are necessarily more worthy than France or Germany, or conclude that because Mexico is not so powerful as the United States that it is therefore in the right when controversy arises between the two nations. One part of the case for the little states is obvious: they may not be worthier of protection than other countries but they are in greater need of it. Sheep are rarely aggressors against the rights of lions; not that they are less selfish but that they must make a virtue of necessity. A powerful Montenegro might be as grasping as Austria, but as between the two nations with their present relative power, Austria alone is in a position to conquer. But there is a more important reason for defending the existence of these states: the danger that with their political independence will disappear also the peculiar cultural contribution which their nation can make to the world. Only local self-government and the diversity which is its fruit can prevent the world from sinking into a monotony like that of China. What could have compensated civilization for the loss of the petty Hebrew tribes in the Babylonian Empire, the absorption of the Greek cities and islands in Persia, the conquest of the Swiss cantons by the Hapsburgs, the crushing of the cities of northern Italy by the forces of the medieval Holy Roman Empire?

But the Chestertonian ideal of a world of completely independent small states is an impossible one. Many states means many wars, and war means that the weaker nations are devastated and perhaps conquered. If we desire to conserve these nations from destruction by predatory imperialism we must establish larger and more inclusive political units. By entering into permanent federations and thus securing a common executive agency the nationalities, great and small alike, may save themselves from destruction. This is the American way. Thirteen independent States would have fallen victims to each other's ambition or to the foreign aggressor, but our present league of forty-eight States have by surrendering their sovereignty preserved their autonomy. Each may develop its own institutions and its characteristic culture with more freedom and greater security than would have been possible without a common organization to adjust their disputes with each other and protect them all against the foe of any one of them.

RALEGH'S LAZY ROOT

SINCE the time when Sir Walter Ralegh introduced the potato into the court of Queen Elizabeth the world has become more and more dependent upon what became known as his "lazy root." The first edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica referred to it as "that demoralizing esculent," and such it has proved to be to those who made it their staff of life. Requiring no capital and no machinery, little skill in the husbandman for the raising of it and little skill in the housewife for the cooking of it, the potato became too popular with the poor. When it was introduced into Ireland it raised the population, according to the Malthusian law, from three millions to eight millions and a half by 1845. Then came two crop failures in succession; one million starved to death and another million were driven into exile.

Now the potato has come to be the most important if not the decisive factor in the Great War. Last year Germany was saved from starvation and surrender by a good potato crop. This year the yield is poor. The Kaiser would willingly give up Bapaume to the English in exchange for potatoes. But England is not much better off and Lloyd George has taken control of the sale of potatoes. The Swedish Government has issued an edict prohibiting the peeling of potatoes before cooking. The Swiss Government is also laboring with the high price of potatoes.

Yet the price of potatoes in Switzerland, shut in by belligerents, and in England, blockaded by U-boats, is only half as high as it is in New York City with an open continent behind it. The rise in the price of potatoes from four to eight cents a pound in the past months brought a hungry mob of mothers from the East Side. Who is to blame and what can be done about it are hard questions to answer. In the meantime it is well to remember that potatos are not indispensable. Rice is also selling at eight cents a pound, and since rice contains only twelve per cent of water, while potatoes contain 78.3 per cent, it is evident that potatoes are about four times as expensive as rice. Bread and macaroni, all kinds of corn products and bananas can be used in the place of potatoes at less expense. The potato is a good servant but a bad master.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Submarine War

The supreme issue at present and possibly the decisive factor in the war is the success or failure of the effort of Germany to blockade England by means of her U-boats. The German Admiralty claims success; the British Admiralty denies it. The outside world has nothing except the announced loss of shipping to go on and this is not sufficient to warrant any conclusion as to outcome. We do not know for instance how long the stock of food on hand in Great Britain would last if the blockade were absolute. Some say six weeks; others say six months. We do not know how large a part of her submarine power Germany has employed nor how many of the U-boats have been lost. Sir Edward Carson, now First Lord of Admiralty, pursues the policy of his predecessors in not giving out any information on the number of U-boats that have been sunk or captured, but he stated in the House of Commons that there had been forty encounters between British ships and German submarines and he gave details of four such cases in which the submarine had been sunk or captured. The German Admiralty on the other hand denies knowledge of any losses, tho it admits that not all the submarines sent out have been heard from. Up to and including February 24 the Allies had reported the loss of 170 vessels, of which 104 belonged to the British, 17 to other Allies, 2 to the United States and 48 to other neutrals. Their total tonnage amounts to over 420,000. The Germans exprest confidence in a speedy victory over England if they could sink a million tons of shipping a month. So far they have maintained a rate of destruction averaging about half that.

According to the semi-official estimates of the German Admiralty the total tonnage of English shipping amounts to about 20,000,000. Of this 8,600,000 is requisitioned for military purposes and only 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 tons are available for supplying the needs of the people of Great Britain. To this may be added 3,000,000 or more of Allied and neutral shipping making a total of something over 10,000,000 tons. If this German estimate is at all accurate the U-boats are now destroying the shipping on which England depends at the rate of five per cent a month.

The British Admiralty, figuring on a different basis, arrives at the conclusion "that the widely advertised campaign of ruthless murder on the high seas on which Germany has embarked has resulted in a loss of less than one ship for every hundred which have arrived or left British ports from February 1 to February 14." The average arrivals during this fortnight were 341 and the sailings 322. There are about 3000 ships in the danger zone at any one time. From these figures the reader may form his own opinion on the question.

American Missionary Drowned

On several of the ships sunk during the month there have been Americans, either as passengers or crew, but so far they have, with one exception, escaped. A Presbyterian missionary from Tennessee, the Reverend Dr. Robert A. Haden, was returning home from China on board the French steamer "Athos" when she was torpedoed by a submarine in the Mediterranean Sea, 210 miles east of Malta. When the ship was struck he went to the aid of the Chinese on board and was drowned, otherwise he might have been saved. The "Athos" was transporting Senegalese troops and Chinese laborers to France and was under convoy of two French destroyers. No warning was given by the submarine, but if the "Athos" is classed as a troopship and not as a passenger vessel a warning is not required by the rules of maritime war.

THE GREAT WAR

February 19—Russians sink nine ships in Black Sea. U-boats sink seven ships.

February 20—British close in on Kut-el-Amara. Ten ships sunk.

February 21—British declare intention to seize all ships not inspected. Eight ships sunk.

February 22—Lloyd George announces restriction of imports. Thirteen ships sunk.

February 23—German Finance Minister asks Reichstag for new war credit of $3,750,000,000. Thirteen ships sunk.

February 24—Greek troops all withdrawn to Peloponnesus at demand of Allies. Nine ships sunk.

February 25 — Germans evacuate trenches on Ancre Creek. Three ships sunk.

Seven Dutch Ships Struck

One of the most serious infractions of neutral rights committed by the U-boats was the attack on a fleet of Dutch vessels at the western entrance of the English Channel. The ships had been in Falmouth harbor for some time waiting for a favorable day to depart, and they left all together on February 22 at the order of the Dutch Government without consulting the British Admiralty as to its safety lanes. According to the statement of the Dutch Foreign Office this date was chosen by agreement with the German Government, which promised them "relative security" on that day, but no "absolute security" until March 17 when all the submarines could be notified.

But apparently instructions to that effect did not reach all the U-boats in time, for one of them held up the fleet a few hours out from Falmouth and ordered the crews to the boats within five minutes. Three of the ships were then sunk by torpedoes and four crippled by shell fire. The men were all safely landed.

The vessels attacked were among the largest and newest of Dutch merchantmen. Their combined tonnage amounted to 32,500 and their value was $8,000,000. Two of them were carrying wheat from the United States to Holland. Two were bringing home copra and fodder from the colonies. Their cargoes



Underwood & Underwood

ONE IF BY LAND, AND TWO IF BY SEA

This German sentry is responsible for the discovery that a couple of fishing boats make an excellent hut for a soldier



© American Press

ENGLAND SUGGESTS WE FIGHT WITH THESE

The one phase of preparedness in which the United States excels—financial readiness—has been mentioned in unofficial discussion in London as a solution of the present German problem. Without entering the war, we could adopt a policy of "benevolent neutrality," in other words give the Allies the assistance of our gold resources and free them from the necessity of sending shipments like this to us. These gold bricks represent $75,000,000 of our recently received war profits

were worth $3,600,000. Three were outward bound in ballast to get grain.

This attack upon neutral vessels virtually under the safe conduct of Germany has naturally aroused hot resentment in the Netherlands. The mine fields and danger zones laid by Germany and Great Britain in the North Sea both interfere with Dutch shipping, and Holland is continuously dependent upon foreign countries for a large part of her food, coal and material for manufacturing. At the urgent solicitation of the Dutch Government both the belligerents have modified their rules, for neither could well afford in this crisis to get Holland among her enemies. The German Legation at The Hague says the affair was "due to an extremely regrettable coincidence of circumstances not under control," and other Germans call it "a ghastly blunder." Whether such expressions of regret or more substantial reparation will suffice to allay Dutch wrath remains to be seen.

Lloyd George's Plan

The determination of the British people to win the war is shown by their voluntary subscription of $3,500,000,000 to the new war loan and, even more strikingly, by their cheerful submission to the unprecedented restrictions imposed upon their daily life. Great Britain has spent $21,000,000,000 since the war began and the daily expenditure has now risen to $29,000,000. By the end of the current year the national debt will be over nineteen billion dollars. But Parliament makes a new blanket appropriation of $2,750,000,000 without any opposition and the people give up their favorite foods, drinks and amusements without grumbling.

No minister of any country ever appeared before a parliamentary body with such revolutionary proposals as did Premier Lloyd George before the House of Commons on February 23 and none ever received more complete acquiescence. His plan for meeting the emergency caused by the German blockade comprized two parts: one to make England more nearly self-supporting by increasing the production of home-grown food, the other to reduce the demand for shipping by an embargo on all dispensable imports.

The first aims to secure the cultivation of every inch of available land. Land owners who decline to do this will be forced to by the Government. Hitherto there has been a great reluctance to break up pasture and lawns because it was feared that as soon as the war was over prices of agricultural products would again fall. To meet this objection the Government has guaranteed minimum prices to the farmers for staple products. On wheat for instance a minimum price of 60 shillings a quarter is guaranteed for 1917, 55 shillings for 1918 and 1919 and 45 shillings for 1920, 1921 and 1922. For potatoes a price of six pounds a ton is guaranteed for the coming season. To induce the farm laborer to put forth stronger efforts he is guaranteed a minimum wage of 25 shillings a week instead of the 14 to 18 he now receives.

England Restricts Imports

Premier Lloyd George said that the stocks of food in Great Britain at the present time were lower than they had ever been before and the demand for ships was unprecedented. More than a million tons of British shipping had been allocated to France and the French and Italian ambassadors had been to him begging for more ships. Last year 16,000,000 tons of foodstuffs had been imported, but this could be cut down by at least a million tons by lopping off certain luxuries. The importation of aerated and mineral waters and foreign teas is prohibited. Indian teas will be reduced. Coffee and cocoa will be prohibited for the present since there are large stocks in the country. Such imported and unessential foods as oranges, bananas, grapes, apples, tomatoes and nuts are reduced to 25 per cent. On the liquor question the Premier said:

In 1914 there were 36,000,000 standard barrels of beer brewed in this country. In 1916 that was reduced to 26,000,000 barrels, partly owing to the fact that two or three millions of the adult population had left these shores. Early this year the food controller proposed a further reduction to 18,000,000 barrels.

It is a powerful trade. Nobody knows better than my old colleagues and myself what it can accomplish if its interests are menaced. But it accepted all this interference in a most laudable spirit of determina-



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

TREED



Rogers in New York Herald

BLOCKADED

It doesn't matter what you call it—these are only two of the many viewpoints on Uncle Sam's present predicament—what to do about it is the question

tion to do all in its power to contribute to the safety of the nation. But we must go beyond that. It is absolutely impossible to guarantee the food of the country without making a much deeper cut in the barrelage, and we must reduce it to 10,000,000 barrels. That means that we shall save 600,000 tons of foodstuffs a year, which is nearly one month's supply of the cereals entering the country. That is a direct saving, but the indirect saving is a deal more and this is one of the most important contributions that can be made at the present moment toward ending the war.

The importation of paper would have to be cut down from 1,200,000 tons to 640,000, half it going to the printing and half to the packing trades. The Premier remarked that he did not know whether newspapers ought to be treated "as a luxury, a comfort, a stimulus, a necessity or a nuisance in life," but they would have to be reduced in size. In order to prevent unfair competition foreign posters, newspapers, periodicals and books will be shut out. On the list of prohibited imports appear also clocks, agricultural machinery, leather, typewriters, photographic apparatus, works of art, millinery, perfumery, wine, timber, furs, and glassware. Such articles as are needed for the army or otherwise may be imported under special license.

Germans Retire on the Ancre

For some weeks it has been evident that the Germans were not making such strong exertions as formerly to hold their lines north of the Somme and the British have been able to make steady progress at comparatively small cost. On the morning of the 24th when the fog which had obscured the scene for two days lifted the British outposts found the German lines strangely quiet. Patrols sent forward discovered that the trenches had been evacuated except for a few sharpshooters, so the British were able to advance a half mile or so toward Bapaume, occupying without opposition the villages of Miraumont, Pys and Warlencourt for which they have been fighting for months.

British Blockade Stricter

A new order-in-council dated February 14 but published February 21 makes a sweeping extension of the conception of contraband. It is declared that "goods of enemy origin or destination" found on any vessel "shall be liable to condemnation" and that "any vessel carrying goods of enemy destination or of enemy origin shall be liable to capture and condemnation." A still more startling ruling is that any vessel encountered on the high seas is to be regarded as guilty of carrying contraband unless it has previously called at a British port and submitted to examination. This clause reads as follows:

A vessel which is encountered at sea on the way to or from a port in any neutral country affording means of access to enemy territory without calling at a port in British or Allied territory shall, until the contrary is established, be deemed to be carrying goods with enemy destination or of enemy origin and shall be brought in for examination and, if necessary, for adjudication before a prize court.

The intent of this order is explained by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, as follows:

We are arranging in certain cases, where we are satisfied the vessel concerned is not trading in the interests of our enemies, that they shall be examined at some other British port, such as Halifax. This course does not mean the abandonment of the right of visit and search, which obviously it would be impossible for us to abandon. All it means is that we substitute one form of exercizing that right for another, and in order to make our action quite clear we are declaring at the same time that vessels trying to run the blockade with goods to or from Germany, directly or indirectly, will expose themselves to condemnation in a prize court. We are adding that if they



THE SECRET OF GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER

	Population (in round figures)
The Central Powers:	
Germany	68,000,000
Austria-Hungary	52,000,000
Bulgaria	5,500,000
Turkey	21,000,000
	146,500,000
The Occupied Territory:	
Belgium	6,500,000
Northern France	6,000,000
Poland, Lithuania, Courland.	18,000,000
Serbia, Montenegro	5,000,000
Rumania	5,000,000
	40,500,000

Today Germany controls 187,000,000 people
That is why she wants peace.

Adapted from "The New Europe"

THE PAN-GERMAN PLAN ACCOMPLISHED.

The ambitious design for a coalition or confederation of Central Powers forming a connecting link between Europe and Asia has now been virtually realized, as this map shows. The conquest of Serbia and southern Rumania completes the chain of contiguous territory, and the Berlin-Bagdad Railroad is now laid except perhaps for a stretch along the Tigris. But the British hold the two sea terminals, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, and so Germany is still shut out from the Far East. To gain these she would doubtless be glad to relinquish France and Belgium. The strategic and commercial importance of this railroad may be seen at a glance. At the northern end it would take the trade of the Atlantic from the North Sea and the Baltic. At the southern end it would take the trade of the Pacific and Indian Oceans thru the Persian Gulf and Red Sea. In the middle it would connect with the Mediterranean on one hand and the Black Sea on the other.

fail voluntarily to enter a British port for examination they cannot complain if their conduct exposes them to suspicion and indeed constitutes a prima facie case that they are engaged in enemy trade.

The German papers denounce the British order-in-Council as an unprecedented violation of international law and "the reëstablishing of privateering against neutrals."

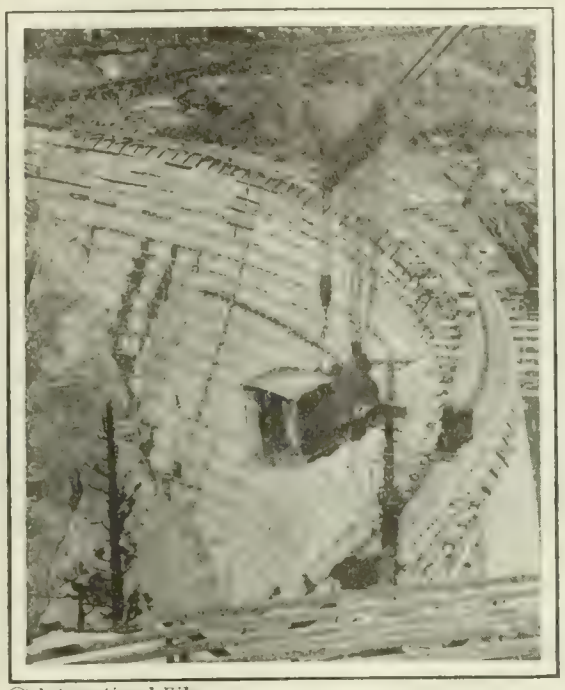
Conscription a Live Issue

The bill for universal military training and service prepared by the Army General Staff is now interesting Congress and the country at large. It has been sent to Congress without the specific endorsement of President Wilson or Secretary of War Baker, but if Congress should regard the plan with favor it seems unlikely that the President would take any step to oppose it. No one believes that the present Congress will have time to consider and adopt so revolutionary a change in the military system of the nation during the few remaining days of the session, but advocates of universal service feel that it is something to get the plan before Congress with the backing of the chief military experts of the nation and that the next Congress may be favorable toward it.

The proposed army will have a total strength of more than three million men and cost the nation nearly half a billion dollars a year. Young men over eighteen will have eleven months' continuous training, to be followed by two weeks of repetition courses in their twentieth and twenty-first years. Only those will be exempt who are physically or mentally unfit for service or are the sole support of dependent persons. All men who have completed their eleven months' continuous training are liable to service in the first reserves for four years and one month, in the second reserves for seven years and in the unorganized reserves to the age of forty-five.

The Senate Naval Committee has reported to the Senate a number of amendments to the naval appropriations bill as it passed the House of Representatives. Most of the suggested changes are increased, altho the lump sum authorized by a sub-committee to expedite construction has been cut from $150,000,000 to $115,000,000. Fifty submarines are authorized in addition to the eighteen originally provided for in the bill. These submarines will cost from $1,300,000 to $1,900,000 apiece. Each member of Congress empowered to appoint four cadets to the naval academy instead of three as at present. By the fortifications bill now pending in Congress $3,600,000 will be spent for aerial defense. The Secretary of War has requested an emergency appropriation of more than thirteen million dollars for the housing of troops stationed in the Panama Canal Zone.

Offers of aid from private individuals and corporations continue to pour in upon the authorities at Washington. Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, has stated that every industry of which he is a director will be placed at the



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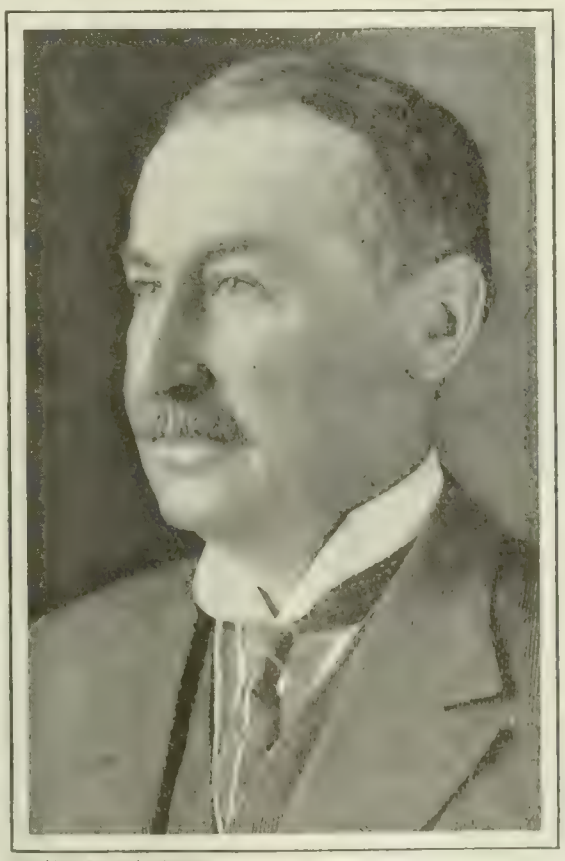
MORE POWER

The Bear River dam, now under construction at Emigrant Gap, Nevada County, California, is to be the biggest yet—600 feet long, 260 feet deep and 260 feet foundation. It will supply power to the Pacific Gas and Electrical Company

disposal of the government in case of war. Professor Pupin of Columbia University has offered an improved wireless telegraph apparatus of his invention to the army and navy.

Last Days of Congress

With less than a week remaining before the close of Congress the Democratic majority is almost at the mercy of the Republican minority for the success of some of the most important legislation of the session. For some time a filibuster was threatened in the Senate in order to necessitate a special session of the new Congress immediately after March 4 to pass the revenue bills needed



© *Harris and Ewing*

A TAMMANY TRIUMPH

Representative Thomas G. Patten, Democrat, appointed by President Wilson as postmaster of New York City to succeed Postmaster Edward Morgan, Republican, who has been in the service for thirty-five years and has proved himself particularly worthy of his present position

for national administration. Some Senators wished an immediate session of the new Congress in order to pass legislation supporting the Government in its controversies with Germany, others for the opposite reason that Congress would act as a restraining and moderating factor and prevent the President from taking any action which would make war inevitable. The filibuster began with a debate over the new taxes on excess profits provided for in the emergency revenue bill. The whole system of direct taxation upon which the administration relies to pay the cost of preparedness is opposed by the Republican minority, who believe that tariff increases would yield the needed revenue. These contentions were embodied in the minority report of the Senate Finance Committee which condemned the Democratic majority for extravagance and urged a protective tariff. Senator La Follette, progressive Republican, refused to sign the report.

Democratic leaders accused the minority of lack of patriotism in delaying urgently needed appropriations in order to force a special session of Congress which might have a Republican majority in the House of Representatives. Finally, Republican Senators agreed to permit a vote on the emergency revenue bill. This may not, however, avert the need for a special session, since the administration desires other measures, notably the new railroad legislation and various measures of preparedness, to come to a vote. The filibuster in the Senate broke up in a fiery discussion of foreign policy. Senator Williams of Mississippi made a particularly notable speech, defending the policy of the President, condemning Bryan and other ultra-pacifists for giving Germany the impression that the United States is a divided nation, and urging that American merchant ships be supplied with guns and gunners. Senator Lodge complained of the inactivity of the President in the face of the submarine crisis, and Senator Lewis of Illinois in reply attacked the Massachusetts Senator for trying to "drag us into an alliance with Britain."

On February 21 the House of Representatives approved by an overwhelming majority the Senate measure absolutely prohibiting the importation of liquor into any State which prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. This is the most drastic prohibitory law ever passed by Congress. The House of Representatives is also considering a prohibition bill for the District of Columbia, but has not agreed as to whether the law shall be conditioned on a referendum of the people of the District or imposed upon them by authority of Congress.

West Virginia Won't Pay

The legislature of West Virginia has refused to make provision for the payment of the state's part of the Civil War debt which the Supreme Court of the United States has ordered West Virginia to pay to Virginia. The state legislature resolved not to pay the money until the Supreme

Court has heard the testimony of the legislators on the motion for a writ of mandamus to compel the state of West Virginia to pay its portion of the debt. The case is set for March 6. There is no question but that after fighting the case to the last ditch in the courts the West Virginia legislature will meet the debt by a bond issue or otherwise. But the feeling in the state that Virginia has disregarded the constitutional rights of West Virginia in its attempt to force an early settlement is sufficiently strong to prevent West Virginia from paying the money earlier than is strictly necessary. The sum in question amounts to $12,393,929.50.

Woman Suffrage Again

Governor Cox, of Ohio, has signed the suffrage bill giving Ohio women the right to vote for President. Anti-suffragists will try to annul the new law by a referendum in the fall. A similar bill has passed the lower branch of the Indiana state legislature. It has already been approved by the state senate. The Minnesota house of representatives has passed a bill giving full suffrage to women by constitutional amendment. If passed by the senate it will be submitted to the voters in 1918. A state constitutional amendment has also passed both branches of the legislature in Maine, and the question will come before the electorate at a special election in September. Since this election comes so early Maine may win the distinction of being the first state east of the Mississippi to grant women equal suffrage with men in all elections; the suffrage laws of Illinois and Ohio not covering offices created by the state constitutions. No other New England state, except Massachusetts in 1915, has voted on a suffrage amendment, and in Massachusetts the popular vote was strongly against the extension of the franchise. In New York a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage has passed the assembly. If the amendment passes the senate its fate will be decided by a referendum.

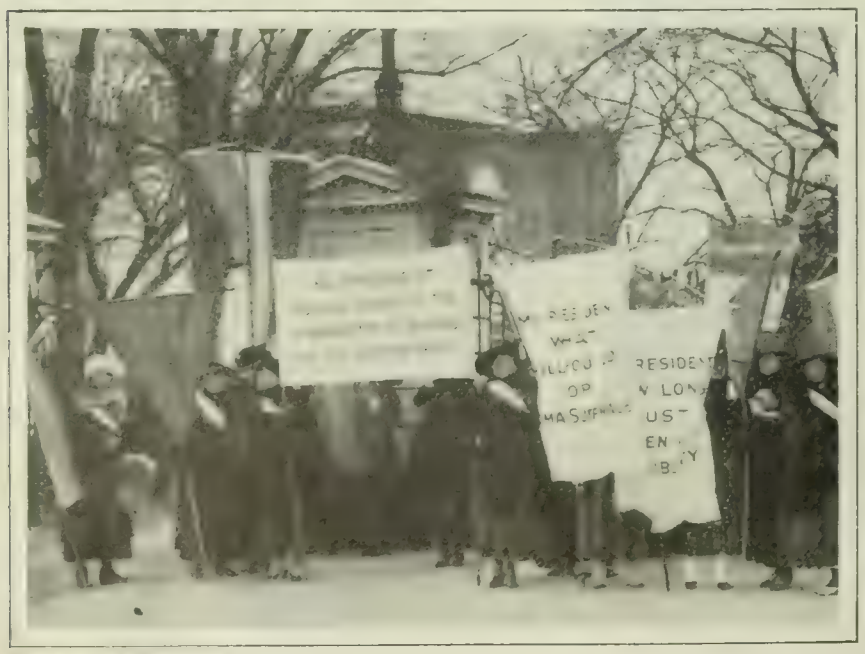
Food Riots in New York

The high cost of living and particularly the rise in the retail price of meat and vegetables has resulted in serious riots in New York City and also in Philadelphia and other large cities. Some of these riots, such as the mob with banners which gathered outside the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York on February 24, were in the nature of public demonstrations to call the attention of public officials to the destitution of the poor. These demonstrations resulted more than once in disorder and consequent arrests, but the police handled them diplomatically and no serious outbreaks occurred. In some instances Socialists took advantage of the demonstrations to further the party propaganda, and it is charged that pro-Germans utilized them in an attempt to induce Congress to lay an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs. Other food riots were of a totally different character, being simply attempts to enforce a food boycott. Housewives in many cases have banded together into anti-high-price-leagues to boycott the most expensive foods, and have not only refrained from purchasing these articles themselves but have intimidated their neighbors into following their lead. In some districts it was unsafe for a dealer to sell vegetables or meat above a certain price or for customers to pay a high price for them. The public authorities in the cities and states where the riots have occurred are studying remedial measures. In New York the purchase of food by the city and its sale at cost is widely advocated. California is planning to put into force the provisions of a state law empowering a State Market Director to establish commission markets for the receiving, care, sale and distribution of the agricultural, fishery and dairy products of California.

The rise in the cost of living must be considered as a three-fold movement. There is the general rise of all prices which has continued for more than a decade and is principally due to the cheapening of the standard of value, which in this country is gold. Then there is a particularly marked increase in the price of foodstuffs due to many causes: the increase of urban population, the congestion of railroad traffic, the heavy exportations to Europe since the beginning of the Great War, and the use of cold storage by food speculators. Finally, within the last few days only, crop shortage and the war scare combined with tie-ups on some railroad lines forced a sharp rise in the price of certain vegetables, especially potatoes and onions. In New York City, for example, potatoes are selling at seven or eight cents a pound, retail, and onions at fifteen cents. Other foods have shared, tho more moderately, the advance in prices which has so revolutionized the cost of vegetables. Storage eggs are forty-eight cents a dozen and upward, "strictly fresh" eggs, of course, being quite out of the reach of the very poor. Butter is selling at forty-eight cents a pound; sugar nine cents. Better freight conditions and an end to the car shortage which has held up food shipments is promised by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it is doubtful if the present level of food prices will prevail many days longer.

Food Cost Inquiry Started

President Wilson has directed the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture to begin an investigation into the causes of the high prices of staple foods in the United States. In his letter President Wilson pointed out that the production of the major cereal crops, especially wheat and corn, had failed to keep pace during recent years with the increase of population, while the annual per capita supply of meat products had decreased by twenty-nine pounds since 1900. He suggested that agricultural production had been retarded and discouraged by present methods of distribution and unnecessary fluctuations of prices. To discover what causes are operative to increase food prices the President directed the



Underwood & Underwood



©G. V. Buck

GOVERNED—AND GOVERNING

Two delegations to the President—they present a contrast worth studying. The Appahare Indians: Short Man, Cut Nose, Little Raven and the rest, represent a whole tribe of voters who want more land; their business is being given serious consideration. The women represent the suffragists of New York City, including plenty of taxpayers, but no voters; they stand outside the gates



THE KEY TO THE CARIBBEAN

The magnificent harbor of St. Thomas, which the United States has for more than fifty years been desirous to obtain, has now been secured by the payment of $25,000,000 to Denmark. The water in the distance is the channel between St. Thomas and Porto Rico, both sides of which are now in American possession. Two of the ships seen in the picture are Hamburg-American steamers laid up for the war

Federal Trade Commission to investigate and report on the facts relating to the production, ownership, manufacture, storage and distribution of foodstuffs, and to ascertain the facts regarding alleged violations of the anti-trust acts. The Department of Agriculture will coöperate in the inquiry.

Members of both Houses of Congress have spoken on the question, deploring the misery of the poor in the great cities and urging that ample funds be provided to investigate the causes of the present abnormal prices. The House of Representatives has adopted the amendment to the Sundry Civil bill offered by Representative Borland of Missouri appropriating $400,000 for such an investigation.

Caribbean Questions

On February 20, the Senate passed the Porto Rican Citizenship and Civil Government bill which had already passed the House of Representatives. As amended, the measure will not prescribe the qualifications for the suffrage, but leave their determination to the Porto Rico legislature. Thus the question of equal suffrage was solved by evading it and passing on the responsibility to the islanders themselves. The Porto Rico legislature is not, however, permitted to impose a property qualification for the franchise. All residents of the island may become United States citizens if they so desire. Both branches of the legislature will be elected by the voters of Porto Rico, but the acts of the legislature must meet with the approval of Congress, and the Governor of the island will be appointed by the President. Porto Rico will have the privilege of sending a commissioner to Washington to represent the interests of the island. If the House of Representatives agrees to the Senate amendments the bill should be ready for the President's signature before the close of the session.

On the same day the Senate passed a bill appropriating $25,000,000 for the purchase of the Danish West Indies, and providing for a temporary government pending the investigation of the needs of the people by a commission of three. Until a final form of government has been established for the islands present laws and present officials will be so far as possible continued, but the President will appoint a Governor, who may be an officer of the army or navy, and necessary minor officials.

In a letter to Senator Stone, of Missouri, as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, President Wilson urged that the pending treaty with Colombia be ratified. This treaty would compensate Colombia for the loss she suffered in the Panama revolution and the consequent transfer of the Panama Canal site to the new republic. The reason for present consideration of the matter is, in President Wilson's words, the "only too obvious consideration that we need now, and it is possible shall need very much more in the immediate future all the friends we can attach to us in Central America." But a sufficient number of Republican Senators are opposed to the treaty to prevent its passage, at least during the present session of Congress. They regard the proposal to indemnify Colombia as a reflection upon the action of President Roosevelt in supporting the secession of Panama.

Following the precedent of his action in Cuba, President Wilson has refused to recognize the new provisional government established in Costa Rica on the ground that it owes its existence to illegal violence.

Mexican Affairs

First Chief Carranza's proposal to the neutral powers to stop the war in Europe by placing an embargo on the shipment of supplies to belligerent nations is meeting a cool reception from the sister republics of Mexico. The United States has not yet replied to the Mexican suggestion. Bolivia, which is inclined to be pro-Ally in sentiment, asks Mexico to condemn the use of submarines against commerce. The republics of Salvador and Honduras praise the note in general terms, but the Honduras reply suggests that Mexico wait until the United States and the three great States of Latin America, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, indicate whether they will take action to establish an embargo.

The new Mexican constitution, prepared by the constitutional convention of Queretaro and approved by Carranza, contains provisions regarding alien ownership of productive property that alarm American mine owners in the country. Only Mexicans by birth or naturalization and companies of Mexican citizens may acquire possession of lands, mines, oil properties, or water rights, except that foreigners may be granted the same rights as Mexicans by the special permission of the Government if they agree that they will not invoke the aid of any foreign government on behalf of their titles. But Mr. Fletcher, the American Ambassador to Mexico, has assured the Department of State at Washington that under the Mexican constitution no laws are retroactive and that no existing property rights are therefore menaced. A more immediate danger is the exprest intention of the de facto government to take over all mines in Mexico which are not now in operation unless the owners have applied for an extension of time.

The evacuation of the Mexican border by the national guard continues. Major General John J. Pershing has succeeded the late Major General Frederick Funston as commander of the Southern Department. It is not yet determined who will take General Pershing's place in the El Paso district. The death of Major General Frederick Funston at San Antonio, Texas, on February 19, closed one of the most brilliant and romantic careers in modern military history. General Funston, a graduate of Kansas University who had never had West Point training, first rose to military prominence as a volunteer in the service of the Cuban insurrection against Spanish rule. He commanded a Kansas volunteer regiment in the Spanish-American war and later took an active part in quelling the Aguinaldo rebellion in the Philippines, capturing the leader of the insurrection and taking part in numerous engagements. During the great San Francisco fire in 1906 he kept order in the city. When the situation on the Mexican border became critical he was chosen for the command of the United States forces along the border and in Mexico.

ARMED NEUTRALITY

THE PRESIDENT ASKS AUTHORITY TO SAFEGUARD OUR RIGHTS

On Monday, February 26, President Wilson appeared before Congress in joint session and asked for authority to use the armed forces of the United States to protect American rights upon the high seas. The occasion was made dramatic by the fact that while on his way to the Capitol the President received news of the torpedoing without warning of the Cunard liner "Laconia." Several Americans were among the passengers on the liner, and more among the crew. The House Foreign Affairs Committee and Senate Foreign Relations Committee met immediately to consider what response Congress should make to the President.

Washington, Feb. 26.

Gentlemen of the Congress—I have again asked the privilege of addressing you because we are moving thru critical times during which it seems to me to be my duty to keep in close touch with the houses of Congress, so that neither counsel nor action shall run at cross purposes between us.

On the 3d of February I officially informed you of the sudden and unexpected action of the Imperial German Government in declaring its intention to disregard the promises it had made to this Government in April last and undertake immediate submarine operations against all commerce, whether of belligerents or of neutrals, that should seek to approach Great Britain and Ireland, the Atlantic coasts of Europe or the harbors of the eastern Mediterranean, and to conduct these operations without regard to the established restrictions of international practise, without regard to any considerations of humanity, even, which might interfere with their object. That policy was forthwith put into practise. It has now been in active execution for nearly four weeks.

Its practical results are not yet fully disclosed. The commerce of other neutral nations is suffering severely, but not, perhaps, very much more severely than it was already suffering before the 1st of February, when the new policy of the Imperial Government was put into operation. We have asked the coöperation of the other neutral governments to prevent these depredations, but so far none of them has thought it wise to join us in any common course of action. Our own commerce has suffered, is suffering, rather in apprehension than in fact, rather because so many of our ships are timidly keeping to their home ports than because American ships have been sunk.

Two American vessels have been sunk, the "Housatonic" and the "Lyman M. Law." The case of the "Housatonic," which was carrying foodstuffs consigned to a London firm, was essentially like the case of the "Frye," in which, it will be recalled, the German Government admitted its liability for damages, and the lives of the crew, as in the case of the "Frye," were safeguarded with reasonable care. The case of the "Law," which was carrying lemon box staves to Palermo, disclosed a ruthlessness of method which deserves grave condemnation, but was accompanied by no circumstances which might not have been expected at any time in connection with the use of the submarine against merchantmen as the German Government has used it.

In sum, therefore, the situation we find ourselves in with regard to the actual conduct of the German submarine warfare against commerce and its effects upon our own ships and people is substantially the same that it was when I addrest you on the 3d of February, except for the tying up of our shipping in our own ports because of the unwillingness of our shipowners to risk their vessels at sea without insurance or adequate protection, and the very serious congestion of our commerce which has resulted, a congestion which is growing rapidly more and more serious every day. This in itself might presently accomplish, in effect, what the new German submarine orders were meant to accomplish, so far as we are concerned.

We can only say, therefore, that the overt act which I have ventured to hope the German commanders would in fact avoid has not occurred.

But while this is happily true, it must be admitted that there have been certain additional indications and expressions of purpose on the part of German press and the German authorities which have increased rather than lessened the impression that, if our ships and our people are spared, it will be because of fortunate circumstances or because the commanders of the German submarines which they may happen to encounter exercize an unexpected discretion and restraint rather than because of the instructions under which those commanders are acting. It would be foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with the gravest possibilities and dangers. No thoughtful man can fail to see that the necessity for definite action may come at any time, if we are in fact and not in word merely to defend our elementary rights as a neutral nation. It would be most imprudent to be unprepared.

I cannot in such circumstances be unmindful of the fact that the expiration of the term of the present Congress is immediately at hand, by constitutional limitation; and that it would in all likelihood require an unusual length of time to assemble and organize the Congress which is to succeed it. I feel that I ought, in view of the fact, to obtain from you full and immediate assurance of the authority which I may need at any moment to exercize. No doubt I already possess that authority without special warrant of law, by the plain implication of my constitutional duties and powers; but I prefer, in the present circumstances, not to act upon general implication. I wish to feel that the authority and the power of the Congress are behind me in whatever it may become necessary for me to do. We are jointly the servants of the people and must act together and in their spirit, so far as we can divine and interpret it.

No one doubts what it is our duty to do. We must defend our commerce and the lives of our people in the midst of the present trying circumstances, with discretion but with clear and stedfast purpose. Only the method and the extent remain to be chosen, upon the occasion, if occasion should indeed arise. Since it has unhappily proved impossible to safeguard our neutral right by diplomatic means against the unwarranted infringements they are suffering at the hands of Germany, there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality, which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American precedent.

It is devoutly to be hoped that it will not be necessary to put armed force anywhere into action. The American people do not desire it and our desire is not different from theirs. I am sure that they will understand the spirit in which I am now acting, the purpose I hold nearest my heart and would wish to exhibit in every thing I do. I am anxious that the people of the nations at war also should understand and not mistrust us. I hope that I need give no further proofs and assurances that I have already given thruout nearly three years of anxious patience that I am the friend of peace and mean to preserve it for America so long as I am able.

I am not now proposing or contemplating war or any steps that need lead to it. I merely request that you will accord me by your own vote and definite bestowal the means and the authority to safeguard in practise the right of a great people who are at peace and who are desirous of exercizing none but the rights of peace to follow the pursuits of peace in quietness and good will—rights recognized time out of mind by all the civilized nations of the world. No course of my choosing or of theirs will lead to war. War can come only by the wilful acts and aggressions of others.

You will understand why I can make no definite proposals or forecasts of action now, and must ask for your supporting authority in the most general terms. The form in which action may become necessary cannot yet be foreseen. I believe that the people will be willing to trust me to act with restraint, with prudence, and in the true spirit of amity and good faith that they have themselves displayed thruout these trying months, and it is in that belief that I request that you will authorize me to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms should that become necessary, and with the means of using them, and to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and peaceful pursuits on the seas.

I request also that you will grant me, at the same time, along with the powers I ask, a sufficient credit to enable me to provide adequate means of protection where they are lacking, including adequate insurance against the present war risks.

I have spoken of our commerce and of the legitimate errands of our people on the seas, but you will not be misled as to my main thought, the thought that lies beneath these phrases and gives them dignity and weight. It is not of material interest merely that we are thinking. It is, rather, of fundamental human rights, chief of all the right of life itself. I am thinking not only of the rights of Americans to go and come about their proper business by way of the sea, but also of something much deeper, much more fundamental than that. I am thinking of those rights of humanity without which there is no civilization.

My theme is of those great principles of compassion and of protection which mankind has sought to throw about human lives, the lives of non-combatants, the lives of men who are peacefully at work keeping the industrial processes of the world quick and vital, the lives of women and children and of those who supply the labor which ministers to their sustenance.

We are speaking of no selfish material rights, but of rights which our hearts support and whose foundation is that righteous passion for justice upon which all law, all structures alike of family, of state, and of mankind, must rest, as upon the ultimate base of our existence and our liberty. I cannot imagine any man with American principles at his heart hesitating to defend these things.



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

THE GREAT SPRING DRIVE

PROHIBITION: WHEN AND WHY

BY ROLLIN O. EVERHART

The Independent publishes here the first of four articles on the live subject of prohibition. The second article will present a proposal for a national commission to study the whole liquor problem. The third will be by a minister who does not believe in prohibition. The fourth will be by Mr. Bryan, who does. The Independent believes in prohibition, but even more strongly in free discussion and individual judgment; so it aims to present all sides of this great question, regardless of its own convictions. Mr. Everhart is the editor of "The American Issue," the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League, the sane, militant, business-like, efficient organization which concerns itself primarily with getting results —and gets them.—THE EDITOR.

WHEN a reform has proceeded for twenty years by the experimental method, has taken everything from small villages to entire states and blocks of states into its laboratory and tested on them the workings of its particular social specific, all with one consistent series of results, the worth of that specific may be said to be established. There are now twenty-five states which have adopted statewide prohibition. Three of these were achieved by 1890. The other twenty-two were won in the last ten years, and every one of the twenty-two adopted some form of optional local-prohibition first. They experimented and were convinced. The advancing prohibition battle-line has grown dominant thru its ability to recruit its enemies. Newspaper editors, scattered from Seattle, Wash., to Richmond, Va., men who wore the epaulettes of the opposition and who each fought prohibition's coming—as one of them exprest it—his "damnedest," have been conquered, shown, and reënlisted under the prohibition flag. Mayors and officials of great cities were outvoted, and they now preach it as a variety of city salvation. Big business first feared, then felt, then favored it. Its contagion is marvelous.

We in America know more about legislative methods of dealing with the liquor traffic than all the world besides. We know everything that Europe knows, and some things of which Europe has not legislatively dreamed. It is diverting, to those who know the facts, when some dillettante bewails the extent to which unsophisticated America is hurtling blindly along the prohibition trail, following dogmas preached by professional agitators, without stopping to take stock of what older and more practiced nations have learned. These writers are engagingly naive. Everything that Europe has ever tried on this question we have tried, and more. Is it some form of state sale which divorces the traffic from private profit and provides only a few, rigorously controlled drinkshops? We have tried it and advanced beyond it. Witness the state liquor-agencies of

Maine and the dispensaries of South Carolina. Is it a program of eating food and drinking liquor simultaneously in restaurants? Cities all over the land have wrestled with that lure to social ruin and have cast it out. Is it the forbidding of spirits and the legalizing of beer? Alabama tried it but finds prohibition better. Is it the Swedish system of licensing the drinker, limiting the amount he may get, canceling his permit if he oversteps the bounds? This, too, in all its essentials, has been tried in America with greater practical success than in Sweden, and has in turn been outgrown. In the State of Washington and elsewhere, trial was made of a limited-shipment provision for personal use requiring each orderer of liquor to get a permit from the county auditor before he could secure a shipment. This was, in essence, the Swedish system of licensing selected drinkers to consume limited amounts. According to special correspondence from Stockholm to the *Brooklyn Eagle*, under date of April 16, 1916, and appearing in the *Eagle* of April 30, the Swedish system of licensing drinkers only reduced the annual consumption of distilled liquors in Stockholm to 9.35 quarts per capita. No mention was made of the consumption of wines and beers. King County, however, in the State of Washington, containing the city of Seattle, in the sixth month of operation under the State's individual-permit law, was, according to the auditor's figures in the *Seattle Times* for July 2, 1916, issuing permits for personal shipments of liquor of all kinds at a rate totaling only two and a half quarts per capita per year for the county, *and only fifteen per cent of that was hard liquors.* Washington was beating Sweden at reducing the consumption by the personal licensing scheme, yet Washington has already gone on to the enactment of "bone dry" legislation. It is the majesty of accumulated evidence that is moving America, not the voices of professional prohibition leaders.

The November elections established three things of more moment as respects ultimate, total, national prohibition than the four added states voted "dry." These three things are:

1. Great cities can no longer be permanently counted on to support license.

2. Great cities may have prohibition forced upon them and be swiftly converted to a belief in it by the results.

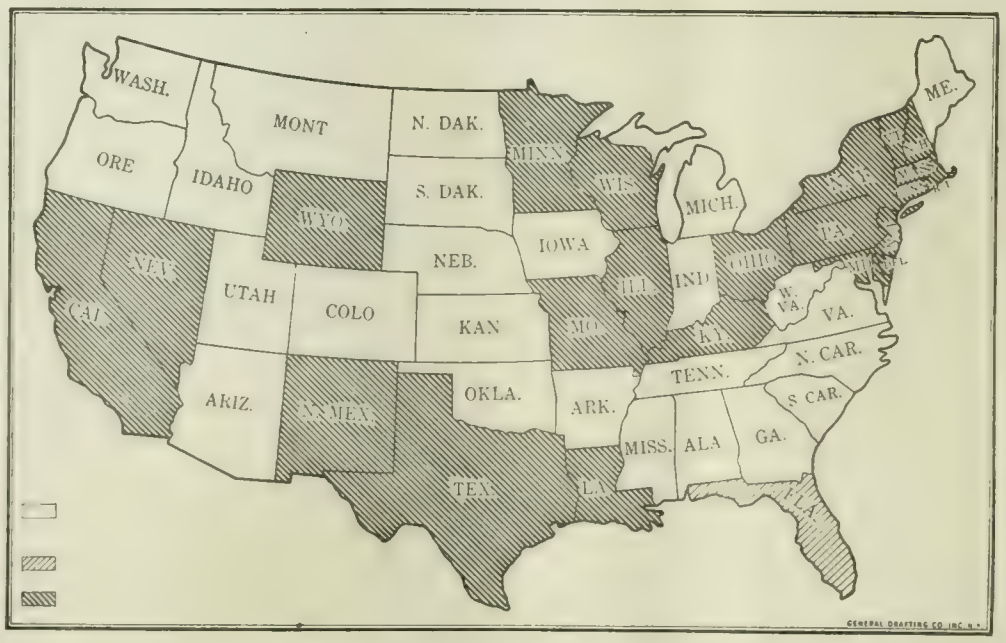
3. There will be no exception of beer from American prohibition.

Denver, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle broke the Traffic's heart when they, the recalcitrant victims of rural ballots two years ago, voted in 1916 against weakening the prohibition laws of their respective states to the extent of allowing again the sale of beer only. Denver was 8586 against prohibition in 1914, but after ten months' experience of it cast a balance of 11,665 votes against the return of beer alone. The city of Portland and Multnomah County were outvoted in 1914, but in 1916 they cast a majority of 2200 against restoring the sale of low-percentage malt liquor. Seattle, dragged to prohibition in 1914 in spite of its majority protest of 15,000 votes, after ten months' "dry" experience delivered a 14,948 majority to the prohibitionists and against beer. The vote, as a whole, of the three prohibition states with which the brewers tried to arrange a separate truce was equally emphatic. Oregon, which adopted prohibition by 36,480 in 1914, rejected beer by 53,992 in 1916. Colorado, carried dry by 11,572 in 1914, slammed the door in the face of the treaty-bearing brewers in 1916 by a majority of 85,789. Washington, won to aridity by 18,632 in 1914, roared "No!" to the brewers in 1916 with all the emphasis of a 124,846 majority vote.

Prohibition has the law as well as the facts on its side. Contrast England, toiling in the day of her national peril with the ponderous mazes of state purchase, and America, free to legislate as it pleases with respect to the liquor traffic! Over there the traffic has the rights and the people the limitations. With us, the people have the rights and the traffic the limitations. This is one of the conspicuous ironies of history. If the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the Webb-Kenyon law be traced back through its antecedents, its source will be found in the English Common Law principle that the end of law is social welfare. Under the Common Law England herself was formerly as free to deal with the liquor traffic as is America today. But in 1904, when the abolishing tendency grew acute, a brewery-controlled Parliament took the liquor traffic from under the Common Law, made it a vested right by statute, and killed all freedom of national action with reference to it save at staggering financial cost. And now, in her bitter hour, England, who gave us our legal freedom on this issue, is herself bound by the chains of her own recent, self-created slavery.

Here in America every point vital to state and national prohibition by the free will of the people has been adjudicated thru the court of last resort. A state, since the Webb-Kenyon decision, may even make the possession of liquors received thru interstate commerce a crime, and the long-standing inability of a state to enforce its prohibitions against liquor shipped in from without is cured. What effect will that decision have upon national prohibition by the proposed National Constitutional Amendment? Many argue that inasmuch as this decision puts at every state's command all the power necessary for real, state prohibition, the chief excuse for national prohibition by the amendment route is removed. How can a decision which puts liquor in the same class as rotten meats and disease-bearing rags be a reason for not outlawing it anywhere? Altho state embargoes against liquor are now possible, there cannot ever, under the Constitution, be any state embargo against all the human beings vitiated by drink. Thru them the life-springs of every prohibition state may be freely corrupted. The mentally deficient procreate their kind, and every grade of deficient mentality from the dullard to the idiot is a common product of liquor-drinking parentage. Shall the states now empowered to bar from their borders the poison which creates degenerates be left powerless with respect to human beings who can and will procreate degenerates—and in geometric progression? No state is sovereign enough to be an abiding menace to the sisterhood. There will never be border patrols of psychological experts with Binet-Simon and Yerkes-Bridges mentality scales to measure the intellectuality of those who cross from alcoholized to prohibition territory. There is a simpler, juster solution. Alcohol's menace to society will be nationally removed, not only for the sake of the states which are "dry," but also for the sake of the few states unable to will themselves "dry." We forcibly freed one section of the Union of an evil for that section's good as well as ours, and its residents now admit that the freeing was a blessing. The quick conversion of such cities as Denver and Seattle to prohibition by a compulsory experience of it points the way to the national solution. The Union is indissoluble—even by alcohol.

New York City



MAKING THE MAP ALL WHITE

The twenty-five white states have adopted prohibition. Florida's legislature is pledged to vote on it at this session

THE DUSTY HOUR-GLASS

BY AMY LOWELL

It had been a trim garden,
With parterres of fringed pinks and gillyflowers,
and smooth-raked walks.
Silks and satins had brushed the box edges
of its alleys.
The curved stone lips of its fishponds
had held the rippled reflections of tricorns and
powdered periwigs.
The branches of its trees had glittered with lanterns,
and swayed to the music of flutes and
violins.
Now, the fishponds are green with scum;
The paths and flower-beds
are run together and overgrown.
Only at one end is an octagonal Summerhouse
not yet in ruins.
Thru the lozenged panes of its windows,
you can see the interior:
A dusty bench; a fireplace,
with a lacing of letters carved in the stone
above it;
A broken ball of worsted rolled away into a corner.

Dolci, dolci, i giorni passati!

THE PRUSSIAN OF "NOBLESSE OBLIGE"

BY ALIDA VON KROCKOW

In "A Parade of Privilege," published in The Independent of February 12, Countess von Krockow told her personal experiences of the Prussian caste system as applied to a girls' school. Here she describes the very essence of Prussianism, the interdependence of nobility and militarism.—THE EDITOR.

THE tutors of boys in country families are generally *candidaten*, or candidates waiting for clerical posts, and are selected in the first place, like the governesses of their sisters, for the "soundness of their views," which is to say, for their subserviency to the views of their patrons. As for the tuition, it is preparatory either for high school, or for the Cadet Corps. Lessons in swimming and gymnastics form a part of the boys' task, and pony riding is practised in the riding rink of the castle court, with the boy's father, who has usually been in military service or else some retired cavalryman, acting as the riding master.

One day as I was sauntering thru the park of Castle K——, I noticed Manfred, a ten year old boy, standing bolt upright under a tree. I wondered what he was doing at the time, and on seeing the poor little fellow still there when I returned some time later, I asked the reason. "Why, he's going thru his standing drill," answered his sister Freda. "He began with standing twenty minutes. Now he is so far along he can stand almost an hour and a half. But he's got to reach two hours. He's to be a page, you know."

At court functions later I sometimes recalled this scene, for the lads that are so picturesque in their theatrically pretty costumes, suffer the chance of falling into swoons, while standing at their posts behind the chairs of royal princesses; posts at which it is their duty to stand upright and motionless during the long progress of courts, receptions, concerts, and the like. During an evening concert I saw on one occasion four pages faint and fall in succession; their bodies being removed swiftly and unobstrusively by lackeys hovering in the background, while reserve pages stepped into the vacant post.

But, whether in the palace, or on the grounds of parades and reviews, the ability to stand long hours without moving is an accomplishment that boys are drilled in; they are also trained in the arts of walking, dancing, and acting; charades and theatricals are especially encouraged because they teach self-possession.

When the preparation at home comes to a close—and the tutor is required to make the preparation end with the boy's confirmation in the fifteenth year of his age—there begins for him generally a life apart from his family. He goes to a college to be fitted for the university; or, if this is too much of a strain on the family income, to a government military school. The father has but to write to the Emperor setting forth the family claims to consideration, and praying for the same, in order to receive a command in response to present his son for examination. It will probably be at the cadet school in Gross Lichterfelder. Here, if the boy is found upon examination to possess the prescribed breadth of chest and the other physical requirements, the boy is accepted. His father returns home deeply satisfied: this son is off his purse on the taxpaying public; and he is, at the same time, in the profession that enjoys the most prestige thruout the empire.

THE boy has been ordered meanwhile into a room with other accepted candidates, where he picks out a uniform from a pile lying ready, and on donning the uniform, becomes a "King's man." Henceforth the break of every day will see him routed from his sleep and inspected, and lessons will fill all the hours of the day: lessons from books, and lessons from drill masters; and always in company with a thousand other boys. His surroundings meanwhile will be barren but clean, his food measured and plain, but nutritious, the disciplinary regulations minute and numberless, his superiors graded in rank. The visitors, who stir the pulses of the great school, will come in shining helmets, flashing decorations and swords.

From his instructors, and the older boys, he will see and hear expressions of contempt for all men who are deprived of the privilege of wearing an officer's uniform. His heroes, among his comrades, are the boys who have seized opportunities to stand and affront such men. And a favorite ambition he nurses, on the eve of a Sunday visit to the city, is the hope of a railroad conductor failing to salute him, or of a clerk, professor or merchant daring to address him informally, when he, too, may enjoy a chance for calling the "dirt" down. For in this stage of his career, the slang which he adopts, to designate civilians, is of a drastic, crown-princely thoroness. Later, he will twirl his mustache, and call those not wearing the coat, "civilians," and men of the rank, "fellows," at least in public company. On the drill ground, the men will have to answer to the appellations: "numskulls," "pig-dogs," and "devil's churls." His own four meters of blue cloth, which he is prohibited from laying aside, come insensibly to identifying his personality.

At the end of the course in the cadet school, he enters a war school as a candidate for a commission, and he graduates with the rank of a second lieutenant, and a handsomer coat.

He has associated during his youth with his kind. The homogeneity of their habits is as complete as that of their views.

But if he be an exceptional man, possessed of latent faculties of mind, vital enough to pierce thru the layers of discipline and instruction imposed at school, the faculties may now become urgent in manifesting themselves, because he is enjoying some freedom of time. He may also be enjoying quarters by himself, it may be in barracks, or in a lodging in town. Perhaps he has always been fond of music, or desired secretly to study art, or to travel and become an explorer. And the revival of these old longings bring on him a pe-

riod of spiritual distress. Some afternoon he will drop in to call on you, turn over the pages of a photograph album a long while, then shut it with a bang, as if of cannon shot, declare life to be "a bum thing," and depart. You make up your mind to ask his captain what talent he possesses, in order to praise that talent when he calls next time. "'Von Ramberg'!" the captain will say. "Why, if he only set his mind to it, with *his* brains he could pass an examination in Russian in three years. Volunteers in Russian nowadays are on velvet. There's no end of the requirements at headquarters for intelligence agents and especial commissioners. And with good work to his credit promotion would ensue."

"Well, there is Von Holst, too."

"Holst; what, the cuckoo! Holst is going up to the war academy; and that invention of his is almost as good as accepted. But that's the way with your young blood. Grumbling about the monotony of the service and nothing doing. Let them carry the harness another twelve, sixteen years, and they will settle into it. Tho, pray God, we shall be crossing swords with the enemy before that, and all of us getting bigger pay, and quicker promotion."

BUT while dissatisfaction of spirit finds no indulgence, there is not wanting encouragement to enterprise. And, on an average, one man in a dozen takes heart to work along some extra line, that may be useful to the army, and so secures for himself something else to do besides limbering up the brains, legs and arms of peasant recruits.

They cannot, however, revolt radically, and throw off the King's coat entirely. The want of money, their habits, their world, their past, all close over them like a vault. And there are the examples, besides, of the men who have revolted. Take Von Uhde, who donned the black jacket of an artist after throwing away his captain's uniform. His suppressed talents proved themselves to be so extraordinary that they carried him into the presidency of the International Exposition of Art in Munich—but only to be snubbed on that pinnacle by the Emperor, for when William II visited the exposition he turned his back on Von Uhde during the whole two hours that he was obliged by his official position to act as conductor of the imperial party.

A man may retire who can show that he has no means to keep up his military rank, or, he can ask for transference into the police corps or postal service; or, he may wilfully marry a girl without fortune or rank, whom no regiment will accept, and so obtain an excuse for going. But, to express the disgust that one feels, as the reason for shedding the uniform, is bound to entail social ostracism. So our youth lives on, and in the meantime habit dulls the wish to escape. The first promotion transforms him into the man the world sees—a man disdainful of every man not in an officer's uniform.

Lads in the few Catholic families of note that remain in the provinces fortunately grow up under a somewhat less concentrated pressure than Protestant boys, for the reason that there are two brilliant careers open to them in the economical calculations of their parents, the church as well as the army. One main reason of the intense militarism of Prussia is to be traced to the fact of its having humiliated the State Church to a position below ambition. In all other countries, where an established church is maintained, it is made to afford positions of prestige and princely livings, which divert, or divide, parental choice, when considering the future of sons of the family. Indeed, it may well be that this very consideration accounts for the policy that the Hohenzollerns pursue of using the church as a mystic ministrant, while keeping the ministers of the church subservient and poor. No Lutheran family of rank in Prussia, even the most pious, looks in consequence to the church when casting about for livings suitable to their offspring; unless, indeed, there are many sons to be provided for, one of whom is religiously inclined. If a son is brainy they devote to him an administrative or diplomatic career. But inasmuch as the major number of boys display only average intellect, the major number naturally are brought up with the single same one future in view—*das officier werden.*

MEANWHILE the thing has been done: the souls of all youth have been saturated with the same class ideas and ideals. And if they marry, these ideas and ideals find their identical, if softer, copy in the souls of their mates. A new family is created, and is put thru the same stamping processes; and so on from generation to generation. Any variant from the type, any youth or girl whose spirit is resistant to the caste mold, is married into it; or, that resource failing, is perforce allowed to slip down to another social plane, while any man who liberates himself mentally, which is to say, becomes modern and democratic in his opinions, is ostracised.

Countess zu D—— came visiting old family friends by herself. "Of course, we can't but receive *her*, poor creature," I heard the friends remark. And for a long time I asked no questions, taking for granted that a crime had been committed by the Count zu D——, whose estate, with its splendid old castle, was among the great ones of the province. But one day it occurred to me to inquire of my husband what the crime had been.

"What the heavens put it into your head that D—— is a criminal?" he exclaimed.

"Why, nobody seems to receive him; and the ladies are always expressing pity for the Countess."

"Well they may," said he, sternly, "for the Count is worse than a criminal. He is a Liberal."

"But he goes to the Golden Star in town," I persisted, after a moment of silence needed to recover from my surprize, and recalling that I had seen the Count alight at that weekly rendezvous of the country squirarchy.

"The Star, yes; a man can't be prohibited access to a public tavern. And some of the gentlemen there are wont to dispute and drink with him. But they are not the men, I can tell you, who are dependent on the grace of Berlin. What sort of a man is it," he went on, in a tone of indignant reflection, "that will risk the future careers of his sons for the satisfaction of airing a batch of doctrines picked up traveling in England, the land of parliamentary government, and hypocrisy?"

THERE exists no indulgence, nor even the expectation of indulgence for individual politics, in the society that the privileged youth of society grows up in; nothing but compelled conformity to the established politics. And the self-interest of his class is as clear as is its power. It is his class that makes or unmakes a man. And the class is old, experienced, ruthless and crafty. So crafty that he may see its chiefs sidetracking his ancient aristocratic claims to an army or government post in favor of a rival who is a plebian. For the youth of the middle classes swarm at the entrance gates of every career which these chiefs control. The middle class has caught on to what is demanded of men in order to be permitted to reach the goals of official place, or associate with the great. And its ambitious members respond to the demands by professing sentiments of conservatism deeper than those put forward by conservatives themselves. Their families devote their wealth, while these ambitious members are devoting their learning, and above all their labors, to what is divined as being in accordance with the will of the governing power. After a generation or two, their combined zeal and ability, having stood the test, some member of the aspiring family is allowed to attain to a high place; while the disgusted youth of noble birth has to content himself with the wink from his elders, that these others are the instruments of their class, and its screen against the democratic masses.

The youth of ancient blood perceives the tactics of the elders of his caste, and sharing in their perception that the condition of the times require the tactics, he acquiesces perforce. But in his soul there deepens the wish, and the resolve to so change conditions as to enable noblemen in Prussia to command offices like those which the lordly families of England have at their disposal. And dreams of conquest become his solace. This has been the way of Prussians since of old. Arms have provided and expanded their might, and arms shall advance it again.

So his youth ends with this religion as the sediment of all his sentiments of revolt against the monotony, the constraints, the vicissitudes of his private life. He is at one with his caste and its policy, its arms and its ancient warrior will. The Spartan-like discipline of his upbringing has borne its fruit.

Saugerties, New York

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



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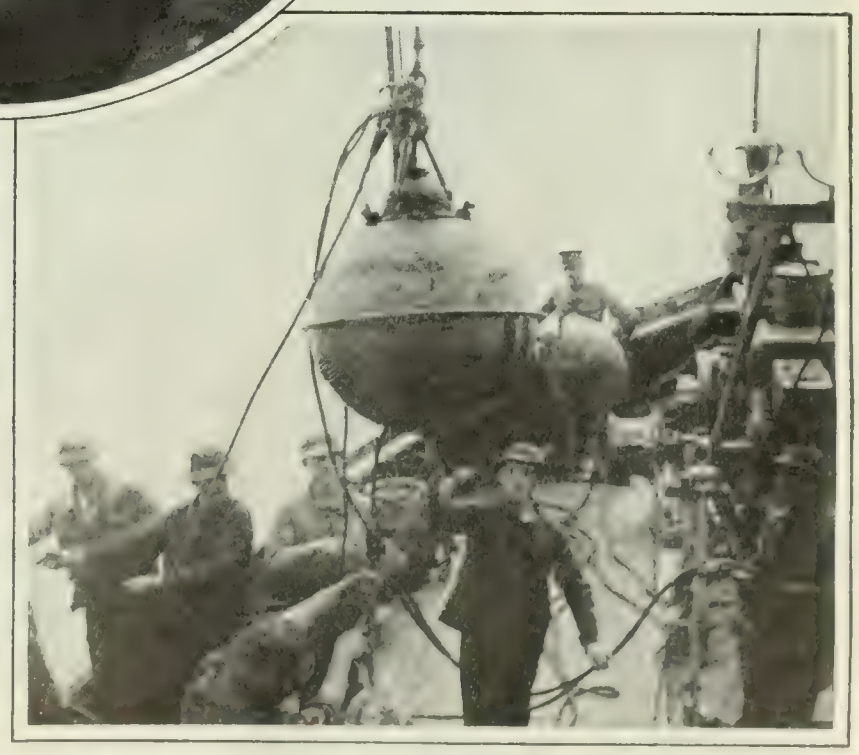
The British "sea-wasps"—submarine chasers, mosquito fleet, "stabbers" are some of their other names—have been England's effective answer to the German undersea attack. They were built by the Submarine Boat Corporation in this country, 550 of them; they mount 3 inch, rapid-fire guns, their speed is twenty-two miles an hour, and because they draw only four and a half feet of water they are immune from torpedo attack. The "sea-wasps" work in conjunction with an aeroplane to locate the submarines



Paul Thompson

And now New York harbor is mined: "Most elaborate and intricate mine field ever devised will safeguard nation's water gate," is one headline description. It sounds extra-hazardous for harbor tugboats till you stop to think that there are mines, and mines. These are not contact mines, of course; their menace is latent until, or unless, necessity for defense arises, and the coast artillery engineers are given the word to set them off. At the left the commander of our submarine fleet, Rear-Admiral Grant





© *American Press*

The work of mining the harbor. The mines are carried out on patrol boats, then lowered over the side and "placed"



© *International Film*

"The can-openers" of a party-ruled Congress: these five independents hold the balance of power in the House

Bain

The independents: (left to right) Meyer London, Charles Randall, W. P. Martin, Thomas Schall; (below), A. B. Fuller



Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Frances Axtell, the only woman appointed to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission



Central News

The Maharajah of Bikaner is one of the chiefs of India invited to sit at meetings of the British War Cabinet



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These are days of "watchful waiting" for the American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, Frederic C. Penfield





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There is war in New York—war against food shortage, against high prices, and even against starvation. "Sure I was in the food riots," said one old woman typical of the East Side army of women who bombarded the New York City Hall to beg for food. "The way prices is, the kids ain't had a square meal in our house for a month. It's funny that if a couple of us was to go off sailin' on a ship three thousand miles away the Gover'ment would get awful excited about anyone botherin' us, but thousands of us can be starvin' right here in New York and the Gover'ment never bats an eye" At the right is "Sweet Marie": Marie Ganz, labor organizer and leader in the food riots





THE GROUNDWORK OF GARDENING

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE POCKET GARDEN GUIDE"

THERE was a man who set out to make a house. Without bothering about plans, he bought his different materials—lime, cement, plaster, rafters, joist, shingles, etc. And after he got them on the ground, being in a hurry, he still didn't bother about a plan but set to work to "get results." He began with one kind of material; he used that as far as it would go; then the same with the next, and the next. . . . They took him off to a big gray building, with beds of coleus and a very tall iron fence around it. His friends are allowed to see him Tuesday and Friday afternoons, when he is not violent.

But if a man sets out to make a garden, doesn't bother with a plan; guesses at the amount of material — seeds, plants, etc. — he will want; uses them "as far as they will go," his friends call him an enthusiast, and he is doing well!

Every garden, even the smallest and simplest, that contains more than half a dozen vegetables, should be planted according to a well considered plan, and the smaller it is, in many cases, the more important careful planning is. Therefore, if one has not already made a plan of some sort, that is the first thing to do, even if seeds and plants are already bought. The plan may be as crude or as elaborate as you care to make it, but it should clearly show the position or *grouping* of the various vegetables, and the number of rows of each. These can be shown in the roughest kind of a sketch, tho it is better (and takes very little time) to draw it to scale and consider carefully the exact amount of space that can thus be allotted to each thing to be grown. A grouping of the various vegetables has the advantage of keeping together crops which will mature about the same time, or that usually occupy the ground for the entire season, so that second or succession plantings can be put in more conveniently. Also it keeps together vegetables similar in their habits of growth or cultural requirements, which results in a very material saving in the amount of work required to take care of them. Each thing has to be planted but once, while it has to be cultivated, weeded, sprayed and picked a number of times, so that a few minutes extra used in planting may often be made up many times over before harvest. Incidentally don't be afraid of that popular, old bugaboo story that you can't have your cucumbers, muskmelons and watermelons near together without spoiling them. They will *not* mix—and even if they could, it would not affect the fruits the first season!

OUTLINE FOR CONVENIENT GROUPING

Lettuce (plants)	
Beets (plants)	
Onions (sets)	
Spinach	
Peas, smooth	
Peas, wrinkled	
Cabbage (plants)	
Cauliflower (plants)	
Kohlrabi	
Lettuce	
Turnips	
Beets	
Carrots	
Chard	
Beans, green	
Beans, wax and dwarf lima	
Beans, pole and lima	
Tomatoes	
Egg-plant and peppers	
Sweet corn	
Cucumbers	
Melons	
Squash	
Onions	
Parsnip	
Salsify	

The first step in the actual work of garden making is to know when you should begin to dig. There is a psychological moment for the beginning of the spring garden drive, and this is *just as soon* as the soil, when spaded or forked up to a depth of six inches or so, will break or crumble readily. Even the parts of the garden and the flower beds or borders which one may not want to plant for several weeks yet, should be worked up as soon as possible. To do so not only gets the soil "warmed up" and ready, but increases its capacity for absorbing and holding the valuable spring rains.

Such manure or compost as can be obtained should be spread evenly on the surface, and turned under. In addition to this, spread on the surface, using about five pounds for every one hundred square feet, bone meal, or a "complete" mixed fertilizer, and dig or rake in entirely. If you must use fertilizers alone, procure a bag or more of "humus." This is natural rich decayed vegetable matter which is very helpful to plant growth. The surface may be left rough a few days after digging, but it should be gone over, pulverized and raked fairly smooth within a short time. This will cause the soil to dry out quickly on the surface, and this dry soil serves as a blanket or mulch to save the moisture below it, and keep it ready for your future needs.

As seeds are of almost every conceivable size and shape, and the plants produced from them vary still more, many different styles of planting are of course required. The usual time for planting and other useful data are presented in the accompanying tables. As to depth seed should be covered there is a general rule that it should be put down three to four times its own diameter. This varies with soil and weather conditions, and besides one has not always a pocket micrometer ready at hand. Cover small seeds, such as onions and carrots from a quarter to a half an inch deep; medium size seeds, like beets, spinach and melons, can be covered about a half an inch deep, and

larger seeds, like peas, beans and corn an inch to two inches deep. When the first spring planting is usually done, the ground is still cold and moist, and the conditions for germination are found very near the surface. Therefore, seed should be covered lightly. In late planting made in dry weather, on the other hand, the surface is likely to be too hot and dry and better conditions for germination are gained by extra deep planting.

While planting nowadays is usually done with a seed drill, very small gardens, or odds and ends in a large garden, and flower seeds, are put in by hand. Just before planting, whatever way it is done, the surface should be raked as fine and as smooth as it can be made. This allows one to do the work more accurately and insures the seed being covered with fresh moist soil which will favor and quicken germination. Your next care should be to get your rows perfectly straight. This is not for good looks alone, altho that is not an unimportant point. Straight rows exactly parallel mean a saving in the time put in cultivating during the season, and less danger of unintentional injury to the plants by whatever tool you may be using. For planting by hand it is a good thing to have for short rows and for planting flowers a board eight inches or more in width of convenient length and with at least one good straight edge. A perfectly straight, neat furrow can be drawn along the edge of this with the end of a trowel or with a marking stick, and one can stand on the board when planting or covering the seed. Very many fine seeds, such as flowers have, can be distributed more evenly if first mixed with two or three times its own bulk of dry soil, or instead of removing the seed from the packet tear off one corner, leaving a very small opening, and tap the envelope very gently with a pencil or garden label so that the seed may be sown thinly but evenly. In using the seed drill adjust it very carefully before beginning to plant, and be sure that the seed is dropping properly at the beginning and the end of each row. If you have not a seed drill of your own, it is usually cheaper to get some one to plant your garden than to attempt to plant it by hand. The drill does better work as well as quicker work than can possibly be done by hand.

A large part of the planting of the garden is done by setting out or shifting plants already partly grown. Skill in transplanting is one of the first "arts" the gardener should acquire. But the transplanter must be something of a surgeon. He (or she!) must refrain from being sentimental about the job in order to save the object of that sentiment. Most plants that are lost in transplanting are, like the cat in "Pinafore," "killed by care!" Geraniums, bedding plants and other plants from pots may be set out as they are. But plants from flats, from the cold frame, or to be shifted in the garden from where they were started to their permanent positions, should have at least about half of their leaf surface removed by cutting back the larger leaves. No matter how carefully plants are taken up a large part of the roots are sacrificed; unless the top is reduced proportionately the roots are usually unable to support the whole top, and the plant "wilts," collapses and dies.

The soil for transplanting should be just as carefully prepared as that in which seed is to be put in. Mark off the rows, and with a trowel or hoe dig out the hole where each plant is to be set and mix in with soil a little manure, or fertilizer, if you want to be sure of quick, strong growth. It may not be necessary for lettuce and other things which are set together, but it is usually desirable in the case of tomatoes, egg plants, peppers, cabbage, etc. Then fill in the holes again, making a little mark with the handle of the trowel, or with the blade, indicating just where the plant is to be set. Take up a few plants, saving all the roots you can and distribute them along the row, and set them at once. It is best to transplant late in the day, or on a cloudy or rainy day, so the plants will not be wilted during the operation. If the soil is dry, a pint or so of water may be poured into the bottom of each hole before the plant is set. Watering the surface after the plant is put in will do little good. Set the plants in deep, covering them well up to the stem so that they will stand up stiff and strong, and not look as if they had been attending an Irish wake the night before. If the weather is very hot and dry, get a couple of newspapers and put a half sheet over a plant, holding it in place with a couple of handfuls of soil for a few days after transplanting. Also put them in *firmly;* don't be afraid to pack the dirt down as tight and as hard about the plant as you can get it.

In setting out shrubs, rose bushes, fruit trees, and other "nursery" stock, have your ground ready before plants are received. Dig out a good sized hole where each plant is to be set, and enrich the soil with old manure, or bone dust; "humus" mixed in with the soil will also be very beneficial. Unpack the plants as soon as they are received, and if the roots seem at all dry, soak them in a pail of water before transplanting. Keep the roots in an old bag, thoroly wet, while they are being carried about when they are being set out. If the soil is dry put a half pail or so of water in each hole. Cut off clean any broken or bruised roots; set them out in a natural position in the hole; fill in the soil about them, and pack it close about the roots with the fingers; put in a little more water when the hole is about half filled up, and then fill in level, and pack it down firm. The plants are not made of glass, and you need not be afraid of injuring them.

After setting out plants of any kind, rake over the surface to make a fine, loose mulch of soil an inch or so deep. This will dry out quickly but will keep the soil below it moist, enabling the plant to renew growth quickly, and make a strong start.

New York City

"HARDY"—PLANT FROM APRIL 1ST TO MAY 1ST

Vegetables	Distance Apart in Rows	Distance Rows Apart	Seeds or Plants for 50-ft. Row
Asparagus	1 ft.	3 ft.	50
Beet	4-6 in.	12-15 in.	100-150
Broccoli	1½ ft.	2 ft.	35
Cabbage	1½ ft.	2 ft.	35
Cauliflower	1½ ft.	2 ft.	35
Carrot	3-4 in.	12 in.	½ oz.
Celery	2-3 in.	12 in.	½ oz.
Endive	12 in.	12 in.	½ oz.
Kohlrabi	6-8 in.	18 in.	¼ oz.
Lettuce (plant)	8-12 in.	12-15 in.	¼ oz.
Lettuce (seed)	12 in.	12-15 in.	50
Leek	3-4 in.	15 in.	½ oz.
Onion	2-3 in.	12-15 in.	½ oz.
Onion (seedling)	4 in.	12-15 in.	150
Parsley	4-6 in.	1 ft.	½ oz.
Parsnip	3-5 in.	15-18 in.	¼ oz.
Peas (smooth)	2-4 in.	3 ft.	1 pt.
Peas (wrinkled)	2-4 in.	3-4 ft.	1 pt.
Potato	13 in.	28 in.	½ pk.
Radish	2-3 in.	1 ft.	½ oz.
Salsify	2-4 in.	15-18 in.	¾ oz.
Swiss chard	8-12 in.	15-18 in.	¾ oz.
Turnip	4-6 in.	15 in.	½ oz.

"TENDER" AND SUCCESSION—PLANT FROM MAY 1ST ON

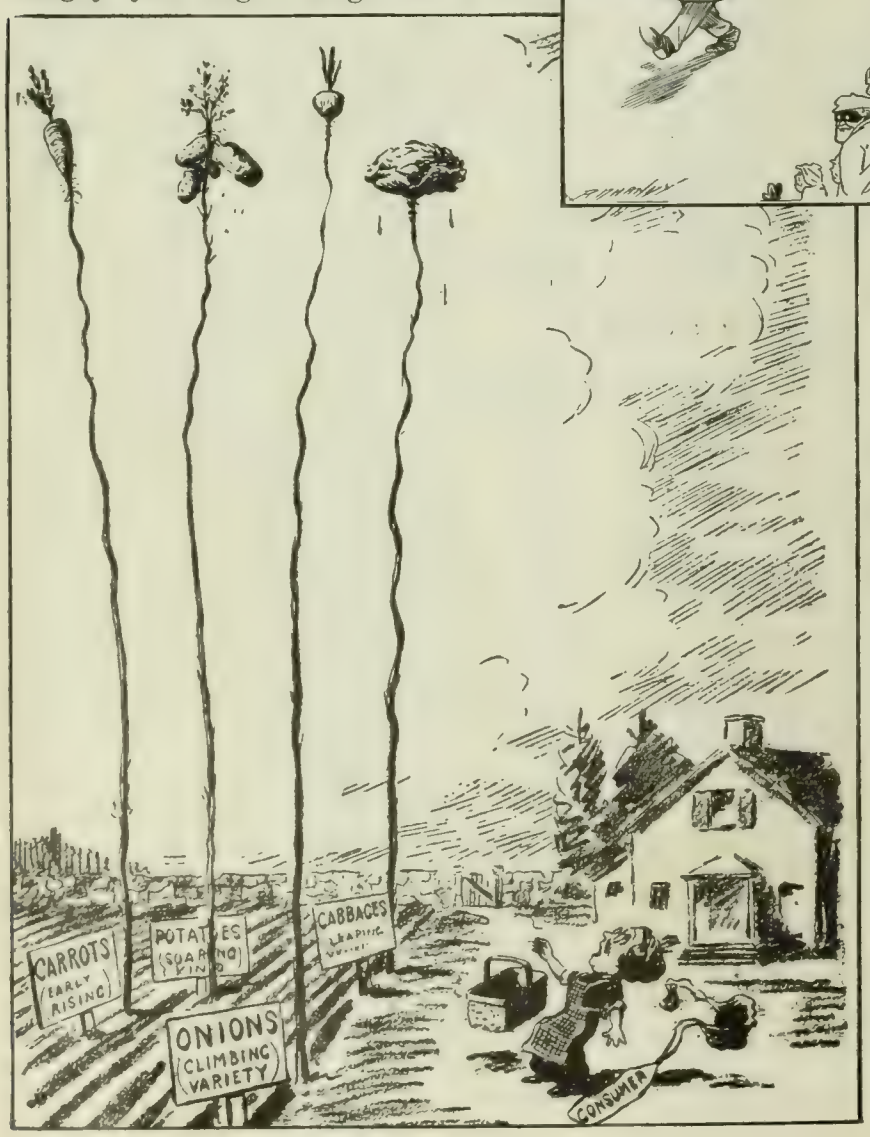
Vegetables	Distance Apart in Rows	Distance Rows Apart	Seeds or Plants for 50-ft. Row
Beans (early)	3-4 in.	18 in.	1 pt.
Beans (wax)	3-4 in.	15-24 in.	1 pt.
Beans (lima)	4-6 in.	18-24 in.	1 pt.
Beans (pole)	4 ft.	4 ft.	¼ pt.
Beans (pole lima)	4 ft.	4-5 ft.	¼ pt.
Beets	4-6 in.	12-15 in.	1 oz.
Broccoli	2-3 ft.	2-3 ft.	35
Brussels sprouts	1½ ft.	2 ft.	35
Cabbage (late)	1½ ft.	2-3 ft.	25-35
Carrot	2-4 in.	12-15 in.	½ oz.
Cauliflower	2 ft.	2-3 ft.	25
Corn (early)	3 ft.	3-4 ft.	½ pt.
Corn (main crop)	4 ft.	4 ft.	½ pt.
Cucumbers	4 ft.	4 ft.	¼ oz.
Egg plant	2 ft.	2½ ft.	25
Lettuce	8-12 in.	12-15 in.	¼ oz.
Melons (musk)	4-6 ft.	4-6 ft.	¼ oz.
Melons (water)	6-8 ft.	6-8 ft.	¼ oz.
Peas (late)	3-4 ft.	3-4 ft.	1 pt.
Peppers	2 ft.	2½ ft.	25
Pumpkin	6-8 ft.	6-8 ft.	¼ oz.
Radish	2-3 in.	1 ft.	½ oz.
Squash (summer)	3-6 ft.	4-6 ft.	¼ oz.
Squash (winter)	6-8 ft.	6-8 ft.	¼ oz.
Tomato	3-4 ft.	4-5 ft.	15-20
Turnip	4-6 in.	15 in.	½ oz.

CARTOON COMMENT

TO EAT OR NOT TO EAT?



"How to get enough to eat" is really the question. Winsor McCay presents the *New York American's* solution in a graphic cartoon of food for Europe entitled "There are huge profits in this business." The *Duluth New Tribune* is inclined to see a more humorous phase of food shortage. Even if you were hungry you might laugh at R. H. Handy's picture, "Delivering a Small Order of Groceries These Days." Nelson Harding, in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle,* pictures "Jack and the Beanstalk Outdone." The *New York World* puts the emphasis on our too big war profits; "Nothing to Eat but Money" is Rollin Kirby's mournful soliloquy for Father Knickerbocker





EIGHT GREAT SHORT STORIES
From American Literature

With Introductions by FREDERICK HOUK LAW

THE LEGEND OF THE ROSE OF THE ALHAMBRA

BY WASHINGTON IRVING

IN the United States the fact that every one reads has multiplied the number of periodicals and increased the demand for the short story—now the most popular type of literature, the one most generally interesting to all ages. It is well to pause a moment in our reading and consider the history of the short story form and what it is that makes a story "good."

With this number The Independent begins the publication of eight great short stories. It has seemed appropriate to limit the stories to those by American authors, not alone because our first interest is naturally in our own land, but more especially because an American critic, Edgar Allan Poe, first pointed out the essential characteristics of the short story as an art form. Hawthorne and Poe were among the first authors to write for single effect. Bret Harte first called attention to the value of local color. Stockton was among those who first wrote for ingenious surprize. However much these writers were influenced by European models, they at least influenced the world. By emphasizing new elements they aided in making the short story what it is today. More recent writers have also become famous in the field of the short story. O. Henry, with freedom from restraint, with pith, point and easy humor, won wide popularity. Richard Harding Davis and Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, the one drawing material from city life, the other from life in the remoter parts of New England, have gone beneath the surface and seen something of the depths of life. There is every reason to be proud of American short stories. In the past their influence was in the direction of form; in the present it is toward dignity and worth.

The stories chosen for reproduction in The Independent are representative in many ways. They illustrate the American short story from the time of Washington Irving to the present, showing how the easy-going tale gave place to the highly centralized narrative of single effect. Representative of eight great American authors, the stories have strong biographic interest. In attitude they illustrate romance and realism, humor and pathos, symbolism and impressionism. Geographically they concern the old world, the mountains and farms of New England, rough frontier life in the West, and the lives of the rich and of the poor in cosmopolitan New York. They are founded on elemental subjects: love, ambition, fear, self-sacrifice, jealousy, sympathy and anger. In general they show the development from the vague and far-away toward the actual—toward that higher realism that is a sympathetic understanding of life.

Those who read the eight stories and the introductory criticisms will gain, we hope, added interest in the short story as an artistic form, new appreciation of our American writers, and a delightful refreshing of the memory by re-reading stories that have given pleasure for many years.

"The Legend of the Rose of the Alhambra" is a pleasing example of the tale, the unemphatic, non-centralized type of narration that preceded the short story of today. The tale—natural easy-going story telling—is as old as the race: the short story is modern. The tale is simple narration: the short story is narration crystallized.



WASHINGTON IRVING

Irving never wrote in accordance with the principles of the modern short story, but he brought the tale to high excellence. Like other writers of his time he usually wrote of the historic or the supernatural, but he always related his work closely to the facts of life, and exprest himself with remarkable originality, melody and charm.

Irving's life was so full of rich experiences that he was well fitted for romance. Born in 1783 and living until 1859, he saw the wonderful unfolding of the modern world. He had the advantage of travel in various parts of America and Europe, and resided for a long time in England and Spain. "Diedrich Knickerbocker's History of New York," "Rip Van Winkle," "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," "Astoria" and other works came from American experiences; "The Sketch Book" and "Bracebridge Hall" from English life; several biographies from his interest in litera-

ture and history; and his "Conquest of Granada" and "The Alhambra" from his life in Spain.

In 1829, while traveling in Spain, Irving lived for some time in the Alhambra, an old Moorish palace on a great hill overlooking the city of Granada. There, dreaming and studying day after day, he gathered material for his book, "The Alhambra," a delightful collection of descriptions, character studies, and romantic and marvelous tales.

No story in the book is more charming than "The Legend of the Rose of the Alhambra." Here is pure romance fancifully localized and definitely related to history. The dainty Spanish damsel, Jacinta, is ingeniously made the descendant of romantic ancestors; the ever-watchful aunt, Fredegonda, is one of the living characters that make the pages of Irving so vivid; Ruiz de Alarcón and Zorahayda are medieval and dreamlike. There are touches of humor and good-natured satire thruout the story, with a pensive kind of melancholy entirely appropriate to a legend of the old tower of the Infantas. Most remarkable of all is a richly sensuous effect created by flowing rhythms, poetic descriptions, and suggestive words. The word "rose," the keyword of the tale, is repeated again and again, giving an atmosphere of fragrance.

The tale is one of summer evening fancy and enchantment, one of the sweetest that ever ennobled an ancient building. Old-fashioned, aromatic, redolent with charm, "The Legend of the Rose of the Alhambra" is truly a flower of the long ago, plucked in the rich gardens of the Alhambra, prest in the pages of Irving's book, and stirring us with its memory of other days.

FOR some time after the surrender of Granada by the Moors, that delightful city was a frequent and favorite residence of the Spanish sovereigns, until they were frightened away by successive shocks of earthquakes, which toppled down various houses, and made the old Moslem towers rock to their foundation.

Many, many years then rolled away, during which Granada was rarely honored by a royal guest. The palaces of the nobility remained silent and shut up; and the Alhambra, like a slighted beauty, sat in mournful desolation among her neglected gardens. The Tower of the Infantas, once the residence of the three beautiful Moorish princesses, partook of the general desolation; the spider spun her web athwart the gilded vault, and bats and owls nestled in those chambers that had been graced by the presence of Zayda, Zorayda and Zorahayda. The neglect of this tower may have been partly owing to some superstitious notions of the neighbors. It was rumored that the spirit of the youthful Zorahayda, who had perished in that tower, was often seen by moonlight seated beside the fountain in the hall, or moaning about the battlements, and that the notes of her silver lute would be heard at midnight by wayfarers passing along the glen.

At length the city of Granada was once more welcomed by the royal presence. All the world knows that Philip V was the first Bourbon that swayed the Spanish scepter. All the world knows that he married, in second nuptials, Elizabetta or Isabella (for they are the same), the beautiful princess of Parma; and all the world knows that by this chain of contingencies a French prince and an Italian princess were seated together on the Spanish throne. For a visit of this illustrious pair, the Alhambra was repaired and fitted up with all possible expedition. The arrival of the court changed the whole aspect of the lately deserted palace. The clangor of drum and trumpet, the tramp of steed about the avenues and outer court, the glitter of arms and display of banners about barbican and battlement, recalled the ancient and warlike glories of the fortress. A softer spirit, however, reigned within the royal palace. There was the rustling of robes and the cautious tread and murmuring voice of reverential courtiers about the ante-chambers, a loitering of pages and maids of honor about the gardens, and the sound of music stealing from open casements.

Among those who attended in the train of the monarchs was a favorite page of the queen, named Ruiz de Alarcón. To say that he was a favorite page of the queen was at once to speak his eulogium, for every one in the suite of the stately Elizabetta was chosen for grace, and beauty, and accomplishments. He was just turned of eighteen, light and lithe of form, and graceful as a young Antinous. To the queen he was all deference and respect, yet he was at heart a roguish stripling, petted and spoiled by the ladies about the court.

This loitering page was one morning rambling about the groves of the Generalife, which overlook the grounds of the Alhambra. He had taken with him for his amusement a favorite gerfalcon of the queen. In the course of his rambles, seeing a bird rising from a thicket, he unhooded the hawk and let him fly. The falcon towered high in the air, made a swoop at his quarry, but missing it, soared away, regardless of the calls of the page. The latter followed the truant bird with his eye, in its capricious flight, until he saw it alight upon the battlements of a remote and lonely tower, in the outer wall of the Alhambra, built on the edge of a ravine that separated the royal fortress from the grounds of the Generalife. It was in fact the "Tower of the Princesses."

The page descended into the ravine and approached the tower, but it had no entrance from the glen, and its lofty hight rendered any attempt to scale it fruitless. Seeking one of the gates of the fortress, therefore, he made a wide circuit to that side of the tower facing within the walls.

A small garden, enclosed by a trellis-work of reeds overhung with myrtle, lay before the tower. Opening a wicket, the page passed between beds of flowers and thickets of roses to the door. It was closed and bolted. A crevice in the door gave him a peep into the interior. There was a small Moorish hall with fretted walls, light marble columns, and an alabaster fountain surrounded with flowers. In the center hung a gilt cage containing a singing-bird; beneath it, on a chair, lay a tortoise-shell cat among reels of silk and other articles of female labor, and a guitar decorated with ribbons leaned against the fountain.

Ruiz de Alarcón was struck with these traces of female taste and elegance in a lonely and, as he had supposed, deserted tower. They reminded him of the tales of enchanted halls current in the Alhambra; and the tortoise-shell cat might be some spellbound princess.

He knocked gently at the door. A beautiful face peeped out from a little window above, but was instantly withdrawn. He waited, expecting that the door would be opened, but he waited in vain; no footstep was to be heard within—all was silent. Had his senses deceived him, or was this beautiful apparition the fairy of the tower? He knocked again, and more loudly. After a little while the beaming face once more peeped forth; it was that of a blooming damsel of fifteen.

THE page immediately doffed his plumed bonnet, and entreated in the most courteous accents to be permitted to ascend the tower in pursuit of his falcon.

"I dare not open the door, Señor," replied the little damsel, blushing, "my aunt has forbidden it."

"I do beseech you, fair maid—it is the favorite falcon of the queen. I dare not return to the palace without it."

"Are you then one of the cavaliers of the court?"

"I am, fair maid; but I shall lose the queen's favor and my place, if I lose this hawk."

"It is against you cavaliers of the court my aunt has charged me especially to bar the door."

"Against wicked cavaliers doubtless, but I am none of these, but a simple, harmless page, who will be ruined and undone if you deny me this small request."

The heart of the little damsel was touched by the distress of the page. It was a thousand pities he should be ruined for the want of so trifling a boon. Surely too he could not be one of those dangerous beings whom her aunt had described as a species of cannibal, ever on the prowl to make prey of thoughtless damsels; he was gentle and modest, and stood so entreatingly with cap in hand, and looked so charming.

The sly page saw that the garrison began to waver, and redoubled his entreaties in such moving terms that it was not in the nature of mortal maiden to deny him; so the blushing little warden of the tower descended, and opened the door with a trembling hand, and if the page had been charmed by a mere glimpse of her countenance from the window, he was ravished by the full-length portrait now revealed to him.

Her Andalusian bodice and trim *basquiña* set off the round but delicate symmetry of her form, which was as yet scarce verging into womanhood. Her glossy hair was parted on her forehead with scrupulous exactness, and decorated with a fresh-plucked rose, according to the universal custom of the country. It is true her complexion was tinged by the ardor of a southern sun, but it served to give richness to the mantling bloom of her cheek, and to highten the luster of her melting eyes.

Ruiz de Alarcón beheld all this with a single glance, for it became him not to tarry; he merely murmured his acknowledgments, and then bounded lightly up the spiral staircase in quest of his falcon.

He soon returned with the truant bird upon his fist. The damsel, in the meantime, had seated herself by the fountain in the hall, and was winding silk; but in her agitation she let fall the reel upon the pavement. The page sprang and picked it up, then dropping gracefully on one knee, presented it to her; but, seizing the hand extended to receive it, imprinted on it a kiss more fervent and devout than he had ever imprinted on the fair hand of his sovereign.

"*Señor!*" exclaimed the damsel, blushing still deeper with confusion and surprize, for never before had she received such a salutation.

The modest page made a thousand apologies, assuring her it was the way at court of expressing the most profound homage and respect.

Her anger, if anger she felt, was easily pacified, but her agitation and embarrassment continued, and she sat blushing deeper and deeper, with her eyes cast down upon her work, entangling the silk which she attempted to wind.

The cunning page saw the confusion in the opposite camp, and would fain have profited by it, but the fine speeches he would have uttered died upon his lips; his attempts at gallantry were awkward and ineffectual; and to his surprize, the adroit page, who had figured with such grace and effrontery among the most knowing and experienced ladies of the court, found himself awed and abashed in the presence of a simple damsel of fifteen.

The diffidence of the page, tho genuine, was short-lived, and he was recovering his usual ease and confidence, when a shrill voice was heard at a distance.

"My aunt is returning from mass." cried the damsel in affright; "I pray you, Señor, depart."

"Not until you grant me that rose from your hair as a remembrance."

She hastily untwisted the rose from her raven locks. "Take it," cried she, agitated and blushing, "but pray begone."

The page took the rose, and at the same time covered with kisses the fair hand that gave it. Then, placing the flower in his

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30 x 3½	14.70	32 x 4	23.05	33 x 4½	30.65	37 x 4½	35.15
31 x 3½	15.35	33 x 4	23.70	34 x 4½	31.20	35 x 5	40.30
32 x 3½	17.70	34 x 4	24.60	35 x 4½	32.55	37 x 5	43.10

"Best In The Long Run"

bonnet, and taking the falcon upon his fist, he bounded off through the garden, bearing away with him the heart of the gentle Jacinta.

When the vigilant aunt arrived at the tower, she remarked the agitation of her niece, and an air of confusion in the hall; but a word of explanation sufficed. "A gerfalcon had pursued his prey into the hall."

"Mercy on us! to think of a falcon flying into the tower. Did ever one hear of so saucy a hawk? Why, the very bird in the cage is not safe!"

The vigilant Fredegonda was one of the most wary of ancient spinsters. She had a becoming terror and distrust of what she denominated "the opposite sex," which had gradually increased thru a long life of celibacy.

THE niece was the orphan of an officer who had fallen in the wars. She had been educated in a convent, and had recently been transferred from her sacred asylum to the immediate guardianship of her aunt, under whose overshadowing care she vegetated in obscurity, like an opening rose blooming beneath a brier. Nor indeed is this comparison entirely accidental; for, to tell the truth, her fresh and dawning beauty had caught the public eye, even in her seclusion, and, with that poetical turn common to the people of Andalusia, the peasantry of the neighborhood had given her the appellation of "the Rose of the Alhambra."

The wary aunt continued to keep a faithful watch over her tempting little niece as long as the court continued at Granada, and flattered herself that her vigilance had been successful. It is true the good lady was now and then discomposed by the tinkling of guitars and chanting of love-ditties from the moonlit groves beneath the tower; but she would exhort her niece to shut her ears against such idle minstrelsy, assuring her that it was one of the arts of the opposite sex, by which simple maids were often lured to their undoing. Alas! what chance with a simple maid has a dry lecture against a moonlight serenade?

At length King Philip cut short his sojourn at Granada, and suddenly departed with all his train. The vigilant Fredegonda watched the royal pageant as it issued forth from the Gate of Justice and descended the great avenue leading to the city. When the last banner disappeared from her sight, she returned exulting to her tower, for all her cares were over. To her surprize, a light Arabian steed pawed the ground at the wicket-gate of the garden—to her horror she saw thru the thickets of roses a youth in gayly embroidered dress, at the feet of her niece. At the sounds of her footsteps he gave a tender adieu, bounded lightly over the barrier of reeds and myrtles, sprang upon his horse, and was out of sight in an instant.

The tender Jacinta, in the agony of her grief, lost all thought of her aunt's displeasure. Throwing herself into her arms, she broke forth into sobs and tears.

"*Ay de mi!*" cried she; "he's gone! he's gone. and I shall never see him more!"

"Gone!—who is gone?—what youth is that I saw at your feet?"

"A queen's page, aunt, who came to bid me farewell."

"A queen's page, child!" echoed the vigilant Fredegonda, faintly, "and when did you become acquainted with the queen's page?"

"The morning that the gerfalcon came into the tower. It was the queen's gerfalcon, and he came in pursuit of it."

"Ah silly, silly girl! know that there are no gerfalcons half so dangerous as these young prankling pages, and it is precisely such simple birds as thee that they pounce upon."

Days, weeks, months, elapsed, and nothing more was heard of the page. The pomegranate ripened, the vine yielded up its fruit, the autumnal rains descended in torrents from the mountains; the Sierra Nevada became covered with a snowy mantle, and wintry blasts howled thru the halls of the Alhambra—still he came not. The winter passed away. Again the genial spring burst forth with song and blossom and balmy zephyr; the snows melted from the mountains, until none remained but on the lofty summit of Nevada, glistening thru the sultry mountain air. Still nothing was heard of the forgetful page.

In the meantime the poor little Jacinta grew pale and thoughtful. Her former occupations and amusements were abandoned, her silk lay entangled, her guitar unstrung, her flowers were neglected, the notes of her bird unheeded, and her eyes, once so bright, were dimmed with secret weeping. If any solitude could be devised to foster the passion of a love-lorn damsel it would be such a place as the Alhambra, where everything seems disposed to produce tender and romantic reveries. It is a very paradise for lovers; how hard then to be alone in such a paradise—and not merely alone, but forsaken!

"Alas, silly child!" would the staid and immaculate Fredegonda say, when she found her niece in one of her desponding moods—"did I not warn thee against the wiles and deceptions of these men? What couldst thou expect, too, from one of a haughty and aspiring family—thou an orphan, the descendant of a fallen and impoverished line? Be assured, if the youth were true, his father, who is one of the proudest nobles about the court, would prohibit his union with one so humble and portionless as thou. Pluck up thy resolution, therefore, and drive these idle notions from thy mind."

The words of the immaculate Fredegonda only served to increase the melancholy of her niece, but she sought to indulge it in private. At a late hour one midsummer night, after her aunt had retired to rest, she remained alone in the hall of the tower, seated beside the alabaster fountain. It was here that the faithless page had first knelt and kissed her hand; it was here that he had often vowed eternal fidelity. The poor little damsel's heart was overladen with sad and tender recollections, her tears began to flow, and slowly fell drop by drop into the fountain. By degrees the crystal water became agitated, and—bubble—bubble—bubble—boiled up and was tossed about, until a female figure, richly clad in Moorish robes, slowly rose to view.

JACINTA was so frightened that she fled from the hall and did not venture to return. The next morning she related what she had seen to her aunt, but the good lady treated it as a fantasy of her troubled mind, or supposed she had fallen asleep and dreamt beside the fountain. "Thou hast been thinking of the story of the three Moorish princesses that once inhabited this tower," continued she, "and it has entered into thy dreams."

"What story, aunt? I know nothing of it."

"Thou hast certainly heard of the three princesses, Zayda, Zorayda, and Zorahayda, who were confined in this tower by the king their father, and agreed to fly with three Christian cavaliers. The two first accomplished their escape, but the third failed in her resolution, and, it is said, died in this tower."

"I now recollect to have heard of it," said Jacinta, "and to have wept over the fate of the gentle Zorahayda."

"Thou mayest well weep over her fate," continued the aunt, "for the lover of Zorahayda was thy ancestor. He long bemoaned his Moorish love; but time cured him of his grief, and he married a Spanish lady, from whom thou art descended."

Jacinta ruminated over these words. "That which I have seen is no fantasy of the brain," said she to herself. "I am confident. If indeed it be the spirit of the gentle Zorahayda, which I have heard lingers about this tower, of what should I be afraid? I'll watch by the fountain tonight—perhaps the visit will be repeated."

Toward midnight, when everything was quiet, she again took her seat in the hall. As the bell in the distant watch-tower of the Alhambra struck the midnight hour, the fountain was again agitated; and bubble—bubble—bubble—it tossed about the waters until the Moorish female again rose to view. She was young and beautiful; her dress was rich with jewels, and in her hand she held a silver lute. Jacinta trembled and was faint, but was reassured by the soft and plaintive voice of the apparition, and the sweet expression of her pale, melancholy countenance.

"Daughter of mortality," said she, "what aileth thee? Why do thy tears trouble my fountain, and thy sighs and plaints disturb the quiet watches of the night?"

"I weep because of the faithlessness of man, and I bemoan my solitary and forsaken state."

"Take comfort; thy sorrows may yet have an end. Thou beholdest a Moorish princess, who, like thee, was unhappy in her love. A Christian knight, thy ancestor, won my heart, and would have borne me to his native land and to the bosom of his church. I was a convert in my heart, but I lacked courage equal to my faith, and lingered till too late. For this the evil genii are permitted to have power over me, and I remain enchanted in this tower until some pure Christian will deign to break the magic spell. Wilt thou undertake the task?"

"I will," replied the damsel, trembling.

"Come hither, then, and fear not; dip thy hand in the fountain, sprinkle the water over me, and baptize me after the manner of thy faith; so shall the enchantment be dispelled, and my troubled spirit have repose."

The damsel advanced with faltering steps, dipped her hand in the fountain, collected water in the palm, and sprinkled it over the pale face of the phantom.

The latter smiled with ineffable benignity. She dropt her silver lute at the feet of Jacinta, crost her white arms upon her bosom, and melted from sight, so that it seemed merely if a shower of dewdrops had fallen into the fountain.

Jacinta retired from the hall filled with awe and wonder. She scarcely closed her eyes that night; but when she awoke at daybreak out of a troubled slumber, the whole appeared to her like a distempered dream. On descending into the hall, however, the truth of the vision was established, for beside the fountain she beheld the silver lute glittering in the morning sunshine.

She hastened to her aunt, to relate all that had befallen her, and called her to behold the lute as a testimonial of the reality of her story. If the good lady had any lingering doubts, they were removed when Jacinta touched the instrument, for she drew forth such ravishing tones as to thaw even the frigid bosom of the immaculate Fredegonda, that region of eternal winter, into a genial flow. Nothing but supernatural melody could have produced such an effect.

THE extraordinary power of the lute became every day more and more apparent. The wayfarer passing by the tower was detained, and, as it were, spell-bound in breathless ecstasy. The very birds gathered in the neighboring trees, and hushing their own strains, listened in charmed silence.

Rumor soon spread the news abroad. The inhabitants of Granada thronged to the Alhambra to catch a few notes of the transcendent music that floated about the Tower of Las Infantas.

The lovely little minstrel was at length drawn forth from her retreat. The rich and powerful of the land contended who should entertain and do honor to her; or rather, who should secure the charms of her lute to draw fashionable throngs to their salons. Wherever she went her vigilant aunt kept a dragon watch at her elbow, awing the throngs of impassioned admirers who hung in raptures on her strains. The report of her wonderful powers spread from city to city. Málaga, Seville, Córdova, all became successively mad on the theme; nothing was talked of thruout Andalusia but the beautiful minstrel of the Alhambra. How could it be otherwise among a people so musical and gallant as the Andalusians, when the lute was magical in its powers, and the minstrel inspired by love!

While all Andalusia was thus music mad, a different mood prevailed at the court of Spain. Philip V, as is well known, was a miserable hypochondriac, and subject to all kinds of fancies. Sometimes he would keep



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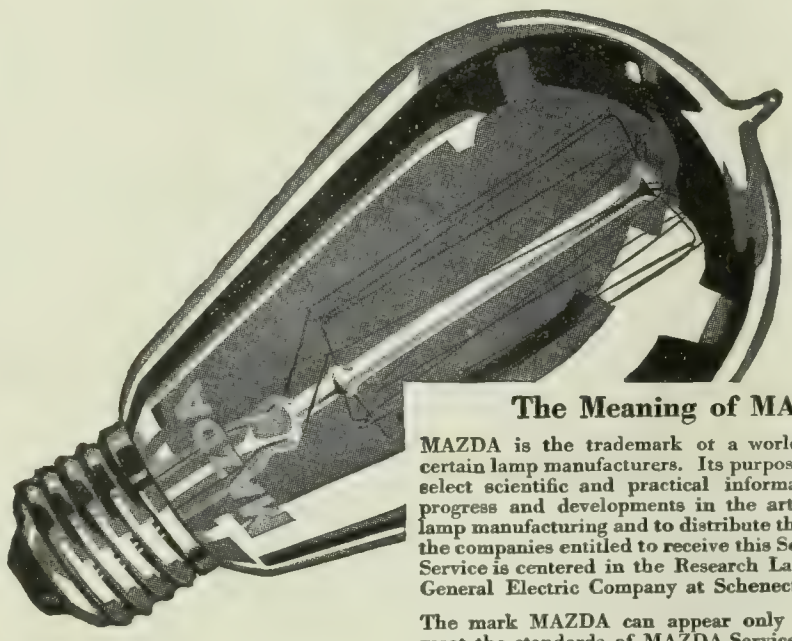
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to his bed for weeks together, groaning under imaginary complaints. At other times he would insist upon abdicating his throne, to the great annoyance of his royal spouse, who had a strong relish for the splendors of a court and the glories of a crown, and guided the scepter of her imbecile lord with an expert and steady hand.

Nothing was found to be so efficacious in dispelling the royal megrims as the power of music; the queen took care, therefore, to have the best performers, both vocal and instrumental, at hand, and retained the famous Italian singer Farinelli about the court as a kind of royal physician.

At the moment we treat of, however, a freak had come over the mind of this sapient and illustrious Bourbon that surpassed all former vagaries. After a long spell of imaginary illness, which set all the strains of Farinelli and the consultations of a whole orchestra of court fiddlers at defiance, the monarch fairly, in idea, gave up the ghost, and considered himself absolutely dead.

This would have been harmless enough, and even convenient both to his queen and courtiers, had he been content to remain in the quietude befitting a dead man; but to their annoyance he insisted upon having the funeral ceremonies performed over him, and, to their inexpressible perplexity, began to grow impatient, and to revile bitterly at them for negligence and disrespect, in leaving him unburied. What was to be done? To disobey the king's positive commands was monstrous in the eyes of the obsequious courtiers of a punctilious court—but to obey him, and bury him alive, would be downright regicide!

In the midst of this fearful dilemma a rumor reached the court of the female minstrel who was turning the brains of all Andalusia. The queen despatched missions in all haste to summon her to St. Ildefonso, where the court at that time resided.

Within a few days, as the queen with her maids of honor was walking in those stately gardens, intended, with their avenues and terraces and fountains, to eclipse the glories of Versailles, the far-famed minstrel was conducted into her presence. The imperial Elizabetta gazed with surprize at the youthful and unpretending appearance of the little being that had set the world madding. She was in her picturesque Andalusian dress, her silver lute in hand, and stood with modest and downcast eyes, but with a simplicity and freshness of beauty that still bespoke her "the Rose of the Alhambra."

As usual she was accompanied by the ever-vigilant Fredegonda, who gave the whole history of her parentage and descent to the inquiring queen. If the stately Elizabetta had been interested by the appearance of Jacinta, she was still more pleased when she learned that she was of a meritorious tho impoverished line, and that her father had bravely fallen in the service of the crown. "If thy powers equal thy renown," said she, "and thou canst cast forth this evil spirit that possesses thy sovereign, thy fortunes shall henceforth be my care, and honors and wealth attend thee."

Impatient to make trial of her skill, she led the way at once to the apartment of the moody monarch.

Jacinta followed with downcast eyes thru files of guards and crowds of courtiers. They arrived at length at a great chamber hung with black. The windows were closed to exclude the light of day; a number of yellow wax tapers in silver sconces diffused a lugubrious light, and dimly revealed the figures of mutes in mourning dresses, and courtiers who glided about with noiseless step and woe-begone visage. In the midst of a funeral bed or bier, his hands folded on his breast, and the tip of his nose just visible, lay extended this would-be-buried monarch.

The queen entered the chamber in silence, and pointing to a footstool in an obscure corner, beckoned to Jacinta to sit down and commence.

At first she touched her lute with a faltering hand, but gathering confidence and animation as she proceeded, drew forth such soft aerial harmony, that all present could

scarce believe it mortal. As to the monarch, who had already considered himself in the world of spirits, he set it down for some angelic melody or the music of the spheres. By degrees the theme was varied, and the voice of the minstrel accompanied the instrument. She poured forth one of the legendary ballads treating of the ancient glories of the Alhambra and the achievements of the Moors. Her whole soul entered into the theme, for with the recollections of the Alhambra was associated the story of her love. The funeral-chamber resounded with animating strain. It entered into the gloomy heart of the monarch. He raised his head and gazed around: he sat up on his couch, his eye began to kindle—at length, leaping upon the floor, he called for sword and buckler.

The triumph of music, or rather of the enchanted lute, was complete; the demon of melancholy was cast forth; and, as it were, a dead man brought to life. The windows of the apartment were thrown open; the glorious effulgence of Spanish sunshine burst into the late lugubrious chamber; all eyes sought the lovely enchantress, but the lute had fallen from her hand, she had sunk upon the earth, and the next moment was clasped to the bosom of Ruiz de Alarcón.

The nuptials of the happy couple were celebrated soon afterward with great splendor, and the Rose of the Alhambra became the ornament and delight of the court. "But hold—not so fast"—I hear the reader exclaim; "this is jumping to the end of a story at a furious rate! First let us know how Ruiz de Alarcón managed to account to Jacinta for his long neglect?" Nothing more easy; the venerable, time-honored excuse, the opposition to his wishes by a proud, pragmatical old father; besides, young people who really like one another soon come to an amicable understanding, and bury all past grievances when once they meet.

But how was the proud, pragmatical old father reconciled to the match?

Oh! as to that, his scruples were easily overcome by a word or two from the queen, especially as dignities and rewards were showered upon the blooming favorite of royalty. Besides, the lute of Jacinta, you know, possest a magic power, and could control the most stubborn head and hardest breast.

And what came of the enchanted lute?

Oh, that is the most curious matter of all, and plainly proves the truth of the whole story. That lute remained for some time in the family, but was purloined and carried off, as was supposed, by the great singer Farinelli, in pure jealousy. At his death it passed into other hands in Italy, who were ignorant of its mystic powers, and melting down the silver, transferred the strings to an old Cremona fiddle. The strings still retain something of their magic virtues. A word in the reader's ear, but let it go no further: that fiddle is now bewitching the whole world—it is the fiddle of Paganini!

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Teacher—Rachael, use indigo in a sentence.

Rachael (after much thought)—The baby is indigo cart.—*Awgwan.*

"Well, my little man," said the kind old gentleman, "and how old are you?"

"Five," answered the child.

"And what are you going to be?"

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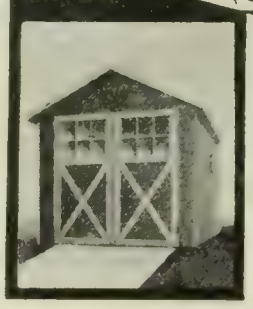
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By

John Chapman Hilder

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The best possible way for you to keep the balance of trade in your own favor during the coming season is to fix your car troubles now, before they occur, by giving the machine a thoro overhauling. It is not a difficult job, if you do it systematically, and it may teach you a lot about your car that you didn't know before.

Thoro overhauling means really little more than thoro cleaning from end to end and thru the middle. Add to this the replacing of worn parts with new ones and you have a pretty complete definition.

Let us start at the front and work back. First we have the radiator and the cooling system. Whether the water be circulated by force or by the thermo syphon system, it is essential that radiator pipes, waterjackets and conduit pipes be clear and free from obstruction. First open the cock at the bottom of the radiator and drain off all the water. Then close this cock, fill up the radiator with a solution of lye and clean water—about half a pound of lye to five gallons of water—run the motor for five minutes or so and draw off the solution thru the drain cock. Repeat this performance until the water running out of the drain cock is clean. If the cooling system seems to be clogged, insert the end of a hose in the top radiator opening, open the drain cock and send a current of water thru the system. Let the water run in as hard as possible without overflowing at the top. If the system still seems clogged, inspect the rubber hose which connects the radiator and the water jackets. This is frequently a cause of trouble, as it rots inside. If the hose seems ragged and the rubber is becoming separated from the fabric replace it with new hose of the same length and thickness as the old.

While you are running water or alkali solutions thru the cooling system keep your eyes open for small leaks. These are apt to be serious and can play nasty tricks if they are neg-

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Each number has its big central subject in season—but every number is a garden number, a building number, a house furnishing number, a decoration number, a poultry number, a motor number—a country living number in every sense. The Countryside service never stops, in any part of its field.

Note These Features

Space permits only brief mention of the editorial plans of the new owners.

Aymar Embury II, with five articles, inaugurates "The House Livable." Harold A. Caparn, former President of the American Society of Landscape Architects, is presenting a series of articles on "The House Outdoors." J. Horace McFarland launches our campaign "Better Roses for America" with an article in March illustrated in four colors.

"The Whole House—Room by Room" is another new feature to begin soon—a series of monthly manuals—taking up the problems of construction, decoration and furnishing as applied to each room as a unit from bedroom to library.

Churchill Ripley writes during 1917 on Rugs; E. I. Farrington writes on Poultry (every month); Harold D. Eberlein and Abbott McClure write on Furniture; William Haynes and Mrs. Leslie Hall write of Dogs and Kennel Interests; Charles Dexter Allen tells what is new in Textiles; Harold J. Howland supplies a monthly editorial on the Spirit of the Countryside; Theodore M. R. von Keler is the Motor Editor and conducts the Motor Service; F. F. Rockwell, Jessie P. Frothingham and Parker T. Barnes write on Horticulture and Gardening; Frank A. Waugh writes on Trees; Professor Hugh Findlay will conduct "The Countryside Garden Laboratory," a great new gardening manual to appear in The Countryside every month.

Note These Names

The roll-call of contributors under the new ownership includes such names as: Margaret Woodrow Wilson; Zona Gale, author of "Friendship Village"; George Madden Martin, creator of Emmy Lou; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna Railroad; Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, of Union Theological Seminary; Mary Sargent Potter, daughter of Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum; Hudson Maxim; Joyce Kilmer; Edna Dean Proctor; George W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days"; Stewart Edward White, author of "The Blazed Trail"; Gutzon Borglum, Sculptor; Kathleen Norris, author of "Mother"; Walter Prichard Eaton; John Burroughs; Norman Harsele; Max Eastman; Josephine Daskam Bacon; Herman Hagedorn; May Irwin; Edward F. Bigelow; Jack London; Wilfrid Wilson Gibson; Cecilia Beaux; Herbert Reed (Right Wing); P. A. Vaile; Margaret Deland; Mary Roberts Rinehart; Marion Harland, and many others whose names stand high in American literature.

Note This Program

Here are the specific interests to which The Countryside devotes its attention primarily:

HOUSE BUILDING—The acquisition of land, selecting the building site, placing the house, scientific construction, modern efficiency, buying the best building materials and equipment, choosing the house plans, dealing with the architect and builder—on these subjects the country house owner needs sound advice. He gets it in The Countryside Magazine.

INTERIOR DECORATION—What is new in flooring, wall coverings, mantels, bath room fittings, lighting fixtures, wood finishing? The Countryside has articles and pictures about everything that goes to make the house inside comfortable, beautiful, sanitary and efficient.

HOUSE FURNISHING—Choosing rugs, curtains, hangings, furniture. Every object that helps to make your life indoors complete you will find discussed in The Countryside by writers who know their subjects well.

OUTSIDE THE HOUSE—Preparing and keeping up the grounds to make your house in the country beautiful in its setting, putting up greenhouse and garage, buying seeds and bulbs, planting the garden, choosing efficient tools, planning the flower bed, selecting porch and garden furniture and decorations, enriching the soil, raising small fruits, keeping poultry, dogs and live stock—all these delights of country living are dwelt upon in The Countryside by experts who write from scientific knowledge and experience, but in such a way that everyone may understand and receive the maximum of help and pleasure from their reading and from the pictures.

HORTICULTURE—Here again The Countryside enjoys unusual distinction because of its exceptional sources of information and its scientific and accurate presentation of horticultural knowledge.

SPORTS AND RECREATION—Life in the open air is a big factor in your scheme of country living. In The Countryside, as the seasons come round, you will find striking and picturesque articles on motoring, golf, tennis, riding, driving, skating, shooting, fishing, camping, boating and other sports—to help you get the most out of your life along the countryside.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD—Good roads for your motor car, better schools for your children, proper lighting for your side-walk, the country club for your recreation, the suburban church for your worship, improved railway stations and train service for your suburban travel, more attractive approaches for your town—these things concern you intimately; and these are things for which, as you will see, The Countryside stands.

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ENGLISH INSTRUCTORS

Should read carefully the announcement of The Independent's Third Annual Contest for American Schools, which appears on page 422 of this issue.

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lected. Space is too limited here to give instructions regarding the repair of such leaks. I will gladly give such information by mail if you will write me.

If you are satisfied that the cooling system is clean, before leaving it inspect the fan. Take off the belt and see if the fan runs true when you spin it, or if it is loose on its bearing. If it is loose tighten the nuts which hold it on the bearing, lubricate it and replace the belt. Then see whether the belt is sufficiently tight to rotate the fan at the proper speed. Slipping fan belts are often the cause of overheating. If the belt seems tight enough, but slips, perhaps it is greasy. Roughen it on the inner surface with a coarse file. Or save the time and buy a new belt—it will cost only a few cents.

The radiator itself may have accumulations of mud in the air spaces. If this seems to be the case with yours, clean it by flushing with water. In doing this it is important that you should flush it from the rear, so that the water comes thru the front, thus avoiding all contact with the electrical apparatus installed on the motor.

If there is a water pump on your car do not touch it unless it is obviously out of order. If it is clogged you will find it simple to take apart and clean. If it leaks around the drive shaft it needs repacking.

NEXT we come to the motor. First drain off the oil in the sump, or reservoir, at the bottom of the crank case and throw it away. If the lubricating system of the car is such that it employs a separate tank — frequently found in pressure feed and force feed systems — clean out this tank, too. Then flush the crank case and the lubricating tank and channels with kerosene. To do this with a splash-oiled motor, pour kerosene into the crank case thru the breather pipe. With a force or pressure feed system, pour kerosene into auxiliary oil tank. Then, taking care to have the ignition switch *off* and the pet cocks—if the motor has them—open, spin motor with the electric starter for about a minute, or spin it by hand as long as you can without developing apoplexy. This will work in the kerosene and help to remove the old oil, particles of carbon and accumulated tar which the kerosene will carry out thru the drain plug in the bottom of the crank case.

This done it is advisable to get to work cleaning the spark plugs, removing carbon, grinding valves and cleaning valve stems and springs. Be warned before you start that removing carbon is a tedious, sooty job and that there is no royal road to its accomplishment by means of chemicals. Carbon cannot be dissolved. Nothing has yet been discovered which will dissolve it. Consequently, it must be removed by purely mechanical means.

Carbon forms on the tops of pistons, around cylinder heads, on valves and valve seats and on spark plugs. Its removal necessitates the partial dismantling of the engine. In modern cars this is easy enough, since motors are

now designed with a view to accessibility and ease of adjustment and repair, and cylinder heads have been made readily removable. A word of caution, before you start to disassemble your engine, or any other part of your car: collect a number of tin pans or cigar boxes and into them put all nuts, bolts, washers and small parts as you remove them. Don't put them on the floor or any other place where they may be lost, bent, or caked with dirt. This will save you much time and worry when you reassemble your car.

The most satisfactory way of removing carbon is by the scraping method. In engines which have detachable cylinder heads this is simple. With those of an older vintage the scraping process can be executed thru the openings in the cylinder head, valve ports and the like, or by removing the cylinders altogether. This latter is an annoying job and should not be attempted unless you have plenty of time and infinite patience. The scraping is done with special tools made for the purpose.

It is a good plan to put kerosene into the cylinder you intend to scrape the night before you are going to work. Kerosene will not dissolve the carbon, but it will loosen it. Certain liquid carbon removers on the market may be used instead of kerosene to accomplish this loosening. In the morning drain the fluid out and your scraping will be easier. If you wish to have complete details of how to remove carbon and what tools to procure, I will send you this information by mail.

To forestall questions I feel sure some of you will send me regarding the chemical carbon removers for which it is claimed that they will free engines of carbon while running, there is this to be said: these liquids remove carbon to a certain extent. Like kerosene, they loosen it. But when, following directions, you start your motor next day and expect the carbon to be blown out with the exhaust this is what happens. Small particles of carbon, carried by the exhaust gas, are trapped by the exhaust valves which stamp them down on the valve seats in hard lumps. This results in the imperfect closing of the exhaust valves, which causes lack of compression, which leads to loss of power, which necessitates the regrinding of the exhaust valves.

In my article in The Independent for April 2, I will continue the subject of spring cleaning. Meanwhile, if you have any questions relating to this article, do not hesitate to ask me for the answers.

Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give impartial information about any individual product.—Address Motor Editor, The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, N. Y. C.

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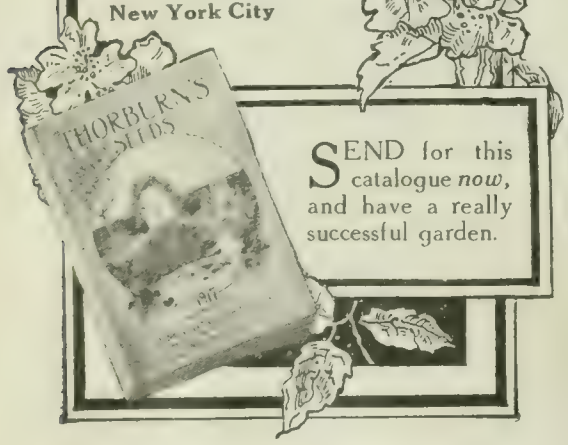
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Independent Opinions

"Just a word," as you say, concerning the opening statement of your editorial, "The Artist-Novelist," of January 29: "It is barely ten years since we heard how Joe Vance's father 'crocked the hinseck' with his thumbnail on the bar. . . ."

Was it not the unfortunate fact that Joe's father was prevented from "crocking the hinseck" himself by the promptness with which Mr. Peter Gunn, the sweep, reached over Joe's shoulder and summarily ended the romantic career of the "hinseck" in question; whereupon Joe's father fetched that promised "smack over the mouth," which, however, failed to reach Mr. Peter Gunn's mouth, and thus caused Joe for the first time to have a doubt as to his father's infallibility; whereupon followed the fight "across the gas-gardens," whereby hangs the whole tale? J. HUDSON BALLARD

The Manse, Hornell, New York

With all due humility and contrition the editor throws himself at the feet of the clerical critic and cries "peccavi." This is what comes from trusting to a treacherous memory. We have not read Joe Vance since it first came out ten years ago, and we did not have the volume at hand, so we were confused as to the details of that historic episode. We are glad to know that the scene remains fresh in the mind of at least one reader.

I note you confess that your column of "Remarkable Remarks" is a "cause of much perplexity to some readers." It is likewise to me, but I have hesitated to write you for fear I might be the only perplexed one among your readers.

Every day I hear remarks that are "striking for their perspicuity, humor, indensity, fatuity or idiocy"; remarks which possess qualities much more *striking* than the remark, quoted from Mr. Marshall: "Solomon worked his men eight hours a day and Solomon was a pretty wise man for his generation." Compare this with the following soliloquy uttered by a loud-mouthed ignoramus, "The best way to get prohibition is to *drink up* the booze." Which for wisdom, perspicuity, humor and idiocy, far outclasses in remarkableness the officious utterance of our Vice-President. F. A. HAWLEY

Modena, New York

Isn't it remarkable that the Vice-President of the United States should make a remark which, in the opinion of our correspondent, is comparable to one made by "a loud-mouthed ignoramus."

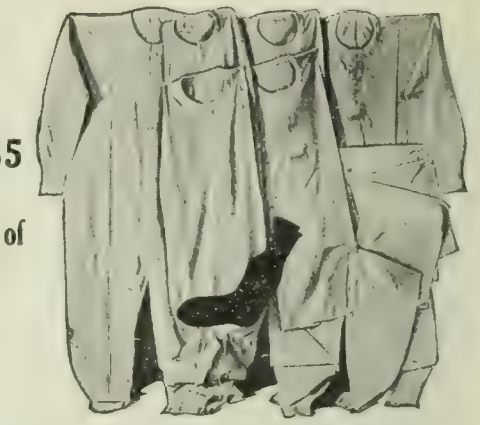
We are always glad to receive remarkable remarks from any of our readers provided they are authentic and correctly quoted.

Just yesterday I sent a check for $1 for another year of "Remarkable Remarks." Imagine my disappointment to hurry home with a copy of The Independent and find that you had eliminated "Remarkable Remarks" from that issue. I hope that it was merely an oversight this week and that next week you will give us two columns of it.

Pocatello, Idaho ALEC MURRAY

I regard that column as about the brightest idea and one of the very best things I had seen in any periodical publication in a long time, and I always read all of the "Remarkable Remarks"—not with the object of *assent* to any or all of them, but

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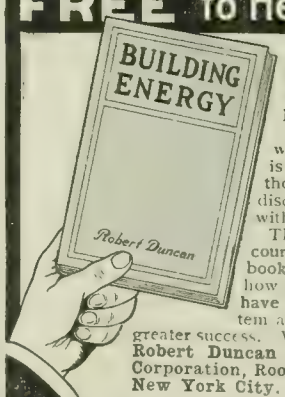
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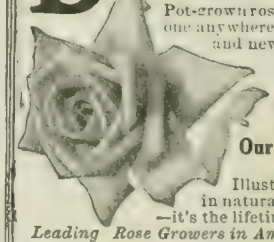
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with the expectation of *dissent* to some of them.

There are numerous collections of proverbs, maxims and apothegms, and Bartlett's "Dictionary of Quotations" is a notable aggregation of apt or interesting sayings of writers of the past. It would be absurd to suggest that the compiler of any of those collections subscribed to any or all of the sayings or sentiments.

R. C. EDMONDSON
Washington, D. C.

You have defined the Avocado Pear about right (with the help of the dictionary), still one must see and taste the fruit to know what it is, and sight and taste must be normal.

Now give us your definition of poetry (with dictionary help in your need), and print beneath it, in prose form, any five lines of the unmitigated slush you last week reviewed as poetry. For comparison append the tens column of the multiplication table.

Only the drab tailend of ignorant conceit could claim the award for thought or sentiment or rhythm for the so called poetry. Poets forsooth! E. J. BAIRD
Lock Haven, Pennsylvania

Some people do not like avocado pears; some people do not like free verse. But then again, some people do and it would not be polite to call their taste abnormal. An editor must serve a varied menu to suit all the tastes he caters to. We decline to commit ourselves to any definition of poetry, either borrowed from the dictionary or homemade. We are not in the least interested in the question whether "free verse" is poetry or not. All we want to know is whether it is readable or not and we know that it is because it is being read, more widely in fact than verse of the old-fashioned sort. We have no need to try the test proposed by our correspondent for we have recently tried the reverse experiment. When we published in our issue of December 4, 1916, a paragraph from Emerson's most famous essay some of our readers thought it unmitigated slush because it was printed in free verse form and signed by the unknown name of "H. O. Nosreme."

As a reader of The Independent for more than twenty-five years past continuously, I write to express to you my keen appreciation of the fine spirit exhibited in your editorial in your issue of yesterday on the "Danish West India Islands," with special reference to the suggestion that "the officials appointed should be men . . . who will respect the self-respect that is characteristic of the negroes of the Danish Islands."

I am sure that thousands of thoughtful colored men and women thruout our country will rejoice and be exceeding glad as they read that broad-minded and large-hearted suggestion from the editor of The Independent. Already there have come to the front very many signs of deep concern on the part of thinking colored people in this country as to the future of the colored inhabitants of those islands in the hands of the American white man. His traditional attitude toward the colored people—everywhere and always—has not been inspiring, to say the least; and when brought to sudden control over the destiny the rights and the daily life of a class of colored people whose past history and experience and environment are such as have been the lot of those West India Islanders, the situation readily lends itself to much misgiving for the future *unless* that class of white men—and there is such a class in this country—who love righteousness and pursue it shall be put at the head of the affairs there.

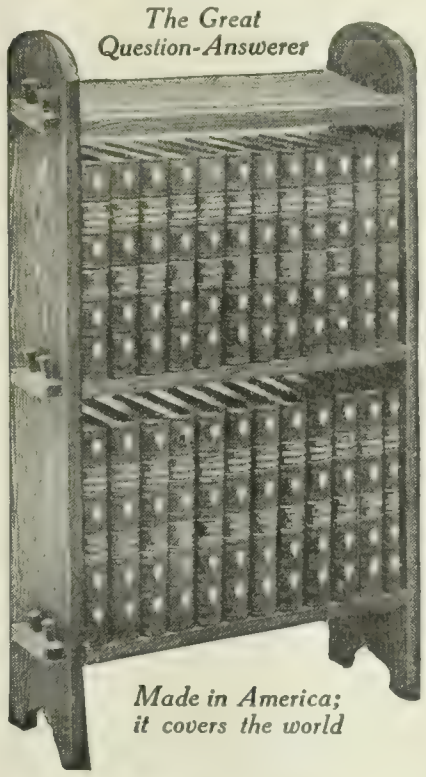
HENRY E. BAKER
Washington, D. C.

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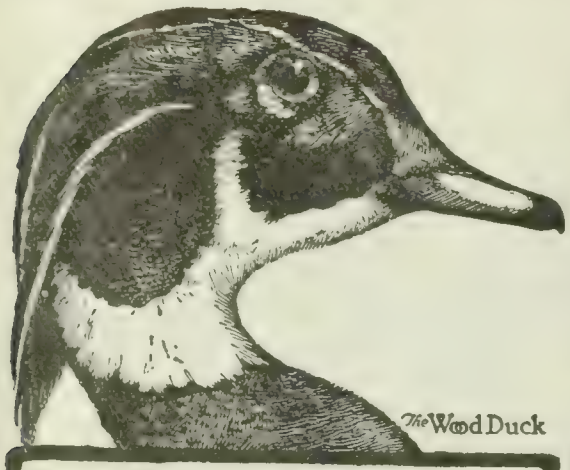
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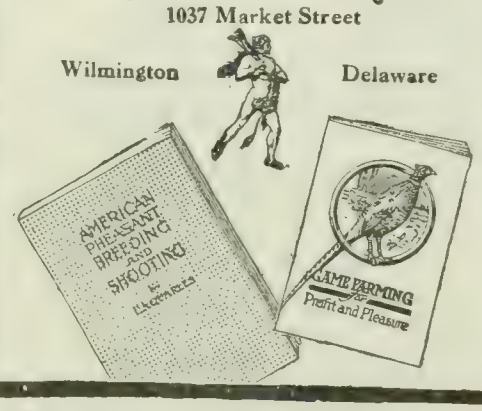
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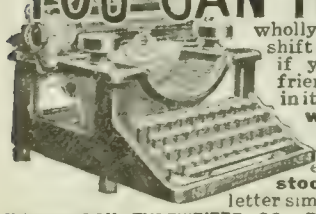


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PEBBLES

"I may stick around now," says the sapling, "but I leave in the spring."—*Cornell Widow.*

"Gotta give him credit, he earns lots of money."

"Doesn't need any credit."—*Cornell Widow.*

"Did you see '20,000 Leagues Under the Sea'?"

"Yes, but it was too deep for me."—*Awgwan.*

"Get up, the house is on fire."

"I can't. The doctor told me not to leave my bed under any circumstances."—*Cornell Widow.*

Skinny—What made the Tower of Pisa lean?

Aver D. Pois—If I knew I'd try it!—*Yale Record.*

Father—When I was a small boy I was left an orphan.

Tommy—What did you do with it?—*Chicago Herald.*

"You say your coat is fox; why, it looks more like dogskin."

"It's both. The material is fox terrier."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Wife—The paper says that nitrates are higher.

Hub—What do we care? We never telegraph anywhere.—*Chicago Herald.*

Mrs. Parker—Now, young man, why aren't you at the front?

Young Man (milking cow)—'Cos there ain't any milk at that end, missus.—*Tid-Bits.*

A French lady recently married because the bridegroom's taste and hers were similar. "I don't care very much for him and he doesn't care very much for me," she explained.—*London Opinion.*

"I think, Harry," said Mrs. Barton, "I'll ask those new people next door to take dinner with us tonight."

"What for?" asked the husband.

"Well, the butcher left their meat here by mistake, and I think it seems only fair."—*New York Times.*

An evangelist was exhorting his hearers to flee from the wrath to come. "I warn you," he thundered, "there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth."

At this point an old woman of the congregation stood up. "Sir, I have no teeth."

"Madam," returned the preacher sternly, "teeth will be provided."—*Lehigh Burr.*

The lady of good family was showing her ancestral home to her small son. She pointed with special pride to a bust of her father.

"And that, Bobbie," she said, "is your grandfather."

Bobbie looked somewhat perplexed.

"Is that all there was of him?" he asked.—*New York Times.*

While boating on the bay one night
I saw the ocean's arm
Steal gently round a neck of land
To keep its shoulder warm.

This made me jealous as could be,
It really made me sore,
And so I paddled toward the land
And closely hugged the shore.

—*New Idea.*

The reform warden always made it a point to give each new arrival a chance to do the work with which he was familiar, if the penitentiary dealt in his line. A tailor named Levinski arrived, and it was ordered that he be employed at that trade, if there was an opening. There wasn't. He was asked if he was adept at anything else. "Yes," he replied, with a smile, "I am a crackerjack traveling salesman."—*Saturday Night.*



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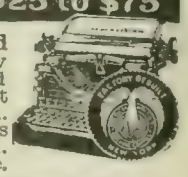
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THE NEW BOOKS

FOUR POINTS OF VIEW

Their Spirit leaves the reader with an impression of an all pervading calm in England and France somewhat difficult to grasp. Robert Grant motored thru England to notice soldiers skylarking with their wives and sweethearts, joy-riding wounded with happy faces, and he appears gratified by the acknowledged superiority of the American articulated leg. The same calmness is observed in France, where the description of a trip to the front resembles a visit to the American Museum of Natural History. Everything appeared satisfactory, including even hotel accommodation and the dinner on the train.

Mr. Granville Barker, however, in *The Red Cross in France,* manages to perform a little better for us; he, or the censor, permits us a glimpse of what the English common people and the English common soldier both feel and think. Positively—Mr. Barker would seem to be amiably surprized by it—they do feel and think, these English common people. Herein are the letters in pitiful appeal to the Red Cross for news of some dear one—the agony of suspense revealed; herein the patriotism of the British soldier finding expression in the care he bestows on the graves of the fallen. Mr. Granville Barker, however, reading these letters in company with dukes and duchesses, confesses that "We expect them to be funny; somehow, indeed, we almost like them to be. For so little is left of that simple looking toward the wise and noble as parental patterns for life's great occasions, that it flatters us!"

A young American, Leslie Buswell, wrote the letters contained in *Ambulance No. 10* without any forethought of publication. These letters ring true from the heart as well as the brain. Not once from cover to cover is there the remotest suggestion of heroic pose, but the author tells us naturally how it feels to look death in the face, how those who follow intelligently and courageously the fearsome path of duty at the front experience a profound brotherly comradeship, a real sympathy, and are not superior to a prayer that this curse of war may be lifted from the earth. No wonder these young Americans of the Ambulance Service are beloved by the French soldiers.

The Stricken Land, by Alice and Claude Askew, is a glowing picture of the heroic resistance of the Serbian nation to the Germanic invasion. The authors were attached to the First British Field Hospital, and proceeded to Serbia shortly after the outbreak of war. It is tragic now to read of the supreme confidence of the Serbs that, even if Bulgaria did join the Teutonic side, the Entente Allies would never permit Serbia to be conquered. "Let Serbia fall," they argued, "and England will be giving up the key to Constantinople, Bagdad, and India." Was there not, also, a treaty between Serbia and Greece to offset Bulgaria? But presently the war clouds are hurled swiftly over Serbia. Follow one smashing blow after another by Germans and Bulgarians, and, with practically no help from the Entente Allies, the Serbian retreat becomes a terrible flight thru the barren, rugged passes into Montenegro and Albania. There are fine pen portraits of King Peter, General Stepanovich, and other Serbian notables, together with a great deal of first hand information about the Serbian people and their customs.

Their Spirit, by Robert Grant. Houghton, Mifflin Company. 50 cents. *The Red Cross in France,* by Granville Barker. G. H. Doran Company. $1. *Ambulance No. 10,* by Leslie Buswell. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1. *The Stricken Land,* by Alice and Claude Askew. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

"TRADE"

The strength of George Gissing's novel, *Will Warburton,* reprinted in cheap form, is in its sanity. A sane and kindly hero must solve a financial problem. Altho he is an English gentleman he accepts his heritage in the modern democracy of common sense and sets aside his social prejudice to become a grocer. He will not let his mother and sister suffer for the sins of his defaulting business partner who speculated with their fortune and lost it. Perhaps this is because he is an English gentleman.

A sane heroine with a sense of humor achieves distinction by declaring that keeping a grocery is a "clean, dainty, aromatic trade." Readers avid of sensationalism may find this novel dull. Others will enjoy the canny soundness of it.

Will Warburton, by George Gissing. E. P. Dutton & Co. 40 cents.

THE BUSINESS OF FARMING

For a multiplicity of reasons that most of them do not understand, farmers find themselves increasingly handicapped in their efforts to make a living from their farms—single-handed. They are bound to get assistance or to go under. They therefore seek the cooperation of other farmers, or subsidies and other helps from the government.

In Germany the Government has been glad to help because conceptions of national strength and autonomy included the soundness of the agricultural foundation of economic life. In France the Government was glad to help because there it was concerned with the welfare of the individual tiller. In this country the Government went in to help the farmer because to a large extent the farmer controlled the Government. But until quite recently there has been no systematic study of the economic problems connected with agriculture in this country.

Professor Nourse, of the University of Arkansas, has produced a book significant at once of the trend of thought in this direction, and of the new technique of university instruction: *Agricultural Economics, A Selection of Materials in Which Economic Principles Are Applied to the Practise of Agriculture.* This is a compilation of nearly three hundred papers by various authors,—editorials, special articles, government reports, expert studies, chapters from the Bible and the classics.

It is an interesting specimen of the reaction against textbooks of the old type, which attempted to encompass a subject and to petrify it for the enlightenment of future generations. The material is here presented largely in the form of original documents, and the reader is compelled to do some thinking himself, tho he is spared the loss of time and energy involved in digging up and bringing together the scores of items to which he might be referred if he followed a textbook course in the usual manner.

As Professor Nourse points out, agricultural economics is of the widest possible interest, and is not the concern of farmers and professors exclusively. The problems raised touch all of us, just as the problems of labor and capital, taxation and health touch all of us. The present book has a further advantage in that it is made up of comparatively "short stories." The inadequate index is somewhat compensated by the rather complete table of contents.

Agricultural Economics; ed. by Edwin G. Nourse. University of Chicago Press. $2.75.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON'S LETTERS

Son of the general's only sister, Thomas Jackson Arnold in his *Early Life and Letters of General Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson,* is privileged to give a somewhat new and very personal view of the Confederate leader. The book being, in large share, letters to this sister, its thousand and one details relative to land-buying, colds, mineral springs, family matters, school-teaching, travel summaries, make not very exciting reading "for you, and me, and everybody." But this does not deny the book's psychologic and, in less degree, its historical value. Especially are the chapters on Jackson's youth, career at West Point, home life, and death a contribution, adding as they do to our knowledge of, and respect and affection for, "Stonewall" Jackson, by showing the great idealism, sympathy, and tenderness of this man whose will was his own enough to make it dominate a life of scant health, and consecrate body, heart, and brain to the Supreme until the combination became one of God's really great temples.

Early Life and Letters of General Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, by Thomas Jackson Arnold. F. H. Revell & Co. $2.

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Eight Great Short Stories

THE Short Story is now the most popular type of fiction. It appears in a variety of forms in the pages of our newspapers, magazines and books. It is read by all classes of people. It is universal in its appeal.

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The most recent syllabi in English have recommended the reading of a number of Short Stories. In harmony, therefore, with present movements in the teaching of English, and in the interests of good education generally, THE INDEPENDENT, beginning with the number for March 5, 1917, will publish EIGHT REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN SHORT STORIES—a different story every week for eight consecutive weeks. The stories to be published represent every period of American literature since the founding of the United States, and illustrate eight distinct types of the Short Story. Every story will be preceded by an introduction of several hundred words pointing out the characteristic excellence of the story, telling something concerning its relation to the general type, and giving information concerning the author and his work.

Teachers will find this series of Short Stories, and the comments upon them, an unparalleled help in awakening the interest of their pupils in the study of English. The eight stories are as follows:

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7. A Wasted Day, by Richard Harding Davis.
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   A story of rural New England life, exact in detail, full of humor and satire, kindly and sincere, and fundamental in its presentation of character types. An unusually good example of effective realism and well balanced construction.

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Perhaps I should explain the meaning of the last ten or twelve words of the preceding sentence. It is unnecessary to do more than say that, wrong-headed tho it be, fraternal insurance has been a real blessing to hundreds of thousands of women and children—widows and orphans. In the vast majority of cases it has been the only source from which it was possible for them to get relief at a time when aid is most needed. The blessed in the fold of that school of insurance are those who die earliest and their beneficiaries.

Those who survive to middle and old age have become joint-heirs of the accumulated obligations of those who, dying early, were not made to pay their just share of the costs incurred.

Much has been made by the advocates of fraternal life insurance of the fact that it is a democratic, representative system. So it is in the matter of choosing its officers and in directing its affairs. But in its effects it is anything but democratic, for that connotes equality of opportunity, privileges and duties. Instead of each individual paying his just share of the expenses in a fraternal order, we find some of them paying much less and others much more for the same benefits. Right here I want to acquit the leaders of most of these orders of all responsibility for existing evils. Twenty years ago it was they who were at fault; I believe they were sincerely ignorant. At any rate they misled their memberships as to the future cost. They are now convinced that a reserve is essential. This means that each member must pay a proper rate now—not at some future time—but at his attained age. But the members rebel; they resort to the courts and defeat every readjustment proposed.

My object in writing this is to advise those who want information respecting the probable future cost in fraternal insurance that unless the order inquired about is collecting enough money from its members to pay its current death losses and expenses and, in addition, a sum mathematically ascertained to provide an adequate reserve, the case is hopeless, sooner or later.

HOW I GREW YOUNG AT FIFTY

Or Maintaining Youth at Seventy-seven

By SANFORD BENNETT

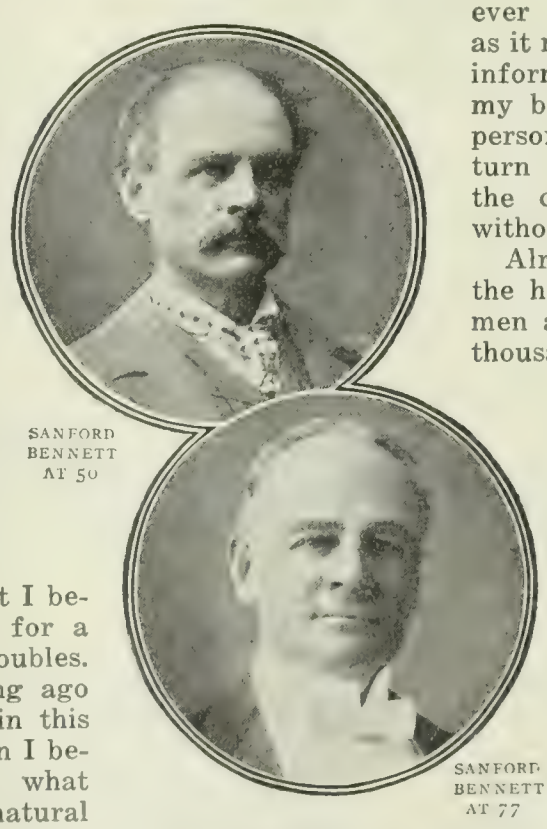
(The remarkable story of a San Francisco business man who seemingly has discovered the long sought "Fountain of Youth")

AT fifty I was an old man. I was decrepit, weak. Medical diagnosis indicated that I had but a short time to live. I set my affairs in order; I made my will; I was ready to bid good-by to the world.

Of course, I did not want to die. Somehow I felt that there was some cause back of my condition that could be remedied, but the authorities agreed that my time had come.

What could I do? In my despair I turned here and there. I delved into every possible theory that would give me hope. But my condition continued to grow worse. Each day I felt that my enemy Death was clasping me a little closer. I could almost feel his bony finger. His jangling bones and sightless skull seemed to be an ever present reality.

Why should I die so young? I was only fifty. There must be some means of remedying my condition. A ray of light came to comfort me. I was inspired by a new determination. I paced back and forth in my room, and though my steps still tottered, I was hopeful.



SANFORD BENNETT AT 50

SANFORD BENNETT AT 77

It was in this mental attitude that I began a new search for a cure for my troubles. Medicine I had long ago discarded. I was in this frame of mind when I became interested in what might be termed "natural vital building methods." I gradually learned the importance of scientific breathing. I began to experiment with exercise, and I finally evolved a system of exercises that could be taken while reclining. I took these exercises before arising in the morning. In this way I was energized for each day's duties.

My vitality and energy increased with amazing rapidity.

I had been at Death's door. The grave was beckoning to me. I was doped in mind, and fragile in body. And my rejuvenation was not an immediate process by any means, but slowly week by week I felt myself growing younger and stronger. Ultimately I was rewarded with the energy and enthusiasm equal to that which I had possessed in youth.

I was an opera singer as a young man. When I lost my health, my voice disappeared, and the dire misery of soul that possessed me when I realized I could no longer sing, can not be described in mere words.

But when I recovered my health, my voice began to return. Life was again joyous. I could break into song to express the delight of living. I realized that in my discovery of a system to defeat old age, I had something of priceless value to give to the world. The next year of my life was spent in preparing the message to send forth. My book "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention" is this message. Many doctors, scientists, newspapers and magazines have referred to it as the most important and valuable work on health ever published. Be that as it may, I know that the information contained in my book will enable any person, *man or woman,* to turn back the hands on the clock of life years without number.

Already my book is in the hands of over 70,000 men and women. I have thousands upon thousands of grateful letters from persons who have applied my methods in their own cases with results similar to my own.

My ambition is to get my book into the hands of one million persons within the next year. With this end in view I have arranged with my publishers, The Physical Culture Publishing Co., 3423 Flatiron Bldg., New York City, N. Y., to send a copy of "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention" free on approval to any person who will write them for it. You are privileged to retain it five days at the end of which time you will either keep the book and send them $2.00 or return the book and consider the matter closed.

I know that I have solved the problem of perpetual youth during life. Of course, there are those who will scoff at the idea of such a thing, but the real wise men and women who read this article, I am sure, will wish to investigate further and will take advantage of the offer outlined above, which enables them to do so without risking a single penny.—*Advertisement.*

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MARKET PLACE TALKS

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

INVESTMENTS FOR WOMEN

WHEN it comes to an investment of funds, either for an estate or individually, most women are at a loss and often become a prey for the dealer in speculative stocks. Women seem to be more attracted by the high return afforded by a security than by the safety of its principal. This accounts for the fact that so many women holds stocks and bonds of promotion schemes having little or no real value.

The *first* consideration in the investing of funds for a woman should be safety of principal—interest return being a secondary consideration and marketability relatively unimportant. As a matter of fact, a too ready market may serve as a temptation for the sale of securities in order to purchase luxuries which might be easily dispensed with. Safety is more or less of an elastic term; the investment which is legal for savings banks in states like New York, Connecticut or Massachusetts may yield from 3.50 to 4.50 per cent, which is a low return, yet that sort of investment is prized because of its rating—safety being the predominating factor in establishing its value.

The public utility first mortgage bond will yield from 5.50 to 6 per cent and not have as broad a market, yet the company issuing it may have a splendid record of steadily increasing earnings to be envied by any railroad corporation. The industrial bond may be more or less speculative on account of price movements and fluctuating earnings, but, if well secured on tangible property and purchased at a low price, need occasion no fear on the part of the holder.

Women who are self-supporting and have a general idea as to what stocks and bonds represent, can afford to spend a little time in making a study of investments in general. The large banking houses issue literature on almost every phase conceivable, which is sent free to prospective customers. When a woman has devoted some time to the reading of such booklets, she will be in a far better position to go in for the higher yield bonds, or even stocks, which require more attention than the very conservative bonds.

If a woman's fund is sufficiently large and she is in a position to look after her investments, there is no reason why she should not purchase a few good stocks. Here a word of caution is necessary. No class of security requires so much attention as stocks; this is because a stockholder is a *partner* and as such is entitled to such profits as are earned and as distributed by authority of the board of directors. Stocks are usually preceded by various issues of bonds the interest upon which must be met before any dividends are paid on the stocks. Obviously stocks of companies having no funded debt are better than stocks of concerns having bond issues, all other conditions being equal.

It is thus conceivable that in years of financial and industrial depression dividends can be easily deferred without disturbing the organization, while a default in payment of interest would result in a receivership which might wipe out the stock. This is one of the considerations placing bonds on a higher plane than stocks. However, we repeat that in the case of women who are in a position to keep informed, some of the better railroad stocks with long dividend records, and sound industrial and public utility preferred stocks can be purchased in small amounts to average upward the low return on bonds.

Some of the more desirable stocks are Pennsylvania, New York Central, Atchison, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Illinois Central, Norfolk & Western, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and other railroads; American Telephone and Telegraph, United States Steel preferred, American Can preferred, American Sugar preferred, National Lead preferred, etc. Stocks of this class are highly regarded, have good records and need much less attention than some of the promotion stocks of industrial concerns recently offered.

While ordinarily a very high rate of return in a bond carries with it a high degree of risk, this is not so if the security is fundamentally sound. At the same time, it must be observed that sound investments secured by first mortgage on valuable property rarely yield over 6 per cent because the demand for securities of that class will keep the price up. If the yield is over 6 per cent, either there is risk or the bonds have been depressed by extraordinary conditions resulting in liquidation, or the high yield may be due to the high cost of money in war times.

A ready market may be absolutely indispensable with respect to a business man's investments, but a woman rarely requires this feature. If she has invested her funds with that in view—she has paid for it with a loss of from 1 to 2 per cent in yield. For the sake of absolute safety and quick marketability her funds may have been placed in municipals or legal railroad bonds yielding from 3.50 to 4.50 per cent, when reasonable safety without the highest degree of marketability could have been secured in bonds yielding as high as 5.50 per cent.

Bonds which are properly bought require little care beyond the cutting and cashing of coupons semi-annually; particularly, if a list of holdings is left with bankers for perusal every six months or so with a view to shifting the investment if necessary. Women who do not want the inconvenience of having to reinvest money every few years should buy only long term bonds, maturing in say twenty years or over from the date of purchase.

Bonds are not ordinarily purchased with a view to profiting from enhancement in market value, but in many cases bonds sell below intrinsic value because of special conditions, or, in case of some public utility issues, because the company may not have developed its full earning capacity and may not develop it for five or ten years. Obviously, a bond selling at 80 today and earning but twice interest charges would be worth more in five years if interest charges were earned thrice over. This is a speculative feature, but it should not be ignored in making a purchase provided the bond is a first mortgage issue, that earnings are over double all interest charges, that the company serves a growing section and is progressing.

Women should absolutely avoid all promotion schemes such as oil, mining and industrial stocks sold thru the mails or by traveling salesmen. The profit on sound securities is so small that no reputable firm would think of sending a salesman to sell stocks to people having only a few hundred to invest. Propositions of that sort are to be looked upon as not worthy of attention even by staid business men, and women are far better off with their money in the savings bank at 4 per cent.

INVESTORS' SERVICE

The Independent offers a Service for Investors in which personal attention is given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds.

We cannot, of course, decide for our readers where they should put their savings and ordinarily will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. Neither will we give information on highly speculative oil or mining stocks of doubtful origin, which we advise readers not to purchase.

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MOTION PICTURES

A Brief for Debate

RESOLVED: that motion picture theaters offer a desirable amusement.

TWENTY million people daily visit motion picture theaters in the United States. Are they improving or wasting their time? The arguments below are on the value of motion pictures as shown commercially. This brief was prepared by Clara E. Fanning.

ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. Movies fill the need of an inexpensive amusement.
  A. Better than
  1. Cheap melodramas.
  2. Plays by poor actors.
  3. Cheap dances.
  4. Saloons.
  5. Pool rooms.
  B. Price permits frequent pleasure.
  C. Good movies can go to small towns.

II. Educationally valuable.
  A. To popularize school subjects.
  1. By visualizing topics in lessons.
  B. To continue education.
  1. By showing details hurried past in text books.
  2. By bringing information up-to-date.
  C. To supplement formal curriculum.
  1. By showing applied knowledge. (a) Industries. (b) Science.
  2. By teaching improved methods. (a) In agriculture. (b) In trades.
  3. By awakening interest in new studies.
  D. As a substitute for or supplement to travel.
  1. Finest scenery made accessible.
  2. Life of all nations revealed.
  E. To chronicle current events.
  1. World's interesting events made vivid.
  2. Needed supplement to newspapers.
  F. To reach non-reading class.
  1. Intellectually lazy.
  2. New immigrant.

III. Socially useful.
  A. To educate public opinion.
  1. For civic reforms.
  2. In public hygiene. (a) Clean streets. (b) Pure food.
  3. In safety first habits.
  B. Usefulness already proved in
  1. Swat the fly campaign.
  2. Sane Fourth campaign.
  3. Clean milk campaign.
  4. Anti-tuberculosis campaign.
  C. As factor for democracy.
  1. All classes meet at movies.
  2. Poor may have best seats.

IV. Can be improved.
  A. Have improved steadily.
  B. Strict censorship can be required.
  1. By Congressional act.
  2. By municipal regulation of theaters.
  C. Public demand can raise standard.

V. Liquor dealers are opposed to movies.
  A. Saloon attendance is decreased.

VI. Value is proved by their use by
  A. Schools.
  B. Churches.
  C. Y. M. C. A.
  D. Industries.
  E. Government.

ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. Morally harmful.
  A. For children.
  1. Plots unfit for children. (a) Deal with crime, vice, brutality, meanness. (b) Hinge upon adult psychological problems.

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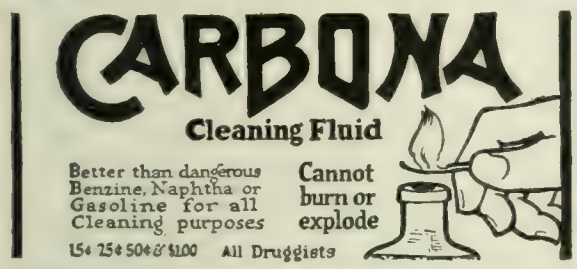
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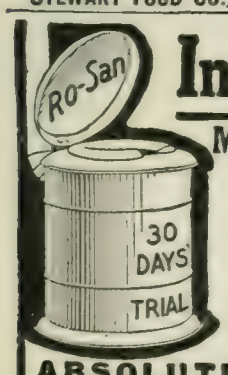






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2. Power of suggestion bad. (a) Can teach tricks of stealing and deceiving. (b) Develop craving for adventure.
3. Police courts find movies responsible for much juvenile crime.
4. Moral lessons of plays not imprest upon children. (a) Only action in plays remembered. (b) Cut-ins not read by younger children.

B. For adults.

1. Public taste lowered. (a) Appeal is to lower side of nature. (b) Spectators become accustomed to the sensational. (c) Low standard of humor.

II. Socially harmful.
A. Detrimental to home life.
1. Families do not stay at home.
B. Sunday performances in most places.
C. Draw from better amusement in cities.
D. Dark audience rooms dangerous.
E. Normal life seems uninteresting to spectators of thrilling drama.

III. Physically harmful.
A. Air always bad.
1. Few theaters properly ventilated.
B. Continued eye strain.
C. Fire hazard great.

IV. Cause extravagance.
A. Frequent change of bill increases attendance.
B. Americans spend about $2,000,000 daily on movies.

V. Educational value is slight.
A. Do not develop intelligence.
1. Impressions, not food for thought, remain.
B. Instructive films are small part of programs.
C. Bits of information gleaned are unrelated and fragmentary.
D. Faked pictures are mixt with true.
E. Thrillers are popular films.

VI. Censorship is failure.
A. Is only voluntary.
B. Films can be altered after censored.
C. Censors pass much that is bad.

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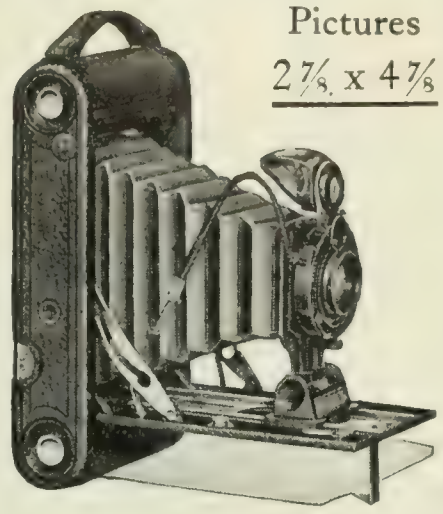
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TO THE TEACHER: Assign one or more of the questions pertaining to the subject taught by you to every member of your class, making the assignments in such a way that some reports will be made at every recitation during the week. The work will be done to best advantage if the reports are made in writing, and if students bring their copies of The Independent to each recitation. See "Contents" for position of articles mentioned below.

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. LITERATURE.

The Dusty Hour-Glass. By Amy Lowell.

1. How do we feel when we see relics of the past?
2. What emotion does this poem present?
3. What pictures of the past are suggested?
4. How does contrast aid in making the poem effective?
5. Define the following words: parterres; tricorns; periwigs; lozenged.
6. Is any advantage gained by having the last line, "Sweet, sweet, the days of the past," in Italian?

Eight Great Short Stories.

1. What has been the work of America in the development of the Short Story?
2. What is the difference between the Tale and the Short Story?
3. What are some of the characteristics of Irving's story telling?
4. From what sources did Irving draw material?
5. What are the most notable characteristics of "The Legend of the Rose of the Alhambra"?
6. Explain what is meant by "The Alhambra."
7. How does Irving connect old legend with real life?
8. Tell the story of Zayda, Zorayda and Zorahayda.
9. What is the character of Ruiz de Alarcón?
10. What is the character of Jacinta? of Fredegonda?
11. In what way is the title of the story appropriate?
12. Are there any elements of humor in the story?
13. Explain the reference to Paganini.
14. What are the characteristics of Irving's style as shown in this story?
15. In what ways is this story better than some others that you have read?
16. Write a story in which you try to imitate the characteristics of this story.

SECTION II. WORD STUDY.

Motion Pictures: A Brief for Debate.

1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words: melodramas; visualizing; curriculum; marvels; accessible; hygiene; municipal; psychological; detrimental.

SECTION III. GRAMMAR.

Pebbles.

1. Give the syntax of all the adverbial expressions in the column.
2. Give the syntax of all the pronouns except those in the first person.
3. Give the syntax of all nouns except those that are used as subjects of sentences.

SECTION IV. COMPOSITION AND ORAL ENGLISH.

The Prussian of "Noblesse Oblige." By Alida von Krockow.

1. Show how the use of specific instance adds to the effectiveness of this article.
2. Write a composition in which you draw a contrast between the American spirit and the spirit mentioned in this article.

The Groundwork of Gardening. By F. F. Rockwell.

1. This is a technical article for general readers. Show how it is introduced; how it is made clear; how it is made emphatic; how it is made interesting for general readers, and how it is concluded.
2. Write a short technical article for your school paper.

Motion Pictures: A Brief for Debate.

1. Present orally or in writing any part of the debate.
2. Write a brief for a debate on some other subject.

Prohibition: When and Why. By Rollin O. Everhart.

1. Write an article entitled "The Progress of Prohibition."

Editorial Articles and the Story of the Week.

1. Write an article, based on "The American Short Story," on "Why We Should Be Interested in Spanish Literature."
2. Write an argument based on "The Little Nations."
3. By what rhetorical means has the editorial on General Funston been made effective?
4. Write a composition in which you explain the developments of the Great War during the past week.
5. Write an explanation of Lloyd George's plans for making England more powerful.
6. Write an argument based on the present cost of food.
7. Write a clear explanation of some of the important measures that are now being discussed in Congress.
8. Write a short composition concerning the relations of the United States with other lands than Europe.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. American Interest in the Caribbean Sea—"Caribbean Questions;"

1. Compare the new Porto Rican Bill with the present law for the government of Porto Rico, of the Philippines. Compare it with the English law for the government of Canada.
2. Review the history of our relations with Colombia. Was President Roosevelt's action in 1903 justified? Should the pending treaty be ratified?
3. Follow up your study of the Cuban situation. Are the chances of American intervention increasing or diminishing?

II. The Prohibition Movement—"Prohibition: When and Why;" "Fifty Per Cent Less Crime;" "Last Days of Congress."

1. By reference to an encyclopaedia and to one or more of the current Year Books, trace the history of the Prohibition movement in the United States.
2. Explain one or more of the European systems, e. g., the Swedish System, referred to in the first article. How is the liquor problem being handled in England?
3. What is the status of the liquor traffic in your own state? What action in reference to the traffic has been taken in Congress during the past week?
4. What are the chief arguments for and against Prohibition? How do you account for the rapid spread of Prohibition during the last five or ten years?

III. England and the Great War—"Lloyd George's Plan;" "England Restricts Imports;" "British Blockade Stricter."

1. Compare the present economic situation in England with the economic situation during the Napoleonic wars.
2. What, in your judgment, will be the effect of Lloyd George's guarantees after the war is over?
3. What effect will the program of Lloyd George and Lord Cecil have upon neutral trade?
4. Compare England's method of handling the situation with Germany's.

IV. The Prussian System—"The Prussian of 'Noblesse Oblige'."

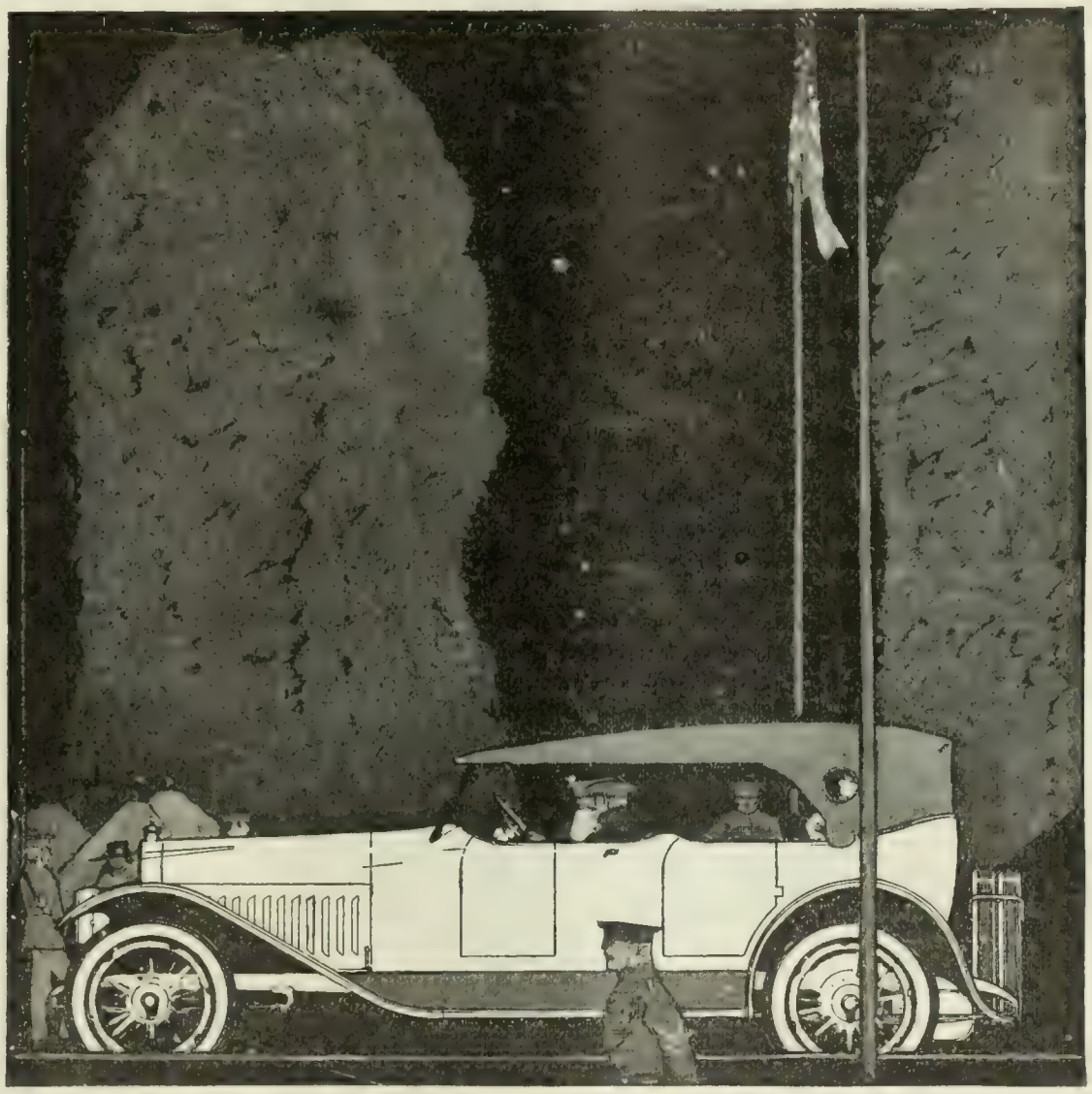
1. What is the significance of the title of the above article? Discuss this article in connection with the article by the same author in The Independent, February 12. Show how the two articles justify the heading: "The Prussian System."
2. Recall your studies of the feudal system and of pre-revolutionary society in France. How far are the conditions in Prussia as described in these articles similar to those which existed in these earlier periods? How far are they dissimilar?
3. Explain these two sentences in the next to the last paragraph: (a) "What the British aristocracy lent their young sons," etc. (b) "This has been the way of the Prussians and their kings since of old."
4. Have you any evidence, gathered from other sources, to prove that the picture presented in these articles is highly colored and one sided?

V. Capital and Interest—"Investments for Women."

1. What is the economic theory upon which an investor is entitled to interest? What are the factors which, according to your text book, determine the rate of interest? Which of these factors are discussed in this article?
2. Tabulate the types of investments discussed in this article. Write a brief note on the advantages and disadvantages of each type.
3. "Obviously stocks of companies having no funded debt are better," etc. Why?
4. Read the next to the last paragraph of the article aloud. Explain each sentence as it is read.
5. "Women should absolutely avoid all promotion schemes," etc. Why?

VI. The Problem of Food—"Ralegh's Lazy Root;" "Food Riots in New York;" "Food Cost Inquiry Started."

1. Discuss the problem of the relation of various kinds of food to the economic efficiency of the individual.
2. "In some instances Socialists took advantage," etc. What relation does the present agitation for state regulation of food supply bear to the Socialist program?
3. Analyze the causes for the rise in prices of food. Which of these causes can be remedied by legislation? Which cannot?
4. Compare the food prices quoted with those given last week in Secretary Wilson's article. What do you find?



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Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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THE COUNTRYSIDE

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Published monthly on the twentieth of the month by the Independent Corporation, with ample and authoritative articles and service covering many phases of countryside living. The price is Twenty-five Cents a copy; Three Dollars a year; Fifty Cents a year extra in Canada; One Dollar a year extra in foreign countries in the Postal Union. Address all communications to The Countryside, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

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JUST A WORD

The next article in the series of four views on Prohibition, which are being published in The Independent, will discuss a plan for a national commission of experts to study the economic and social phases of the whole liquor problem and to suggest its wisest solution. Charles Beatty Alexander, advocate of this plan, is a prominent lawyer in New York City and a firm believer in prohibition tho he deplores the helter-skelter arguments and unfounded propaganda sometimes attracted to the cause.

Following Mr. Alexander's article The Independent will publish a discussion of prohibition by a minister who doesn't believe in it. You will be interested in his reasons.

The last article of the series will be by the man who has probably talked longer and oftener for prohibition than any one else in this country, William Jennings Bryan.

Do you know "The Theater that Comes to You"? Perhaps it hasn't come to you yet, but don't lose hope. It will. And in the meantime read Constance D. Mackay's entertaining article of its purposes and achievements, soon to be published in The Independent. Miss Mackay is the author of several plays and pageants, and she has studied rather closely the development of the Portmanteau Theater.

"May I ask you to record the fact that I do not know anything of the sort," says President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, in answer to the Remarkable Remark, accredited to him and published in The Independent of February 26, 1917, which read as follows:

I know positively that in one British port there are eighty-five captured submarines and the "Deutschland" is among them.

Our apologies to President Butler!

REMARKABLE REMARKS

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE—Elihu Root is a highbrow.

J. W. HAMILTON—The secret of success is ambition plus will.

GEORG BRANDES—The peace of Europe depends on free trade.

WOODROW WILSON—Only a peace between equals can last.

SARAH BERNHARDT—The artist never says good-bye to the stage.

DR. IRA REMSEN—We deliberately waste about one-fifth of our resources.

FRANCIS W. HIRST—Great Britain is veering toward political socialism.

CARDINAL O'CONNELL—This is not the time to talk chemistry or science.

DR. JOHN ELLIOTT—Democracy in industry is the big question of the day.

PROF. P. G. STILES—A change of scene is an admirable cure for insomnia.

KING CONSTANTINE—There is less pro German feeling in Greece than in the United States.

PRESIDENT JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN—If war were banished I would retain military training.

LAUNDRYMAN NANKIWELL—The man who "dresses" wears seven collars a week. The man who "is drest" wears four or five clean collars a week.

DUDLEY FIELD MALONE—The old flubdubs in the Senate are those who seek to dignify the Senate when they should be "getting down to work."

T. J. MCCORMACK—The people who have to be attacked by the educational propaganda are editors, preachers, publicists, writers and educators.

EX-PRESIDENT ELIOT—Mankind would get along better than they do, if it were positively known that the heaven of revelations had been burned and hell quenched.

LLOYD GEORGE—There have been epochs in the history of the world when in a few raging years the character and destiny of the whole race have been determined for unknown ages. This is one.

DOROTHY DIX—I know women who consider it their sacred duty to tell their husbands every unpleasant thing that has happened in the house the minute they put their foot across the door step.

REAR-ADMIRAL FISKE—George Washington would not know us, and General Grant would be shocked to see the difference in manner and carriage between the young men of today and the young men that marched behind him fifty years ago.

PROF. JACQUES LOEB—If we succeed in substituting for the present a new type of statesmen who are familiar with and follow the development of the exact sciences and who are willing and capable of applying the results of exact science to the intellectual, moral, physical and economical uplift of the masses, we shall at least diminish the danger of war.

PEBBLES

Doc—I have to report, sir, that you are the father of triplets.

Politician—Impossible! I'll demand a recount.—*Awgwan.*

Young Fair Damsel—Do you guarantee these night-gowns?

Sly Young Clerk—Yes, you can't wear them out.—*Awgwan.*

Prof.—What is mind?
Student—No matter.
Prof.—What is matter?
Student—Never mind. *Awgwan.*

One of the latest women-workers is a female bill-poster, who has pluckily announced her determination to "stick to it" as long as the war lasts.—*Passing Show.*

She—Where did you sleep last night?
He—In the coal bin.
She—Why! Wasn't it awfully hard?
He—Why no, it was soft coal.—*Lehigh Burr.*

"Look at the great cities of antiquity," exclaimed the lecturer. "Where are they now? Why, some of them have perished so utterly that it is doubtful if they ever existed!"—*Boston Transcript.*

"Now, Johnny," said the mother of the young hostess to the little boy guest, "I want you to feel perfectly at home."

"'m!" growled Johnny. "I don't want to feel at home. I want to have a good time."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Poly Sci Prof.—What has been the dominant character of America's military program up to the last three years?

Stude (who was on a party the night before)—Not prepared, sir.

Prof.—Correct.—*Gargoyle.*

PRESIDENT WILSON'S INAUGURAL

"UPON THIS AS A PLATFORM WE CAN STAND TOGETHER"

Washington, March 5.

My Fellow Citizens: The four years which have elapsed since last I stood in this place have been crowded with counsel and action of the most vital interest and consequence. Perhaps no equal period in our history has been so fruitful of important reforms in our economic and industrial life or so full of significant changes in the spirit and purpose of our political action.

We have sought very thoughtfully to set our house in order, correct the grosser errors and abuses of our industrial life, liberate and quicken the processes of our national genius and energy, and lift our politics to a broader view of the people's essential interests.

It is a record of singular variety and singular distinction. But I shall not attempt to review it. It speaks for itself and will be of increasing influence as the years go by. This is not the time for retrospect. It is time, rather, to speak our thoughts and purposes concerning the present and the immediate future.

Altho we have centered counsel and action with such unusual concentration and success upon the great problems of domestic legislation to which we addrest ourselves four years ago, other matters have more and more forced themselves upon our attention, matters lying outside our own life as a nation and over which we had no control, but which, despite our wish to keep free of them, have drawn us more and more irresistibly into their own current and influence.

It has been impossible to avoid them. They have affected the life of the whole world. They have shaken men everywhere with a passion and an apprehension they never knew before. It has been hard to preserve calm counsel while the thought of our own people swayed this way and that under their influence.

We are a composite and cosmopolitan people. We are of the blood of all the nations that are at war. The currents of our thoughts as well as the currents of our trade run quick at all seasons back and forth between us and them. The war inevitably set its mark from the first alike upon our minds, our industries, our commerce, our politics and our social action. To be indifferent to it or independent of it was out of the question.

And yet all the while we have been conscious that we were not part of it. In that consciousness, despite many divisions, we have drawn closer together. We have been deeply wronged upon the seas, but we have not wished to wrong or injure in return; have retained thruout the consciousness of standing in some sort apart, intent upon an interest that transcended the immediate uses of the war itself. As some of the injuries done us have become intolerable we have still been clear that we wished nothing for ourselves that we were not ready to demand for all mankind—fair dealing, justice, the freedom to live and be at ease against organized wrong.

It is in this spirit and with this thought that we have grown more and more aware, more and more certain that the part we wished to play was the part of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality, since it seems that in no other way we can demonstrate what it is we insist upon and cannot forego.

We may even be drawn on by circumstances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a more immediate association with the great struggle itself. But nothing will alter our thoughts or our purpose. They are too clear to be obscured. They are too deeply rooted in the principles of our national life to be altered. We desire neither conquest nor advantage.

We wish nothing that can be had only at the cost of another people. We have always profest unselfishness and we covet the opportunity to prove that our professions are sincere.

There are many things still to do at home to clarify our own politics and give new vitality to the industrial processes of our own life, and we shall do them as time and opportunity serve; but we realize that the greatest things that remain to be done must be done with the whole world for a stage and in coöperation with the wide and universal forces of mankind, and we are making our spirits ready for those things. They will follow in the immediate wake of the war itself and will set civilization up again. We are provincials no longer.

The tragical events of the thirty months of vital turmoil thru which we have just passed have made us citizens of the world. There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are involved, whether we would have it so or not.

And yet we are not the less Americans on that account. We shall be the more American if we but remain true to the principles in which we have been bred. They are not the principles of a province or a single continent. We have known and boasted all along that they were the principles of a liberated mankind. These, therefore, are the things we stand for, whether in war or in peace:

That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples, and equally responsible for their maintenance.

That the essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege.

That peace cannot securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power.

That governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose or power of the family of nations.

That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples, under rules set up by common agreement and consent, and that, so far as practicable, they should be accessible to all upon equal terms.

That national armaments should be limited to the necessities of national order and domestic safety.

That the community of interest and power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented.

I need not argue these principles to you, my fellow countrymen, they are your own, part and parcel of your own thinking and your own motive in affairs. They spring up native amongst us. Upon this as a platform of purpose and of action we can stand together.

And it is imperative that we should stand together. We are being forged into a new unity amidst the fires that now blaze thruout the world. In their ardent heat we shall, in God's providence, let us hope, be purged of faction and division, purified of deterrent humors of party and of private interest, and shall stand forth in the days to come with a new dignity of national pride and spirit. Let each man see to it that the dedication is in his own heart, the high purpose of the nation in his own mind, ruler of his own will and desire.

I stand here and have taken the high and solemn oath to which you have been audience because the people of the United States have chosen me for this august delegation of power and have by their gracious judgment named me their leader in affairs. I know now what the task means. I realize to the full the responsibility which it involves.

I pray God I may be given the wisdom and the prudence to do my duty in the true spirit of this great people. I am their servant and can succeed only as they sustain and guide me by their confidence and their counsel.

The thing I shall count upon, the thing without which neither counsel nor action will avail, is the unity of America—an America united in feeling, in purpose and in its vision of duty, of opportunity and of service. We are to beware of all men who would turn the tasks and the necessities of the nation to their own private profit or use them for the building up of private power; beware that no faction or disloyal intrigue break the harmony or embarrass the spirit of our people; beware that our Government be kept pure and incorrupt in all its parts.

United alike in the conception of our duty and in the high resolve to perform it in the face of all men, let us dedicate ourselves to the great task to which we must now set our hand. For myself I beg your tolerance, your countenance and your united aid.

The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled and we shall walk with the light all above us if we be but true to ourselves—to ourselves as we have wished to be known in the counsels of the world and in the thought of all those who love liberty and the right exalted.

The Independent
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
HARPER'S WEEKLY
A Journal of Civilization

WILLIAM BAILEY HOWLAND

BY the death of William Bailey Howland on February 27 The Independent has lost its president and the constructive genius of the new magazine. Mr. Howland came to the office early Tuesday morning in his usual good health and spirits, but at a quarter past ten o'clock he was seized with a sudden attack of angina pectoris and expired an hour later.

On August 28, 1916, William Hayes Ward, Honorary Editor of The Independent and for half a century the guiding spirit of the editorial staff, passed away.

Thus within the span of half a year The Independent has lost its oldest, ablest and best beloved leaders.

William B. Howland was born in Ashland, N. Y., June 10, 1849. He had the best of New England inheritances. His father, the Rev. Harrison Otis Howland, was a Congregational minister and his mother was Hannah Bailey. He received the average American boy's education and shortly after graduation from famous old Williston Seminary he married Ella May Jacobs, of Gowanda, N. Y., and with no capital except a few borrowed dollars started in the newspaper business. If ever a man chose his right vocation, William Howland did. During his fifty years of publishing he never failed. He built up every periodical he managed. His first venture was the *Kinderhook Advertiser*. This he sold at a profit and then bought the *Chatham Courier*. He next founded *Outing*, which he published from 1882 to 1885, when he sold out his interest and purchased the Cambridge (Mass.) *Tribune*. This he made such a success that he was invited by Mr. Lawson Valentine to undertake the business management of *The Outlook*. He served *The Outlook* for twenty-three years, as publisher and part owner, building it up from a periodical little known outside of religious circles to one of the great journalistic forces of the land.

After my uncle, Clarence W. Bowen, retired as publisher and owner of The Independent in the autumn of 1912 and I had organized a corporation to buy it, I felt that by reason of his achievements and our congeniality of purpose and taste, Mr. Howland was the one man in the United States best fitted to help The Independent realize the broader development I had in view for it, so I invited him to associate himself with me.

He accepted the opportunity, with results that were as gratifying to him as they were to me. Since we joined forces in the spring of 1913, The Independent has increased its circulation from less than 23,000 to over 100,000. It has incorporated America's historic "Journal of Civilization," *Harper's Weekly*, as well as purchased *The Countryside Magazine*—formerly *Suburban Life*. Thru Mr. Howland The Independent was able to make close affiliations with the Chautauqua Institution, of which he had long been a trustee, and with the National Institute of Efficiency, of which he was the founder.

These and similar enterprises are due chiefly to Mr. Howland's energy and initiative during the past three years when we were turning The Independent, as he used to term it, "from a single track to a double track road."

But Mr. Howland was much more than a successful business man. Few editors I have known had such an unerring sense of what to publish, or of that even greater editorial art, "what to keep out of the paper." He especially loved to suggest a "feature" article or series. The presentation of an idea generally interested him more than the idea itself. I never knew a man who could put a page into the proper type better than he, or who had more at his fingers ends, the fundamental principles as well as the minutæ of illustration and display.

During the three years of our association I have watched with admiration and often amazement the skill with which he upbuilt our enterprise. He never bothered with a detail he could get any one else to do. He never was in such a hurry that he could not sit down on the corner of a desk and talk it over. He even had the courage to change his mind whenever he evolved a new idea or one was presented to him. But he kept all his faculties unswervingly on the thing to be done and when the time for action came he acted.

Mr. Howland found time to take an active part in all good movements. And what is unusual for men in authority he urged his colleagues on The Independent to do likewise.

For his services as Treasurer of the Society for Italian Immigrants he was decorated by the King of Italy. In recognition of his activities in connection with the celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace between Great Britain and the United States he was given the honorary degree of LL. D. by the University of Toronto. He was one of the founders of the American Civic Association, and served as its treasurer from 1904 to the time of his death. He was President of the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara Falls. He was a Vice-President of the League to Enforce

Peace, and was especially proud of the fact that he was one of the two gentlemen who acted as host at the dinner where the program of the League was first promulgated.

He was from 1893 to 1907 treasurer of the Congregational Home Missionary Society. He was one of the chief promoters of the plan for making Sulgrave Manor —the ancestral home of George Washington in England—a shrine of American patriotism. He was the first President of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, and the second President of the American Periodical Publishers' Association. He was a life member of the National Arts Club and established one of its most attractive features—the Annual Book Exhibition.

But I like to think of Mr. Howland best as a comrade working shoulder to shoulder with me for the success of The Independent. I remember his stout heart whenever things went wrong, and his boyish enthusiasm whenever things went right. On a snowstorm day he had a way of having a hot luncheon served for the young women of the office and then sending them home early so that they could avoid the traffic delays. He always had a word of encouragement for all, and when an employee had done a particularly good piece of work he used to write a note of appreciation, sometimes with an enclosure not entirely unsubstantial. In a way his ambition has been achieved. Largely thru his courage and leadership The Independent is on the road to a larger service and influence than it has ever had before in the nearly three score and ten years of its life. He leaves two grown sons—his "boys"—whom he has trained to take up his work and who inherit his big heartedness, sound headedness, and unfailing enterprise.

His place, like Dr. Ward's, can never be filled. His loss would seem irreparable did we not know that each best, when past, makes room for a next best that shall fit the age which is ever renewing itself.

HAMILTON HOLT.

THE CRISIS

GERMANY has chosen our enmity instead of our friendship. The leaders of the German nation seem to believe their "ruthless submarine warfare" more vital to the German cause than the continued friendship of the United States. A month ago they announced for the second time that they would not respect neutral and non-combatant rights upon the sea and gave notice of unrestricted lawlessness in European waters. They were uninfluenced by our instant and solemn protest. They were undeterred by our breaking off of diplomatic relations. Already they have sent to a cruel death two American women. These two deaths merely increase the roll of American victims of German submarine lawlessness to 166; considered from this point of view they are not greatly significant. But considered as the overt act that stamps the German purpose as irrevocable, the killing of Mrs. Hoy and her daughter is a crucial event. The United States cannot ignore it. By that act, the German choice was unmistakably made manifest.

The Sixty-fourth Congress ended ignobly. Thru the contemptible recalcitrance of a dozen men in the Senate, the granting of the request of the President for authority to arm American merchantmen was made impossible. An overwhelming majority of both houses were ready to uphold the President's hands; but the absurd and mischievous rules of the Senate permitted an insignificant handful of poor spirited men to block the way.

The President should instantly call the new Congress in special session. At such a critical time as this the legislative branch of the Government should stand shoulder to shoulder with the executive. Congress should meet at once and grant the President's request for a confirmation of his authority to deal with this crisis. He already has the power—for any action short of an actual declaration of war—but if he prefers to have confirmatory action from Congress, he should be given it ungrudgingly and swiftly.

Unless the wildly improbable happens and Germany now recants, war seems inevitable. We must take this dread step not for revenge, not to resent an insult or wipe out a stain on our national honor. It is the deliberate and persistent violation of universally accepted principles of international law, the shameless and relentless assault upon the sacred rights of humanity involved in the German program of ruthless submarine warfare, that is forcing the United States into the ranks of Germany's declared enemies.

In the face of this challenge of barbarism it is not enough to arm American merchantmen. It should not be left to private ship owners and the officers and crews of peaceful merchant ships to defend American property and American lives from ruthlessness. While this spirit of lawlessness and frightfulness is abroad in the world, the United States should oppose it with all the force at its command.

We need no further proof that Germany, under its present leadership and with its present purposes, is the common enemy of humanity. If, as now seems likely, we enter the war we should make it unmistakably clear that the battle we wage is for a far greater cause than the vindication of national honor or the defense of our national rights. We shall fight to overthrow an implacable enemy of humanity, an unrelenting menace to democracy and the rights of man.

THE KAISER'S PIPE DREAM

ZIMMERMANN'S note is staggering to the reason but stimulating to the imagination. We seem to see the country after the German-Mexican-Japanese alliance has done its work.

Japan is dominant on the Pacific Coast. Thruout California one may hear the sweet tinkling of the temple bells, the shouts of the jinriksha-men and the gay laughter of the geishas. The problem of the high cost of living has disappeared, since rice is four times as nutritious as an equally expensive mess of potatoes, and fish comes cheaper than meat. The mayor of Sanfrantokyo (*née* San Francisco) appears on state occasions with the two swords of the Samurai. Disorderly persons who have partaken too freely of the beverages of the country are politely tied into double bow knots by police officers trained in jiu-jitsu. The city hall bears the graceful shape of the pagoda and, best of all, the dishonest politicians that used to frequent it have been quietly notified by their neighbors that honor demands the expiation of their shame in hari-kiri. The viceroy of Oregonora achieved office not by his oratorical impres-

siveness (as was the old American custom), but by writing that touching little poem:

A scarlet leaf—
A jasmine flower—
How sweet in the remembering!

Moving eastward we come to an equally interesting but wholly different civilization. At every bar the vaqueros are swapping tales of the old days when Texas was one of the United States and when Arizona governors fought disputed elections in the courts instead of in the sagebrush. President Wilson is deprived of the advice of Colonel House, who is raising an army to overthrow General Burlesono of Texas. The bright colors and instinctive picturesqueness of an Indian-Spanish civilization characterize the Mexican conquests from the great cathedrals of Denver to the bull-rings of Galveston.

But perhaps the greatest changes of all have occurred in Neu Deutschland (once New England) and Neu Berlin (alias New York City). Needless to say the sausage and the sauerkraut have prevailed in the home of the bean and the cod; that the skyline of Neu Berlin has been shorn of its anarchic tumultuousness and all buildings are just eleven stories in hight; that violations of the municipal ordinances are *strengst verboten* and, what is more, really put a stop to; that the mayor of Hindenburgsdorf (Boston) was recently the professor of municipalgovernmenthistory in Harvard; and that the people are not allowed to attend the old fashioned *baseball spiel*, but are locked every afternoon into concert halls to get used to Wagner. Of course, there is some discontent. Many disliked having the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World remodeled into the *Kulturdenkmal*, others objected to the imprisonment of newspaper editors for criticizing *hochwohlgeboren* army officers and *durchlauchtigste* officials, but all this was nothing to the spasm of indignation that racked the people when a street car was prohibited from taking on more passengers simply because it was full. A judicious severity has, however, quieted the obdurate and many of Germany's erstwhile opponents have accepted titles, iron crosses and high rank under the new government.

Such was the dream of the Kaiser. Wilhelm may not be a general and he is certainly a poor statesman, but who can deny that he is a poet?

A NEW LAND SETTLEMENT POLICY

THIS country entered on a new social and economic era after the last free, fertile public land had been absorbed. Public land had afforded poor families with a liking for rural life an open road to economic independence. Its sudden closing has been followed by a rapid rise in the price of privately owned land and in the cost of water rights on land which require irrigation. Consequently it has become as difficult for men who lack capital to be farm owners in this country as it is in the most densely peopled countries of Europe.

Since the beginning of this century there has been a disquieting increase in the percentage of land owned by non-residents and cultivated by tenants. The American farm laborer is flocking into the cities and is being displaced by immigrants from Asia or from southern Europe. These new recruits may be good cultivators, and usually are, but they do not contribute to the social or political strength of this country.

Here is a new field of social statesmanship which needs attention. If the balance between the growth of city and country is to be maintained and the drift of intelligence and ambition away from the farm is to be checked, some method of enabling men of industry and thrift to enjoy landed independence must be devised and put in operation.

It is not surprizing that the first constructive recommendation for achieving this result should come from California. The report of the State Colonization and Rural Credits Commission and the discussion of Land Settlement by the Commonwealth Club of California, which have just been published, not only contain much valuable information on the fundamental problems of rural life, but follow it with a recommendation of State direction in land settlement which is of interest to the whole country. This report shows that in California 310 men own 4,000,000 acres of the richest land on this continent; that one individual owns 1,000,000 acres and one railroad 5,000,000; that thus far the subdivision and settlement of these great landed properties has been left to unregulated private enterprise. In the language of the report, "Land was bought, subdivided and sold like grain or coal. It was merchandise to be bought at the cheapest possible price and sold for as much money as the settler could be induced to pay."

In place of this the Commission recommends that in the future the plans for colonization enterprises be carefully thought out in advance, with a view to the creation of the kind of agriculture or horticulture suited to the soil and climate of the locality, that men of experience and business ability employed to advise and direct settlers in the purchase of equipment, and that houses, fences and ditches be built by some central organization instead of leaving each inexperienced settler, often a stranger, to struggle alone and unaided. In other words, the plan is to substitute community action for that of the individual.

One of the most valuable features of this report is the description of the methods and policies of Germany, Denmark, Great Britain and Australia, under which a great middle class society is being created. Where for generations there had been a rich land owner at one end of the scale and a poverty-stricken peasant at the other, there is being developed a state of affairs under which neither great wealth nor sordid poverty exist. This great agrarian reform has thus far been disregarded in America, but it cannot be disregarded any longer if we are to meet the economic competition of the future, or if this country is to remain a real democracy.

The California Commission recommends the purchase by the State of 10,000 acres of land, subdividing it into 200 farms varying in size from 20 to 100 acres, providing for the erection of houses and leveling the land for irrigation, and then selling these farms to young men and women under thirty years of age. Only a small cash payment would be required, and if necessary, thirty years' time to complete payments would be given. This plan would enable young men to marry and start on their life work with a security and independence not possible in any salaried position. Along with these farms would go 50 two-acre homes for farm laborers where they could grow most of the food of their families.

The concluding paragraph of the report of the Com-

mission summarizes the reasons for this proposed action:

These departures from the methods and policies under which the State has reached its present wealth and greatness are in accordance with the changing tendencies of our time. Before the beginning of the present war and more rapidly since its beginning the leading nations of the world are organizing all their resources and their industries, so as to eliminate waste, promote efficiency and give the broadest possible diffusion of opportunities. Making settlement a public matter and using the wisdom and experience of the world in shaping our methods and policies will not only attract people here, but will do more to make California a desirable place to live in and secure a better use of our resources than can be accomplished in any other way.

If this plan is approved the whole country will watch the results. It is a significant measure for public good.

DROP THE HYPHEN

AT a recent crowded meeting of the Americanization Forum on the East Side, the principal speakers were United States Senator Calder, Ambassador Morganthau, and Sam A. Lewisohn. After other speakers had aroused enthusiasm over America as the land of religious freedom and political equality, Mr. Lewisohn drove home some good sound advice. He urged the people to drop the mannerisms and speech of the countries from which they came as soon as possible, telling them, "It is not what you get from the community, it is what you give, that counts." There is quite a little sermon involved in this advice, which we commend to those whose chief purpose in life seems to be to nurse the hyphen. It is a hopeful sign of the times when men of the standing of the Lewisohns, not content with their recognition as metal kings, devote themselves whole-heartedly to philanthropy and patriotism.

THE QUESTION OF THE GERMAN COLONIES

WHEN the note stating the peace terms of the Allies was sent to the United States we called attention in our editorial of January 22 to the omission of any reference to the German colonial possessions now held by the Allies. Such an omission was remarkable in view of the fact that the colonies constituted the most uncertain of the questions of the war and that it was Germany's desire for "a place in the sun" that brought her into conflict with England, Russia, Belgium, and France.

When the first draft of this note was transmitted to Tokyo the Japanese Government at once called attention to the omission of what was to Japan the most important issue of the war. So before Japan gave her adhesion to the note she had an understanding with her Allies that the note to America should not be understood to "contain all the conditions of peace to be demanded by the Allied Powers."

Australia and New Zealand, which apparently were not consulted in the drafting of the note, promptly protested against the omission as soon as it was published, and announced their intention of holding on to their conquests. Sir Joseph Ward, Finance Minister of New Zealand, said:

I saw with regret in the note sent to the United States by the Allies in reply to the German peace offer that there was no reference to the manner in which the conquered German colonies are to be treated. There was not a word of reference to those islands in the Pacific which Australia and New Zealand had taken from the Germans, and which those dominions were determined should never go back again to the Germans.

W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, was equally outspoken and emphatic:

New Zealand holds Samoa, and means to retain it. I am sure the Australian people feel the same as to the enemy islands which they have occupied. When the war began there was no question of taking territory. But after what we have seen in Poland, we in the Pacific would not feel secure if German bases were to be permitted in the southern hemisphere with German warships within a day or two steaming from our settlements.

No doubt the Union of South Africa feels quite as strongly on the subject, and would resist surrender of the two great countries it has wrested from the Germans.

On account of this common protest from her oversea dominions and her Japanese ally, Great Britain has reversed her policy and come out plainly for the retention of her conquests. It is understood that the late Asquith government was opposed to the annexation of more Asiatic and African territory, and this was, apparently, one of the causes of its overthrow. At any rate the new Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, has entered upon a strong imperialistic program. He has summoned an Imperial Conference, or, as he prefers to call it, an "Imperial Cabinet," composed of the premiers of all the self-governing dominions, to discuss these questions. The Minister of Colonies, Mr. Long, has announced the policy of the new government in this vigorous language:

Let no man think that their struggles for these colonies have been in vain. Let no man think that these colonies will ever return to German rule. It is impossible. Our oversea empire will not tolerate any suggestion of the kind.

These definite and authoritative pronouncements clarify the problem of peace. It is now clear that unless the Allies are decisively defeated, which is highly improbable, Germany will lose practically all of the colonial empire which she had spent thirty years and untold millions in building up. The colonial territory thus lost to Germany amounts to more than a million square miles, equal to a third of the United States. Of this Great Britain will naturally get the lion's share. The new territory added to the British Empire since the war began or now held by British arms amounts to fifty times the area of England, and this is more likely to be increased than diminished as the war goes on. Of this the parts claimed by Australia and New Zealand, that is, the German islands in the Pacific, equal in area New York and Pennsylvania. The French in Africa have conquered German territory equal to half the size of France. The gains of Japan are inconsiderable in area but of great strategic importance.

The annexation of German colonies by these powers will excite little regret either among the inhabitants of the transferred territory or in the outside world. The Japanese administration of Korea, the French administration of Algeria, and the British administration of Egypt, have been with all their faults vastly superior to the German administration of East and Southwest Africa, in regard both to fair treatment of the natives and to the commercial development of colonies. In two points the Germans excelled: they spent their money more freely for the benefit of the colonies, and they studied the country more thoroly. But they have nowhere demonstrated the ability to rule alien races amicably or to establish self-governing colonies of their own kind. But whatever we may have thought of their prospects of ultimate success in colonial administration, they have now forfeited the chance of trying it, at least on any such extensive scale as formerly.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The U-boat War

The destruction of shipping by the German submarines has gradually fallen off and there were three days in the past week when no losses were reported. In how far this is due to the withdrawal or capture of the submarines or to reluctance of shipping to enter the danger zone cannot be ascertained.

From the London reports it appears that during the month of February 189 ships were sunk with a total tonnage of about 480,000. But on February 19 the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson, gave the number of ships sunk as twenty more than had at that time been reported to America, so it is not certain that we are getting news of all the losses. The German claims are considerably greater. On the whole, however, we may assume that the total destruction of shipping during the month of February was under a half million, and therefore not much greater than the January loss of 322,000 tons or the December loss of 347,000 tons. From this it appears that the ruthless sea war which Germany proclaimed on February 1 has not materially changed the situation. The Germans expected to be able to destroy a million tons of shipping a month, but during the first thirty-one days of the new campaign they have not succeeded in reaching half that estimate.

THE GREAT WAR

February 26—British take Kut. Six ships sunk. President asks Congress for authority to arm ships.

February 27—British popular war loan exceeds $5,000,000,000. Five ships sunk.

February 28—British casualties for February 18,428. No ships sunk.

March 1—Germans retiring on Ancre. Six ships sunk.

March 2—Russians retake Hamadan. Persia. No ships sunk.

March 3—Italians attack German lines in southern Serbia. One ship sunk.

March 4—Senate adjourns without empowering President to arm ships. No ships sunk.

The Sinking of the "Laconia"

The largest victim of U-boats with the exception of the "Lusitania" was the Cunard liner "Laconia" which was sunk 150 miles west of Ireland on Sunday night, February 25. She had left New York on February 10 with 75 passengers and 216 in the crew. Her cargo consisted chiefly of structural steel, iron plates for ship building, wheat, meat, cotton, silver and 2000 cases of empty brass rifle cartridges. The value of the cargo was about $2,000,000. She also carried 5400 sacks of mail, including 1500 sacks that were to go on the "St. Louis," but were taken off when the American liner failed to sail. The "Laconia" was commanded by Captain Irvine of the Royal Naval Reserve and was armed with a 4.7 inch rapid firer in charge of a Royal Naval Reserve gunner. The weapon, however, was of no avail since she was struck about ten o'clock at night when a submarine is invisible. The "Laconia" was running without lights but evidently was not invisible to the submarine.

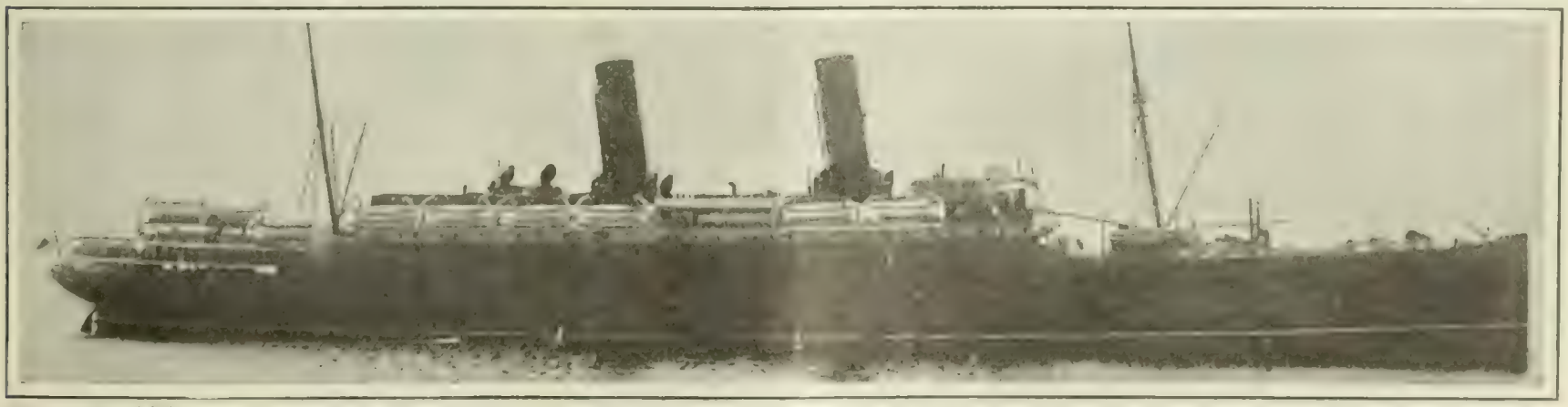


The passengers had eaten their last dinner as they were expecting to land next day and many of them had gone to bed when the first torpedo exploded in the side of the ship. Boat drill had been practised every day, but in the darkness and confusion lifeboat No. 8 was smashed against the side of the vessel. In this boat were two American ladies, Mrs. Mary E. Hoy and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hoy, and an American negro fireman named Coffee. These three died from injuries or exposure and their bodies were thrown overboard to lighten the boat. A second torpedo was fired at the ship which sank in an hour. The submarine approached one of the boats and the officer standing beside the periscope inquired in good English what was the name of the ship he had struck and where the captain was. When the people in the boat reproached him with murdering women and children he replied that they would only be out a short time for a British patrol boat was near. He told them which way to row toward it, then bade them "good night" as the U-boat vanished.

But it was six hours before the survivors on the floating boats were picked up. As they were brought into the Irish harbor they stood on the deck of the sloop that rescued them, singing "Rule, Britannia." There were at least eleven others lost besides the three Americans mentioned. Six of the passengers were American and twenty of the crew, for many of the original crew of the "Laconia" refused to risk the return passage and their places were filled with such men as could be found in New York, mostly negro stokers and coal passers.

Mrs. Hoy was 65 years old and her daughter 30. They had been back to their old home in Chicago and were returning to London, where Mrs. Hoy's husband and son represented the Sullivan Machinery Company of Chicago. The elder Hoy, served in the Civil War in the Nineteenth Wisconsin and is now 75 years old. His son, Austin Hoy, cabled to the President as follows:

My beloved mother and sister, passengers



(c) International Film

WAS IT AN "OVERT ACT"?

Public opinion in America is divided over the sinking of the "Laconia," a Cunard liner torpedoed by a German submarine. The passengers were taken off in lifeboats and most of them were saved, tho two Americans, Mrs. Albert H. Hoy, of Chicago (photographed above), and her daughter, died before the boats reached shore

on the "Laconia," have been foully murdered on the high seas.

As an American citizen outraged and as such fully within my rights and as an American son and brother bereaved, I call upon my Government to preserve its citizens' self-respect and save others of my countrymen from such deep grief as I now feel. I am of military age, able to fight. If my country can use me against these brutal assassins, I am at its call.

If it stultifies my manhood and my nation's by remaining passive under outrage, I shall seek a man's chance under another flag.

Altogether 166 Americans have been put to death by the German submarines. Of these 124 were lost on the "Lusitania" on May 7, 1915. The American victims were mostly on British vessels but three American seamen were drowned on the American tanker "Gulflight" May 1, 1915.

The German Withdrawal

The extent and meaning of the retirement of Germans on the British front are still uncertain. The retirement was voluntary in the sense that the Germans chose the time and method of it. This is shown by the fact that the British did not realize for a day or two that the trenches before them were virtually empty. But on the other hand the Germans would not have yielded the ground unless they had felt that they were forced to, tho whether it was because they were too weak to hold the old lines against the anticipated onslaught or because they hope to gain a better defensive position is still an open question. By this movement they gain at least one temporary advantage; they have disarranged the plans of the British and so delayed their spring drive. It will take some time to occupy the mile or two of evacuated ground, to establish new front entrenchments, to make roads and bring forward ammunition, to locate the new German positions and otherwise to bring everything up to the point of preparedness which the British had reached on the old lines. By the time the British are ready for an attack upon the new lines the Germans hope that their U-boat warfare will have cut the cross-channel transportation system by which the English army receives its reinforcements and supplies.

The withdrawal was evidently planned long ago and has been carried on secretly for some time. The old trenches and dug-outs have been completely denuded of their furnishings, equipment and arms except the few machine guns left to keep up a show of resistance. The village church spires and clock towers that might serve as observation posts have been demolished. Many traps were laid for the advancing British. As their outposts enter the empty fortifications mines are exploded either by trip-wires or by a distant observer. Spring guns are set in the trenches and it is unsafe even to pick up a German helmet left lying on the ground for it is apt to contain a bomb set to explode at a touch. The only prisoners taken are the squads of machine gun men and snipers left to harry the enemy. The



International Film

THE CONQUEROR OF KUT

A British defeat turned into a victory, several thousand Turkish prisoners taken and an advance of fifteen miles accomplished—the capture of Kut-el-Amara by General F. S. Maude is an important item in the British success of the past week

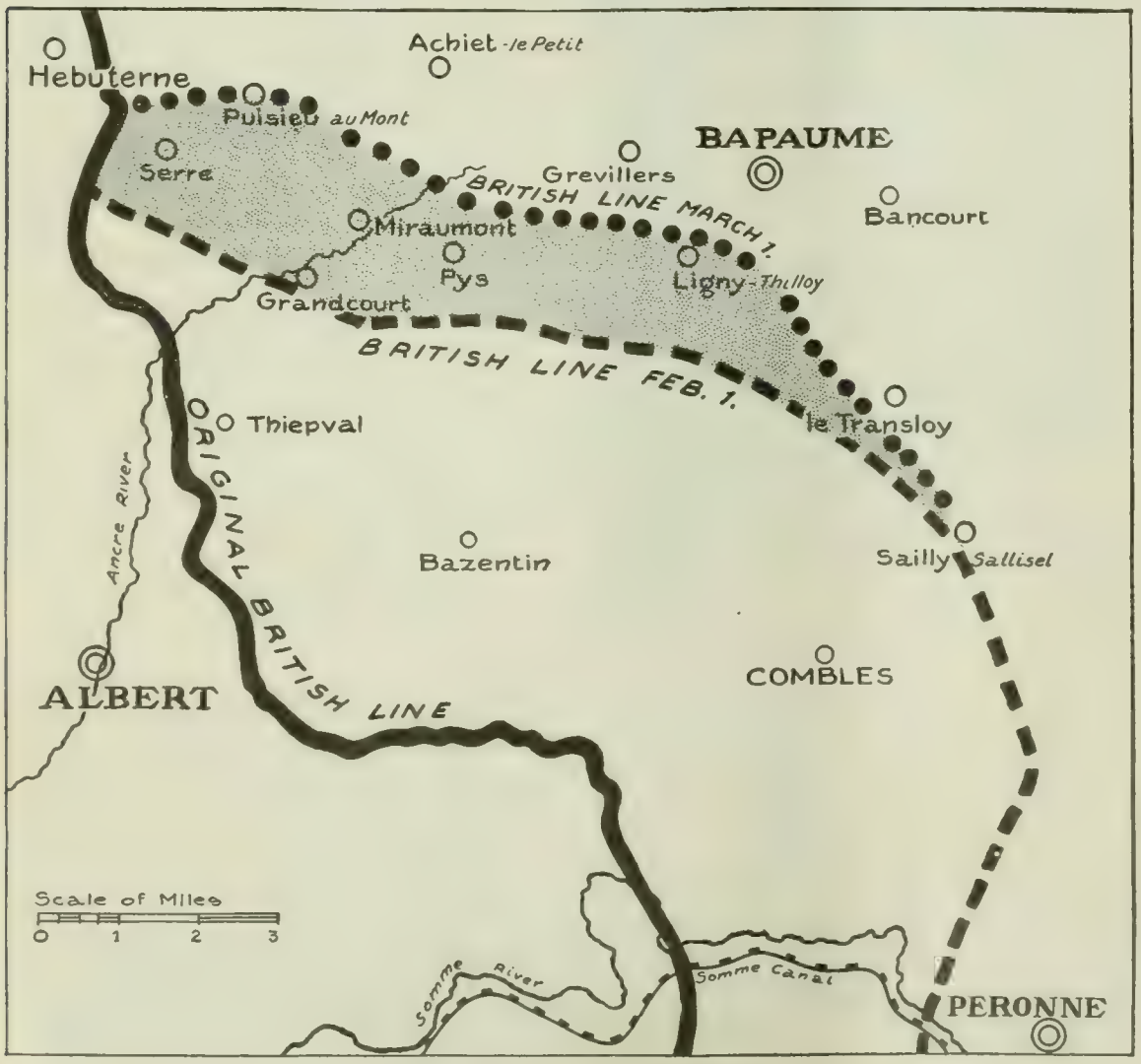
British War Office reports only two thousand as their total captures on all fields during February. From the announcement of a skirmish between the British and Germans near Roye it appears that the British line has been extended for at least twenty miles south of the Somme.

On the Ancre the Germans have retreated more than two miles, but at le Transloy and Sailly-Sallisel, eight miles east, they are holding their ground, apparently using this point as a pivot while they swing back their right wing toward Bapaume.

British Gains on the Tigris

Again the insignificant Turkish town of Kut-el-Amara becomes the center of interest, but this time the situation is reversed, for the Turks are defeated and the British are victorious. With characteristic tenacity of purpose the British have returned to the scene of their former failure. In vain the London *Times* criticizes the Mesopotamian movement as an unwise diversion of troops more needed in France to a field where the most complete victory would not determine the issue of the war. General Maude evidently proposes like General Grant "to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." The aim of the expedition is the same, that is, Bagdad. The path is the same, that is, up the Tigris River.

The first expedition sent up the river in 1915 was a foolhardy enterprize as everybody can see now and as some saw then. General Townshend who was appointed to lead it declared in advance "it is absolutely unsound from a military point of view to attempt to



THE GERMAN RETIREMENT

The British drive begun last August was stubbornly resisted by the Germans, but nevertheless resulted in an advance of about five miles from the original British line. During the winter little was done, but in the last days of February the Germans spontaneously withdrew from their entrenchments, so enabling the British to occupy the shaded area without opposition. Where the Germans will make their next stand is uncertain, but it is supposed that they have fortified a new line on the ridge in front of Bapaume

take Bagdad with less than an army corps of two divisions." He was only given one division and when he had got within eighteen miles of Bagdad he was met by a Turkish force of more than four divisions, and in the ensuing battle of Ctesiphon he lost 4500 killed and wounded out of 14,000 men. With the remnant of his army he retreated down the river but was overtaken and surrounded at Kut-el-Amara. Here he stood a siege from December 7, 1915, to April 28, 1916, when he finally surrendered. The relief expedition came within sight of his camp on the bluffs and communicated with him by aeroplane, but could not break thru the Turkish lines below Kut.

The Capture of Kut

The first British expedition up the Tigris was, as we have seen, too small. It was poorly provided with sanitary supplies and hospital facilities so the sufferings and losses of the wounded were greater than they should have been. The communications with the British base at the mouth of the Tigris could not be kept up so the expedition ran short of food and ammunition when it most needed them.

These defects in the previous expedition have, it is believed, been remedied in the present expedition. It is said to comprize three full army corps; that is, six divisions which would amount to some 120,000 men. Two light railways have been run along the banks of the Tigris and a substantial flotilla of river boats provided.

These preparations having been made General Maude began his operations against Kut-el-Amara on December 13, 1912, and succeeded in cutting off the place from the upper Tigris and Bagdad. The situation will be readily grasped by readers who are familiar with the meanderings of the Missouri. The Tigris makes a southward sweep in a mule-shoe curve about a mile wide around the bluff known as Kut-el-Amara. Here the Turks entrapped the Townshend expeditions by entrenching across the narrow entrance to the loop. The British cannot do this at present because they have not yet command of the northern and left bank of the Tigris. Their passage up this bank was blocked as formerly at Sanna-i-Yat fifteen miles below Kut, where the Turks occupied an exceptional strong position. Their right rests on the river and their left was protected by a swamp too extensive to permit of a flank movement. The narrow front between the river and the swamp was thoroly fortified, and it was not until Kut was taken that the Turks abandoned this position.



A CANADIAN EDITOR IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Sir Hugh Graham, of the Montreal *Daily Star*, is the first journalist ever to sit in the British House of Lords, an honor recently given him "for extraordinary initiative and zeal in promoting and supporting measures for the safeguarding of Imperial interests"



Kirby in New York World

THE RIGHTS OF LITTLE PEOPLES



Doug in New York Tribune

ANOTHER BELGIUM?

IT'S HARD ON HOLLAND

On the southern or right bank of the Tigris the British have been surprisingly successful. The Turks voluntarily evacuated their entrenchments southeast of Kut, the Es-Sinn position, which last spring they held against all attacks. This time the British marched thru the Es-Sinn entrenchments without opposition, and in January assaulted the Turkish lines just across the river from Kut. Here they encountered stubborn resistance and the losses on both sides have been heavy. On January 21 and again on January 25 the British report that a thousand Turkish corpses were found in the captured trenches. In the assault of February 14 a thousand Turkish prisoners were taken. The result of this fighting was that the British took possession of the south bank of the river bends on both sides of the Kut loop, and directed their attack upon the town itself, tho from the opposite side of the river.

The Retreat Toward Bagdad

The Turks made no attempt to stand a siege at Kut-el-Amara as General Townshend did. The British seapower evidently extends to rivers. They have at least four gunboats on the Tigris, the "Tarantula," "Mantis," "Moth" and "Firefly," a swarm of deadly insects, that harassed the Turkish positions on the northern bank and make Kut untenable. But by their command of the river the British were able to throw troops across the river from the southern side wherever they chose. When they thus took possession of both banks in the bend of the river just above Kut the Turks determined to evacuate that place rather than be cut off. They abandoned guns and equipment and fled up the northern bank toward Bagdad. The gunboats ran up the river along side of them and converted the retreat into a rout. At last accounts the Turkish army had got half way to Bagdad and was still going. It remains to be seen if they will make a stand at the ancient city of Ctesiphon, where the previous British advance was stopped and turned back. The forces of General Maude took 4300 prisoners within a week, making 7000 within a month, and the Turkish killed and wounded amount to more than 20,000. The Turks on the other hand claim that the British have lost 30,000.

Germany Plans Coalition

On the first day of March the nation was startled by the publication of a note from Foreign Minister Zimmermann of the German Empire to the German embassy in Mexico. The document, which was dated January 19, 1917, announced that on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare would be resumed. Should the United States refuse to remain neutral Germany would be glad to have Mexico for an ally. "We shall," it said, "give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona." The President of Mexico was then to be invited to mediate between Germany and Japan and win over Japan to the anti-American coalition. It will be noted that at the time this note was written the United States had not broken diplomatic relations with Germany and the relations between the two governments were, on the surface, perfectly friendly.

The Associated Press made the note public in the first place and many per-



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OUR BROOMSTICK BRIGADE

The Plattsburg recruits who are keeping in practice to do their bit if war should come are hampered by the army's lack of equipment. But the "Plattsburg pep" predominates in spite of difficulties: lacking rifles they drill with broomsticks

sons refused to credit its authenticity until officially confirmed. Even Congress was inclined to be sceptical. After a long and rather excited discussion the Senate agreed to a resolution which requested President Wilson to furnish what information he could about the German note unless it were against the public interest to do so. In reply President Wilson sent a report of Secretary of State Lansing which guaranteed the authenticity of the note and added that the evidence was procured by the Government within the week. This set at rest all doubts of the genuineness of the discovery. With commendable frankness the German Government made no attempt to deny its responsibility for the conspiracy against the United States. Foreign Secretary Zimmermann admitted that Germany had projected a coalition against this country but insisted that this was only a defensive precaution and would never become operative unless the United States entered the war against Germany.

Secretary Lansing made it plain from the first that this Government had no reason to suspect either Mexico or Japan of adhesion to the plot or even of knowledge of the contents of the German note. Viscount Motono, the Japanese Foreign Minister, scouted the German scheme as absurd and denied that his Government had been approached by Germany or that it would under any circumstances have listened to such proposals. But the fact that Germany contemplated an alliance with Japan has emphasized the importance of friendly relations between Japan and the United States at this critical time. The German note has, apparently, had the indirect effect of putting an end to the present possibility of such anti-alien land laws as Idaho and other Western states have been considering within the last few months.



Rogers in New York Herald

JAPAN SPEAKS UP

"It is to laugh" is the Oriental's answer to the ingratiating proposition of Germany and Mexico, "We offer you a full partnership"

Latin-America and the German Plot

The fact that the German Government is now known to have projected an alliance with Mexico in the event of war with the United States has led observers to suspect the hidden hand of German intrigue in all the events which have recently perplexed us in our sister republics to the south. To be sure, Foreign Minister Aguilar, of Mexico, has officially denied that his government had so much as received the German proposal. But even supposing that the note was intercepted before it reached the officials to whom it was directed, there may well have been other negotiations which inclined Carranza to view the German cause with favor, if not as against the United States at least as against the Entente Allies. This would explain the recent Mexican proposal for a joint embargo of the neutral powers to shut off supplies from all belligerents, the increased export duties on crude oil and its products, the heavy purchases of cartridge making machinery from Japan, the anxiety of President Wilson to come to an understanding with the de facto government on almost any terms, and the rumored friendliness between the Germans in Mexico and some of the rebel leaders. The Society of the Iron Cross, including some 3000 German residents of Mexico, is accused of supporting every faction which could by taking an unfriendly attitude embarrass the American Government. These accusations may be exaggerated or unjust, but under the circumstances they are inevitable. Even if Carranza continues to turn a deaf ear to the tempter, Villa or any of his other opponents may attempt to win popular support and approval for their revolutionary activities by a raid across the American border.

German influence is suspected not only in Mexico but also in the recent bloodless revolution in Costa Rica, the latest disorders in Santo Domingo, the activities of the Cuban insurgents and the ambiguous attitude of the Republic of Colombia. President Wilson's very hostile attitude toward the Cuban and Costa Rican revolutionists may thus have another reason behind it besides disapproval of the Latin-American habit of settling political quarrels on the battlefield; and his urgent but unsuccessful attempt to induce Congress to pay Colombia for the satisfaction of her Panama claims may be partly due to the need of securing the safety of the Canal Zone. In the principal Latin-American republics, however, the publication of the German proposal to Mexico was greeted with a chorus of indignation hardly second to that which it evoked in the United States itself.

Senate Passes Spy Bill

The omnibus bill directed against espionage, which has been so bitterly contested by anti-militarists in Congress, passed the Senate on February 20 by a vote of 60 to 10. A large majority of both parties were in favor of granting to the President at this crisis the extensive powers provided for by the bill. The ten Senators who voted against the bill were: Borah, Cummins, Gronna, Kenyon, La Follette, Norris and Works, Republicans; and Lane, Lee and Vardaman, Democrats. Among the acts prohibited under the most drastic penalties by the espionage bill are the entering of any place connected with the national defense in order to secure unlawful information, the securing of

information about the military conditions of the country on behalf of any enemy country, the making of untrue statements under oath in connection with international controversies, the injuring of ships in American harbors and many similar infringements of national security.

New legislation desired by the administration would empower the President to detain "any vessel, public or private, foreign or domestic, in order to enforce compliance with, or to prevent the obstruction of, the obligations of the United States under the law of nations"; punish anyone from injuring articles of export to prevent their exportation; prevent any person other than diplomatic or consular officers of the Government from acting as agents of foreign governments, and prevent the coinage or the printing of currency or bonds within the United States for a revolutionary government not recognized by the United States.

Armed Neutrality President Wilson's address before Congress on Monday, February 26, the text of which was published in last week's Independent, embodied a request that he be authorized to supply merchant ships with defensive arms and "to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people." The President believes that he has the right to take such action without the voted consent of Congress, but he wished formal approval of his course to obviate any doubt that the people's representatives supported his method of asserting American rights at sea. This approval he was unable to secure because of the short time remaining before the end of the session and because the rules of the Senate permit unlimited debate.

Chairman Flood of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee introduced a bill covering the powers requested by the President, authorizing defensive armament of American merchant ships, and appropriating one hundred million dollars, to be raised by a bond issue, for the use of the executive branch of the Government for arming, insuring and protecting such ships. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate. The taking of military measures for the defense of commerce without any declaration of war constitutes what is known to diplomacy as "armed neutrality" and finds precedent in the action taken by the United States against France during the Napoleonic wars. But while armed neutrality need not lead to war it is a step in that direction and therefore the more obstinate pacifists in both the House and the Senate opposed the proposed grant of powers to the President. But the Flood Bill passed the House of Representatives on March 1 with little difficulty and by an overwhelming majority of 403 to 13. Even Representative Mann, the minority floor leader and a bitter opponent of the President's foreign policy, supported the bill. The thirteen opponents included the lone Socialist in the House, three Democrats and nine Republicans.

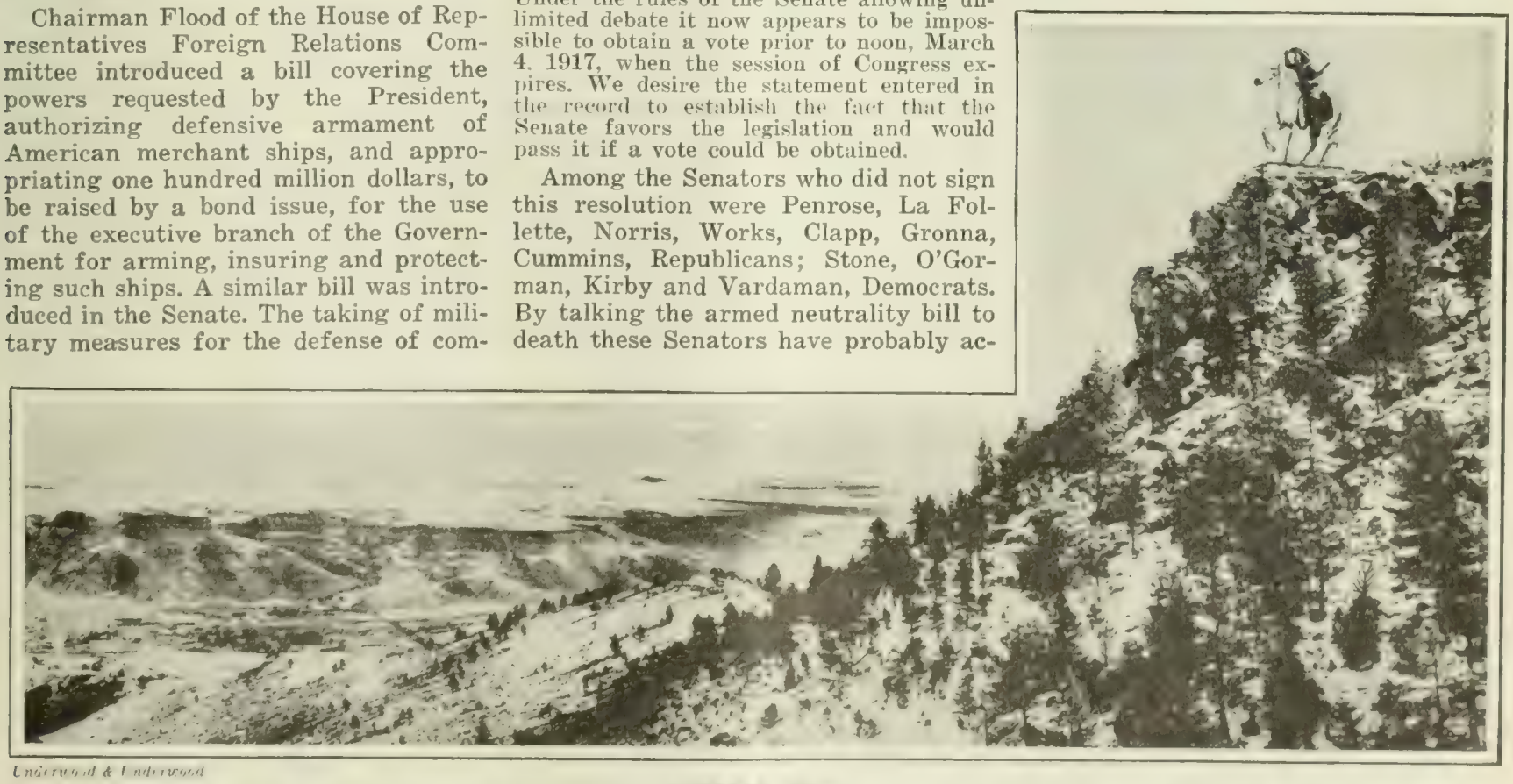
In the Senate the bill encountered very different fortune. Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and therefore spokesman of the President on international affairs, broke the bonds of party discipline and led the fight against the bill. In this he was seconded by a small group of Republicans from the West who acted under the informal captaincy of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin. The pacifist group in the Senate was not large enough to defeat the bill, but it was able to prevent it from coming to a vote at all by consuming the few remaining hours of the session in interminable speeches. In order to show that the Senate majority favored the armed neutrality bill, the supporters of the measure signed the following resolution:

> The undersigned United States Senators favor the passage of Senate bill 8322, to authorize the President of the United States to arm American merchant vessels. A similar bill already has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 403 to 13. Under the rules of the Senate allowing unlimited debate it now appears to be impossible to obtain a vote prior to noon, March 4, 1917, when the session of Congress expires. We desire the statement entered in the record to establish the fact that the Senate favors the legislation and would pass it if a vote could be obtained.

Among the Senators who did not sign this resolution were Penrose, La Follette, Norris, Works, Clapp, Gronna, Cummins, Republicans; Stone, O'Gorman, Kirby and Vardaman, Democrats. By talking the armed neutrality bill to death these Senators have probably accomplished two things: they have made inevitable an extra session of Congress in the immediate future and they have convinced the country that the Senate should limit its present unrestricted freedom of discussion.

Congress Closes Perhaps there has never been a session of Congress which has attempted so much as that which came to an end on March 4. Owing to the extraordinary pressure of business and especially to the Republican filibuster against the revenue bill and the pacifist filibuster against the armed neutrality bill, most of the tasks of the session remain unaccomplished. With the armed neutrality bill went down to defeat, from lack of time for consideration, the army appropriation bill and several other appropriation measures. A list of nearly two thousand nominations failed of confirmation by the Senate including the much discussed nomination of Dr. Grayson for medical director of the navy. Neither the railroad labor problem nor the question of the high cost of foodstuffs received the consideration which everyone expected this session of Congress to devote to them.

But Congress succeeded in securing the final passage of many important measures in the final week of the session. Chief of these was the revenue bill, signed by the President on March 3, which provided for the raising of $350,000,000 by special taxation and bond issues. Half of this sum is reserved for purposes of preparedness. In the Senate the bill passed by a party vote of 47 to 33 after numerous amendments proposed by the Republicans had been defeated. Among the other successful measures were the regular appropriations for the legisla-



Underwood & Underwood

BUFFALO BILL

On one of the mountains of his own "Wild West," within view of four states, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas, is to stand the nation's monument to Colonel William F. Cody—Buffalo Bill. Ex-President Roosevelt is a vice-president of the committee which is collecting funds for the memorial

tive, executive and judicial branches of the National Government; the appropriation for pensions; the bill establishing a temporary form of government for the Danish West Indies; an increased appropriation for the War Risk Insurance Bureau; the flood control bill, appropriating $45,000,000 for controlling floods on the Mississippi and $5,600,000 for similar work on the Sacramento in California; and the Porto Rico bill, granting American citizenship to the natives of the island and remodeling their constitution on very democratic lines.

The navy appropriation bill, carrying appropriations of $535,000,000, passed both branches of Congress just in time to secure the President's signature. It is said to be the largest sum ever appropriated for any navy in time of peace. The army bill was not so fortunate. It passed the House of Representatives without a record vote, and the Senate Military Affairs Committee voted to report it with substantial increases which brought it up to more than $277,000,000, but the Senate did not get an opportunity to pass upon it.

The Food Question Food prices in the great cities showed a slight downward tendency owing to the widespread popular boycotts of the more costly articles of diet. The public authorities have conducted campaigns of education calling attention to available substitutes for the boycotted foods. In New York, for example, George W. Perkins has purchased 4,000,000 pounds of rice to sell at cost, a carload of smelts and large quantities of Brazilian brown beans. The railroad situation is improving and the prevailing high prices of vegetables have resulted in unusually large shipments from the agricultural states of the South and the West. Nevertheless, some food speculators are still holding out for higher prices. One wholesale dealer admitted that he was keeping 20,000 bushels of potatoes out of the market in order to maintain the present price level. Attorney General Gregory is of the opinion that conspiracy in restraint of trade can be proved in very few instances, and that "a common selfish impulse of traders to take advantage of the extraordinary condition of the times is not punishable under any existing federal law, no matter how completely lacking in economic justification, no matter how extortionate." Senator Borah, of Idaho, introduced a bill to appropriate $6,000,000 for the relief of those who suffered from the food shortage. Lack of time prevented consideration of the measure in Congress.

President Wilson Succeeds Himself At noon on Sunday, March 4, Woodrow Wilson took the oath to administer the office of President of the United States for another four years. Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court administered the oath and was the first to congratulate the President on the beginning of his second term. President Wilson was sworn in at his desk in the Chief Executive's room of the Capitol, and a few members of his cabinet were the only witnesses of the ceremony. Owing to the fact that March 4 fell on a Sunday there was a double inauguration. The military parade was postponed till Monday, when the President again took the oath of office in the presence of a great crowd of spectators.

THE HOLD-UP OF THE SENATE

PRESIDENT WILSON'S STATEMENT ON THE FAILURE OF THE ARMED SHIP BILL

Washington, March 4.

The termination of the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress by constitutional limitation discloses a situation unparalleled in the history of the country, perhaps unparalleled in the history of any modern government. In the immediate presence of a crisis fraught with more subtle and far-reaching possibilities of national danger than any other the Government has known within the whole history of its international relations the Congress has been unable to act either to safeguard the country or to vindicate the elementary rights of its citizens. More than 500 of the 531 members of the two houses were ready and anxious to act; the House of Representatives had acted, by an overwhelming majority; but the Senate was unable to act because a little group of eleven Senators had determined that it should not.

The Senate has no rules by which debate can be limited or brought to an end, no rules by which dilatory tactics of any kind can be prevented. A single member can stand in the way of action if he have but the physical endurance. The result in this case is a complete paralysis alike of the legislative and of the executive branches of the Government.

This inability of the Senate to act has rendered some of the most necessary legislation of the session impossible, at a time when the need for it was most pressing and most evident. The bill which would have permitted such combinations of capital and of organization in the export and import trade of the country as the circumstances of international competition have made imperative—a bill which the business judgment of the whole country approved and demanded—has failed. The opposition of one or two Senators has made it impossible to increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission or to give it the altered organization necessary for its efficiency. The conservation bill, which should have released for immediate use the mineral resources which are still locked up in the public lands, now that their release is more imperatively necessary than ever, and the bill which would have made the unused water power of the country immediately available for industry, have both failed, tho they have been under consideration thruout the sessions of two Congresses and have been twice passed by the House of Representatives.

The appropriations for the army have failed, along with the appropriations for the civil establishment of the Government, the appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point and the general deficiency bill. It has proved impossible to extend the powers of the Shipping Board to meet the special needs of the new situation into which our commerce has been forced or to increase the gold reserve of our national banking system to meet the unusual circumstances of the existing financial situation.

It would not cure the difficulty to call the Sixty-fifth Congress in extraordinary session. The paralysis of the Senate would remain. The purpose and the spirit of action are not lacking now. The Congress is more definitely united in thought and purpose at this moment, I venture to say, than it has been within the memory of any man now in its membership.

There is not only the most united patriotic purpose, but the objects members have in view are perfectly clear and definite. But the Senate cannot act unless its leaders can obtain unanimous consent. Its majority is powerless, helpless. In the midst of a crisis of extraordinary peril, when only definite and decided action can make the nation safe or shield it from war itself by the aggression of others, action is impossible.

Altho as a matter of fact the nation and the representatives of the nation stand back of the Executive with unprecedented unanimity and spirit, the impression made abroad will of course be that it is not so, and that other governments may act as they please without fear that this Government can do anything at all. We cannot explain. The explanation is incredible.

The Senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action. A little group of wilful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible.

The remedy? There is but one remedy. The only remedy is that the rules of the Senate shall be so altered that it can act.

The country can be relied upon to draw the moral. I believe that the senate can be relied on to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster.

"A LITTLE GROUP OF WILFUL MEN"

Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin; Senator Clapp, of Minnesota; Senator Cummins, of Iowa; Senator Gronna, of North Dakota; Senator Kenyon, of Iowa; Senator Norris, of Nebraska; Senator Works, of California; Senator Kirby, of Arkansas; Senator Lane, of Oregon; Senator O'Gorman, of New York; Senator Stone, of Missouri; Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi.

FOUR YEARS OF DEMOCRACY—AND FOUR MORE

BY THOMAS R. MARSHALL

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DEMOCRACY is not a system of government. Indeed, democracy may find its expression in any one of numerous systems. The rule of the people is not essentially rule by the people. By their votes, even when democracy has unfolded to full manhood suffrage, the people may have a monarchical form of government. The people's rule does not depend upon the number of votes nor necessarily upon the system of government under which they vote. Good or bad government must go back to good or bad citizenship, to intelligent or ignorant, to honest or dishonest electors.

Our coördinate system of government was formulated by Thomas Jefferson and many a man wholly ignorant of Jefferson's theory of government is now proclaiming himself a Jeffersonian democrat. American democracy in its purity was intended to mean, and, I believe, does mean, something more than voting. It is an inspiration and an aspiration. It does not always depend upon the ticket which a man votes. It does depend always upon the motive back of the ballot.

My own view has always been that government is a necessity and not a luxury; that it is not a business and has no right to engage in business except in so far as the legitimate exercize of its police power, looking toward the life and health of the people, compels it to interfere with business inimical to life and health.

THE Democratic party has been in power for four years and will succeed itself for another term. This continuation is due to the fact that the Democratic party has made good and that the administration of Woodrow Wilson has created an enthusiasm for the right and aroused public sentiment everywhere against the wrong. I assert without fear of successful contradiction that the President of the United States and the Congress have been actuated by no motive save one, to free the people from the shackles of industrial life. You must admit the honesty of the present administration even tho you may doubt its wisdom.

The Democratic party is a growing—a progressive party. The last election proved it. Part of its duty is to quiet the fears of the timid. It proposes that the social and economic justice of the tariff towards the workingman shall have a practical instead of a theoretical test. It waived its ancient views as to a tariff commission, now that the tariff has been lowered and wealth has been made to bear its fair proportion of the burdens of government.

The honest business man no longer dreads a panic nor doubts that with good security his credit will remain indefinitely unimpaired. Any number of excellent laws have been enacted by the present Administration. Who objects that in the exercize of its peace-making and war-making power, Congress has seen fit to provide for the erection of powder, armor-plate and nitrate plants rather than to trust this entire business to private patriotism? Who would not have the Government engage temporarily in shipping rather than have the country return to the old slavish customs of the sea? Who balks at good roads, rural credits, agricultural education and Federal aid for the betterment in every way of men and conditions?

All these measures received more or less support from members of the minority, because these enactments have had but one object—the common weal.

THOSE who have criticized the President have said that he is an infirm American. This description has suddenly been forgotten now that the President has acted with a hand that is very firm. Now it so happens in this country not birth nor religion, but loyalty to America constitutes the American.

Neither the President nor the American people have lost the American spirit. Whether native-born or foreign-born, an overwhelming majority love the flag and are loyal to our institutions.

This leads us to the phrase "American honor." Now everybody knows that there are as many kinds of honor as there are kinds of men. A gambler believes that honor consists in shielding his pals and a thief in fairly dividing the booty. Individual honor changes with the ages. Alexander Hamilton thought that honor demanded that he give Aaron Burr a chance to kill him, but we now do not think so. The honor of America is the composite opinion of the American people as to when and why we should go to war. The sense of national honor does not belong to the men who are holding office nor to the men who want office. It is the composite opinion of the American people as to what constitutes just cause for war.

The whole history of the republic from Washington down is filled with illustrations of the taking of American life, and the destruction of American property, but the instances are rare in which American honor was so assailed that the people have deemed it necessary to maintain that honor by force of arms.

But as soon as an organized government thru its governmental authorities deliberately trampled upon the rights of the American people, the spirit of 1776 has been found alive everywhere in our land.

America has no right to be unless she stands for man and the rights of men. For, we must remember, we are not Americans in the sense that we are a homogeneous people. The war discloses that we are rather cosmopolitans.

We are all Americans in that we believe in the institutions under which we live and are loyal to the flag which floats over us, but we are not so welded together into a people as to have forgotten the lands whence we came. Our isolation is a fallacy. We have discovered that the whole world is kin, and that that which affects the welfare and prosperity of Europe affects the prosperity of the United States. When we have the opportunity for a splendid isolation, we suddenly discover that in reality it is the most undesirable of positions.

Impartially and in accordance with our treaties and the principles of international law, the President has used "mere words," as they have been called. For this he has been criticized. Parties come and parties go. Politicians and partizans and critics strut their brief hour and disappear. Socrates drank his cup of hemlock but philosophy lived on. The spirit of Savonarola went up in smoke from the market place of Florence, but religion remained the supreme hope of the human heart. Mocked at, misunderstood, misjudged, Lincoln went to his martyr's crown, but the Republic was reunited and still lives.

IN this hour of world darkness I have faith that humankind is going upward to the hights, not downward to the vales. The judgment of the American people has been not to make a martyr of the man who brooded over the Republic in storm-stressed times and by mere words has spoken a continuing peace to the troubled seas of international politics. If peace cannot endure, it will be because we shall take up arms only for the composite American who has been molded in the constitutional pattern of civil and religious liberty.

I believe that the present Administration is a mirror of Jeffersonian democracy. Upon its principles all men can stand. Were they crystallized into law, honestly construed and fearlessly enforced, many of the unjust burdens upon the people would be removed. True, there are other problems to be settled. On other questions we may be divided. Let them wait.

The Anglo-Saxon—and we are still Anglo-Saxon—never settled two great question nor solved two great problems at once.

Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM BAILEY HOWLAND

BY J. HORACE McFARLAND

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

IF there can be an ideal death, it was that which came to William B. Howland. I am not yet readjusted to the world without him, but I know his passing from the activities of this present life was as he would have had it. He died in the harness, "on the job"; and he was never more the master of his job than the day he was taken from it, nor did the harness ever better serve its purpose in helping him pull mankind forward.

A prodigious worker was this friend of ours, if we try to measure the things he set others to do, as well as those which passed under his own hands. Yet no man ever worked more easily, I think; for always he labored with a smile, and the word of cheer came so much more frequently from his lips than the word of complaint or reproof, that we who gladly followed where he led remember only how pleasant it was to work with him.

I know that in our grief we find it easy to ascribe to the one who has passed on more than human virtues and less than human vices. I know, too, that men both great and good are so simple in their lives and ways that sometimes we fail to realize the presence among us of that greatness and goodness; we must wait, it seems, until we can no longer see the one whose friendship has honored us before we know what that friendship meant to us. Yet there were some of his associates who did know what this man Howland meant.

MORE than a score of years ago I went with Mr. Howland to the funeral of a man who had exerted a profound influence on his life and on mine. We listened to Dr. Abbott as he told of the simplicity, the strength, the true greatness, of Lawson Valentine. Beside us was another of the men whom Mr. Valentine's methods had lifted to a higher plane of usefulness. Tears streaming from his eyes, this man exclaimed, "Oh, why didn't I know he was that kind of a man while he was alive?" Turning to him, Mr. Howland said, comfortingly, "You did know, for you have shown it in your work."

So some of us have realized a little of the sweetness of the strength that was always an outstanding fact of William B. Howland. Some of us have wondered at his quick grasp of the essentials of a problem, at his hearty readiness to listen to and be influenced by straight talk, even when that meant a change in his position. Most who ever had much to do with him have marveled more at his resourcefulness, his ability to see and reach after victory in the face of defeat!

Defeat? He never was defeated! Not even death had any temporary victory over the man who had for years faced it with a steady smile, and with the desire to work right along to the end, as he did. It was less than ten days before the end that this good friend discussed with me what might happen, not in any spirit of concern, or complaint, but rather from the standpoint of what activities he had been engaged in, what wheels he had set in motion, what work was going on. He had enjoyed his life, he was enjoying it. Perhaps the greatest of his plans was in full form of promotion the day of his death; but so clear was his thinking, so definite his methods, that no loose ends remain to trip up any one. There could be no defeat for such a man.

MR. HOWLAND'S activities were many. I do not think I could by any means state them all, if that was desirable. Since first Lawson Valentine introduced me to him some twenty-six years ago, the very day he came to New York to take up the work of making *The Christian Union* into *The Outlook*, I have not often missed seeing him or writing him for more than two or three weeks at a time. If there was one interview during all these years in which he did not "start something," I do not remember it.

Mr. Howland was, as I presume not many realize, a printer, and no more ashamed of his trade than was Benjamin Franklin. Indeed, one of his treasures was the framed copy of a sonnet, which he had printed with his own hands on the ancient press of the Musée Plantin, in Antwerp, many years ago. It was thru his suggestion and coöperation that I was able to have that art of civilization and light for the first time recognized by any great university, as it was when Harvard established a course in printing.

Of Mr. Howland as a publisher others can tell; but I can say what was the truth, that he was the best *loved* publisher in New York.

It was on his birthday in June, nearly thirteen years ago, that he sat with a half-dozen friends about a restaurant table in the St. Louis Exposition, joining with wise counsel in the formation of the American Civic Association, of which he became and remained treasurer in official relation, but more nearly co-president in fact. A year later, at the Cleveland convention of the young organization, it was his quick apprehension of the international aspect of Niagara Falls, when it was suggested, that brought action; and he wrote the telegrams to the President of the United States and to the Governor General of Canada which began the Niagara-protecting work in which he had so important a part. Later, it was my high privilege to urge upon Mr. Hughes, then Governor of New York, the propriety of appointing Mr. Howland a commissioner of the State Reservation at Niagara, the extension of the bounds of which he was actively promoting when he died. To his good-humored but forceful insistence as president of that commission is due much of the present favorable condition of the Niagara reservation; and no man has had more to do with the protective internationalizing of the great scenic wonder which was formerly only a state and a provincial prey.

Mr. Howland's acquaintance with the great of the earth was pleasant for his friends! Always welcomed by presidents, governors, cabinet officers and other responsible officials, he was glad to take with him some of us who might otherwise have had difficulty to obtain audience. At such interviews, our friend was "in action," and at his genial best. He was a hard man to say "No" to, this printer-publisher-publicist!

The clarity of thought and statement which made Mr. Howland so efficient in such interviews upon public affairs had another influence upon his associates. He could write a short letter which meant much; and his editorials—the authorship of many of them unsuspected, I think—had that same quality of terseness and brevity. So some of us, or, to be frank, the sorrowing one of us who is writing these words, had a good example to follow, and occasionally a kindly admonition to heed, in the direction of condensation and definiteness.

No one ever found Mr. Howland indefinite or vague. He cleared up each transaction as it came along. He was hard to misunderstand!

PRINTER, publisher, editor; citizen, publicist, friend! All of these in one, but the last the best! Mr. Howland was a friend who defined in his life the quality of friendship. To him friendship was not passive; it meant service. He was the friendliest man I have known. Years ago I said of him that I thought he called any day a failure in which he had not definitely helped some one. And I think there must have been very few failures!

He was friendly in his work; and when the employees in his office astonished him with a red rose for every year on the day he passed the half-century mark, he seemed not to understand why they did it! I knew, for only a year or so before, after a hard-luck season for publishers, he told me how successful he had been. "To be sure, we haven't made any profit," he said, "but we didn't dismiss a single employee, or reduce anyone's wages."

So passes William B. Howland, whose life it is good to contemplate, whose death was a triumph, and whose memory of active and helpful friendship will serve to keep us, his associates, in better touch with life, in closer harmony with God!

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

MR. HOWLAND'S FRIENDS

MR. HOWLAND was not only a private citizen of the highest class, but also in the proper sense of the word a most useful public servant. He possessed a singular gentleness and sweetness of nature, and both in public and in private life he endeavored to shape his actions in accordance with really high ideals.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Ex-President of the United States

WILLIAM B. HOWLAND had a personality that warmed my heart in his presence and hung his portrait in the hall of my memory where I shall see it often in the years to come. It was because I found in him the spirit of my fathers, the incomparable dauntless spirits of the old time Americans, a stedfast, adventurous, playful, kindly, sane, farseeing man, loving his friends, his family and his tasks and ever faithful to them. He was one of those who bear the candle of the Lord.

IRVING BACHELLER
Author of "Eben Holden"

RICH in wise counsel and a fountain of valuable ideas, all freely volunteered and bestowed, Mr. Howland was a pillar of strength to any association with which he was identified. His participation in its affairs, as an officer, board member, was never perfunctory. His was a helping hand—the help always accompanied with good cheer and never a frown. A frequent visitor to Washington, he was ever welcome because he stirred us to new efforts along lines of intense interest. Official Washington liked Mr. Howland—none were too high to pause to visit with him—none too lowly for him to pause to greet. He was, truly, a joy to organization workers. And our loss is very great.

RICHARD B. WATROUS
Secretary of the American Civic Association

Representatives of nearly twenty organizations in which the late William B. Howland, who was buried Thursday, March 1, had taken an active part, spoke at the service in his memory at the National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park.

The speeches were necessarily short, and all testified to the affection Mr. Howland was held in by those with whom he came in close contact. J. Horace McFarland spoke for the American Civic Federation, of which Mr. Howland had been treasurer since it was organized in 1904. Hamilton Holt spoke for The Independent, of which Mr. Howland was president. The Marquess of Aberdeen spoke for Mr. Howland's friends in Great Britain. Alton B. Parker represented the National Institute of Efficiency, of which Mr. Howland was president. Dr. Antonio Stella, vice-president, spoke for the Society for Italian Immigrants, of which Mr. Howland was treasurer. Dr. George F. Kunz spoke for the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and Ernest Abbott spoke for The Outlook, of which Mr. Howland was treasurer for twenty-three years.

Other societies represented in the laudatory speeches were the National Arts Club, Italian National Club, City Club, Republican Club, State Reservation of Niagara, Aero Club of America, American Institute of Graphic Arts, National Municipal League, New York Peace Society, American Peace Centennial Committee, the Chautauqua Institution and Congregational Home Missionary Society.

THE sudden death of Mr. Howland shocked me as it must have many other admirers of his worth and genius. I have been familiar with his activities and have recognized his prominence for years. I fully appreciate the loss which advanced journalism has suffered. His work was clean and constructive and he imprest his personality on his generation. I feel that a strong man has been taken away at a time when his loss will be most keenly felt by all of our people.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN
Governor of the State of New York

WILLIAM B. HOWLAND was my friend. In fact, I looked upon him as a chum, and that means a beloved friend. We were always congenial and of similar tastes. These breaks in old friendship can hardly be appreciated by younger generations because it takes time to make real and lasting friends and it hurts to hear of their leaving us.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS
President of the Curtis Publishing Company

THRU the sad death of Mr. William B. Howland the country loses a valuable citizen. His grasp of public questions and his ability to think true, combined with a gentleness and thoughtfulness both of speech and manner named him a delightful companion and a welcome and helpful member of many important groups.

THEODORE MARBURG
Former Minister to Belgium, One of the Founders of the League to Enforce Peace

AFFECTIONATE friendship shakes the foundation of the most firmly builded philosophy when the object of that friendship is suddenly removed from the midst of close held and active association. Our philosophy is not quite equal to the task of meeting unmoved and dry-eyed the recurrence of life's commonest phenomenon. The one thing which reconciles us is the thought that he that has gone, as our friend Howland has gone, justified in many un-



WILLIAM BAILEY HOWLAND AND WILLIAM BAILEY HOWLAND, 2D



MR. HOWLAND ON THE STEPS OF THE WHITE HOUSE

selfish, constructive works his right to have lived, to have been loved, and his passing to be regretted.

JOHN A. STEWART

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Centenary Committee

THE death of William B. Howland brings deep regret and irreparable loss to many movements to which he gave so generously of his initiative and energy for two decades. He has been one of the most influential leaders of public opinion in Ameri. ca. As a trustee of Chautauqua Institution he was enthusiastic, far-seeing and devoted. Indeed every good cause found in him an able advocate.

ARTHUR E. BESTOR

President of Chautauqua Institution



MR. HOWLAND AT HIS DESK

"AFTER he had served his day and generation, he fell on sleep." He has indeed served his day and generation. Nor has his service come to an end. When our friend put his hand to any enterprise, he did so in no uncertain fashion. His plans were well thought out, and his methods were of the constructive sort. Therefore his work abides; and "He being dead, yet speaketh." But he will be greatly missed. His disposition and gifts were such as to enable him to exercize, eminently, a unifying influence among fellow-workers, and the more so because his equability and affability and calmness, were not the product of mere placidity of temperament; rather were these qualities the fruit of a certain "sweet reasonableness," which presented a sympathetic adaptability, when such was compatible with adherence to the essentials of a plan or a principle. Thus he was peculiarly qualified and equipt for that noble work of promoting international friendship, which was so near to his heart. So, by earnestly taking up and pressing forward such a cause, we shall, as it were, be constituting a living memorial to our departed friend.

ABERDEEN

Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair

THE news of Mr. Howland's death came to us all as a great shock, and his loss will be very widely felt. His interest in public welfare and in all great questions of the day has always been keen and his efforts in the direction of building up sound public sentiment have had a far-reaching effect. We can ill spare a public spirited citizen of his type at this time.

LEONARD WOOD

Major General U. S. A.

WILLIAM B. HOWLAND was the dean of periodical publishers and with his death, magazine journalism loses one of its ablest exponents.

He was a business executive of rare ability, possessed of editorial instincts to an unusual degree and the combination made him a conspicuous figure in publishing circles.

From sixteen years' acquaintance with Mr. Howland, I can bear testimony to the warmth of his friendship, the sincerity of his kindly interest and the soundness of his business advice.

He died as he would have wished—in the midst of the day's work.

The world will be a better place because of his life.

FRANK A. ARNOLD

Former Publisher of The Countryside

FOR twenty-five years I have known W. B. Howland as a man of rare vision, most of that time as an associate in educational, philanthropic or civic betterment movements. Often he saw so much further than others that they thought he dreamed when he knew he saw. He had faith that things that ought to be were therefore possible and was ready to lend a hand. When many were content to reach hundreds with the new gospel of efficiency, he planned its National Institute that might reach hundreds of thousands with the practical, adaptable results of the efficiency expert's studies so that America might widely get a better ratio of result to effort expended. He was one of the last men we could spare.

MELVIL DEWEY

President of the Efficiency Society

IT was our rare privilege to have on The Independent staff two great men of large heart, William H. Ward and William B. Howland; it is our misfortune to have lost both within a few months. Men like these leave a big hole in the world when they are taken out of it.

From the first day I met Mr. Howland, some three years ago, I had been struck by his far-sightedness and sound judgment. He was endowed with an unusual combination of initiative and industry, of vision and efficiency. He could plan great things and he could accomplish them. He was always appreciative of the efforts of others, tactful in his criticism and inspiring in his suggestions. Dropping into my office in a friendly way as he happened to be going past the door he would leave me with a lot of new ideas and plans for the future, not in the form of orders, or even of advice, hardly as hints. It seemed rather to me that by some curious coincidence good ideas were most apt to come to me when he happened to be present, an illusion that he was careful never to disturb.

His face was always set forward. He could see further ahead than most people and see more clearly. He tested all plans by the future. He detested precedent and discarded tradition. His most frequent reminder in editorial conference was "The Independent must be a forward-looking periodical." If there be any one text for the sermon preached by his life it is "forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth into those things which are before."

EDWIN E. SLOSSON

Literary Editor of The Independent

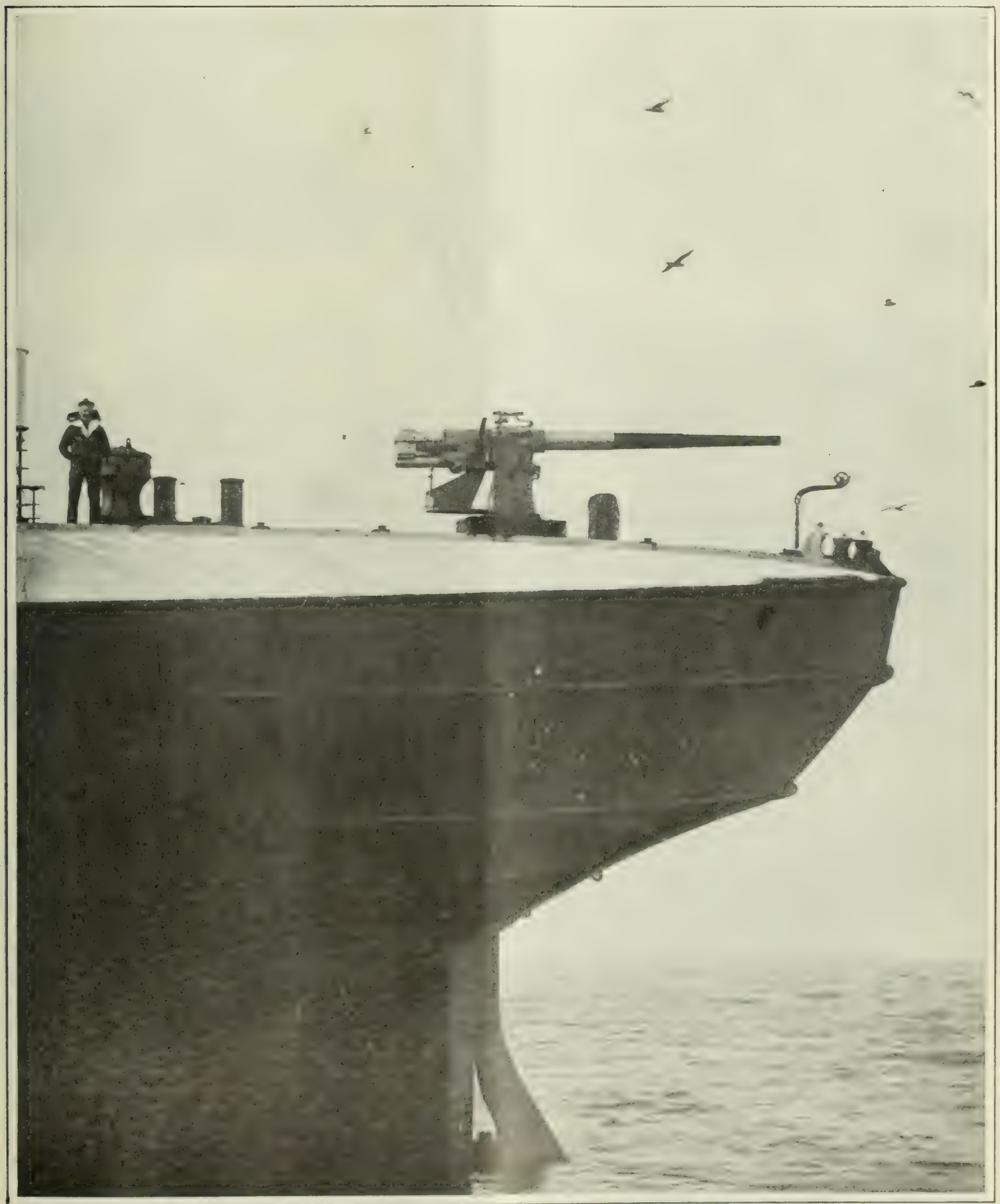
I MOURN the loss of a sympathetic friend. The city and the country lose one of their most public spirited citizens.

MARCUS M. MARKS

President of the Borough of Manhattan

Other Tributes to Mr. Howland will be found on pages 461, 462, 463

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



© International Film

Can we follow this example? *The French liner "La Touraine" has made three successful crossings since Germany's campaign began, while American liners stay in port because a few Senators held up the President's plan to arm them*



Underwood & Underwood

Meanwhile the war goes on in Europe. This actual photograph of the poilus' charge against artillery fire is a typical one

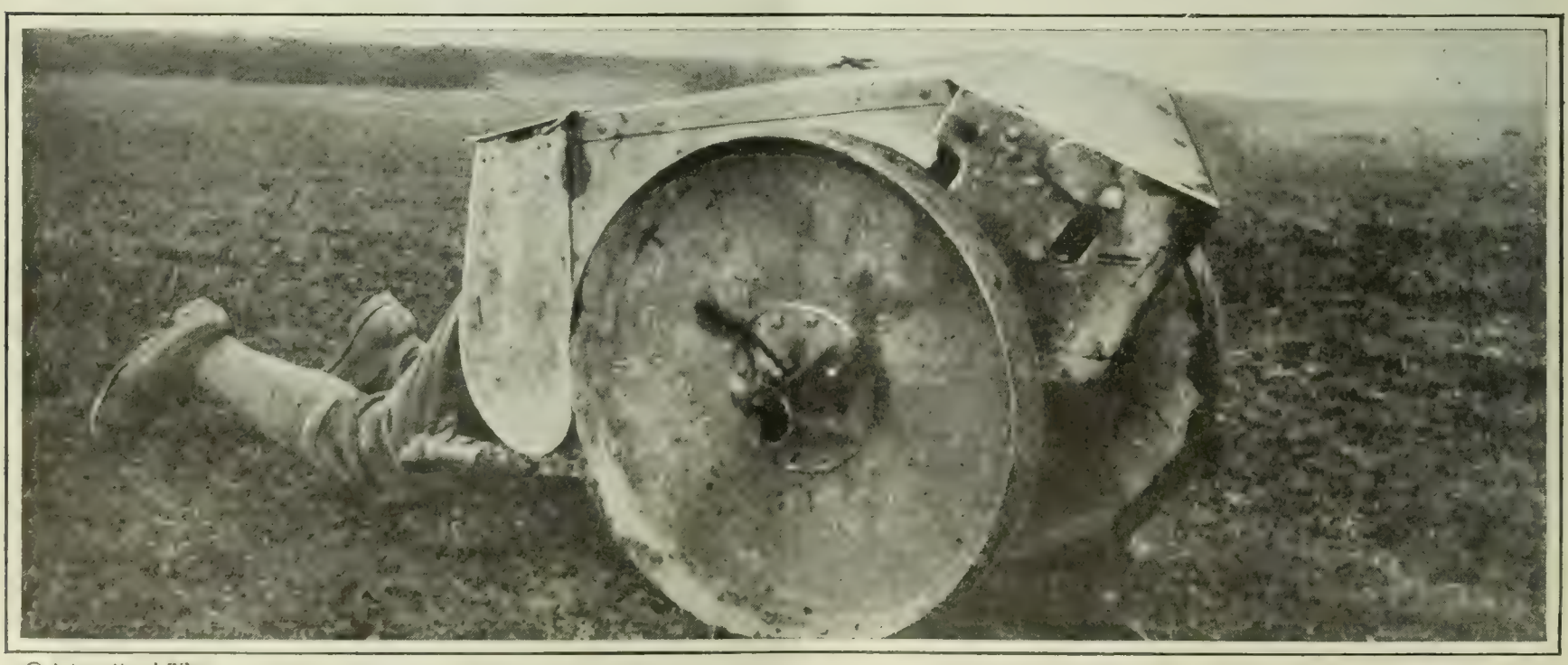


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Central News

Proof positive of the "entente cordiale"—these pleasanter war pictures. The wounded Tommy dictating a letter home is probably learning a new language, too; and the poilu in the trench is teaching the Britisher to make francs of shillings



© International Film

The one-man tank, a device of the Allies for protecting a dangerous phase of fighting, cutting barbed wire entanglements



© International Film

Signs of the times: several close-ups of the New York protest parades against the high cost of eating. Mrs. Ida Harris, holding the verse below, has carried the hunger campaign into Wall Street by noon mass meetings





© American Press

The biggest anti-starvation mass meeting in New York was held in Madison Square, its placard propaganda in full view of Fifth avenue. The Mothers' Anti-High Cost League led a demonstration up the avenue later







American Press

One explanation of the high prices for food. These railroad yards are a fair sample of freight congestion in the East

THE HIGH COST OF EATING

Three Answers to the Problem of Food Shortage

PEOPLE'S MARKETS

BY MARCUS M. MARKS

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

FEW people realize that about 33 1/3 per cent of the cost of food is due to the expense of retail distribution, whereas only 10 per cent is due to wholesale charges. If more people realized the tremendous share of cost due to retailing, then public attention would not be centered so much on wholesale terminal markets as on open public markets for retail distribution.

Terminal markets undoubtedly have great value and should not be overlooked, but the tendency to push aside retail public market development is to be deprecated.

There is another reason for paying attention particularly to the open retail markets now, and that is because results can be obtained thru them immediately and with slight expense, whereas wholesale terminal markets will take years and many millions of dollars for building.

The opponents of the open retail markets say that only a small percentage of the food consumed in a city like New York can possibly be raised within trucking distance. There are two things they forget, and they are both very important. The one is that the open retail public markets do not depend for their supplies entirely upon the farmers who raise crops within the trucking radius of the city. The public retail open markets of Manhattan, for example, were very useful in the distribution of surplus of both food and vegetables coming from a distance; in fact, one of the great advantages of the system of public retail open markets is the ease with which a surplus can be distributed with saving to the public, as well as relief to an overstocked market.

Taking the second point, namely, that the farmers in the neighborhood cannot produce enough, the opponents of the plan should be reminded that if the farmers had a good market handy where they could dispose of their produce without the leakage due to the commission man, the jobber and the retailer—in other words, three profits—there would be a much larger production of crops, and intensive gardening would be followed because it would pay; whereas at present the farmer is apt to leave his crops rotting on the ground on account of the small net returns he receives after immediate profits and expenses have been deducted.

The "Open" feature is important in connection with public markets. Open markets permit free competition; closed markets encourage price control by agreement between standholders who soon become well acquainted and form a quasi-trust. Open markets also attract general attention and thereby advertise thru the street display of fruits and vegetables. There is no more attractive sight in any town or city than the bustling, eager throng of men, women and children in the market place. The color-scheme of umbrellas and garments and the human element displayed give a picture of the local type and customs of the masses. The net result of the open market is low prices, unobstructed business and democratic direct interchange between producer and consumer.

NATURALLY the war has been a great factor in producing the present high prices of food; but we had a similar situation at the beginning of the war, and the people of Manhattan will remember when the open markets were established on September 1, 1914, prices were quickly reduced not only in the markets themselves but correspondingly all over the city in the retail stores. At that time no rent was charged in the markets but it was clearly stated that this was merely a temporary provision; the exprest purpose was to have a moderate rental fixed on all market stalls, not, however, the rental which was imposed by the comptroller of the city on the open markets, namely, $1.50 a square foot on the average; this charge is three times as much as lower Fifth Avenue space or Central Broadway space, altho the latter rentals are inclusive of heat and elevator service, whereas the city market rentals, three times as high, were for space, at that time unenclosed, at the river front in the very cheapest neighborhoods, under bridge approaches which had never brought one cent of income to the city. It will be remembered that the open public markets were tremendously successful, and that as many as one hundred thousand purchasers patronized them on single days. The cost of food was thereby reduced 33 per cent according to investigations of various responsible commissions. These are on file in our office.

While I believe the present situation of high cost of food will unravel itself gradually as the shortage of freight cars diminishes, we should not lose the advantages of public markets as a means to reduce the cost of living. War conditions will probably limit the shipping of products to foreign countries for awhile, and the supply of food here will be correspondingly greater. The law of economics always forces prices down when the supply is greater and the demand not increased.

As a matter of economy, thrift and democracy, I would like to see the market basket taken off the shelf and permanently put into use. In other cities, here and abroad, women both rich and poor are not the least bit backward about going to the market in person; two and one-half years ago the women of the city of New York showed that they were desirous of doing the same thing. As public markets are successful in almost every other city in the civilized world, why not give the people of New York a fair opportunity in this direction?

All those who are interested in seeing what remains of the open markets established by me, with the aid of an active citizens' committee, on September 1, 1914, should visit the Queensboro Bridge Market at Fifty-ninth street and First avenue, and the Harlem Market at 129th street and Third avenue. Despite the high rentals charged stallkeepers there is still a good nucleus for fine market development. A fair business is going on which should be increased. A cut in rental from $1.50 a square foot, to about 50 cents a square foot (which is ample protection for retailers in competition), would put new life into the markets, cause larger competition of sellers, and bring great advantage to the consumers. The effect of such reduction would be immediate and very helpful in the present situation and more tenants would make up the loss in rentals to the city.

The Board of Estimate has no power to reduce market rentals, the charter fixing that authority entirely in the hands of the comptroller.

Outside of retail and wholesale markets, a good deal could be done to reduce and standardize the cost of food

products by a better coöperation among the farmers.

The California Fruit Growers' Association sets a splendid example. It has for many years carried on the business of growing and selling oranges and lemons under very satisfactory conditions. The sales of its 8000 members run up as high as $27,000,000 a year, and their expense, including advertising, has been kept below 2 per cent. They send their products to markets where they are wanted and refrain from sending them to other markets where they are not in demand, or where the supply is sufficient.



PRESIDENT MARKS INAUGURATED THE "OPEN" MARKETS IN MANHATTAN

The retail stores will always be required to supply those who desire the services which they render. The ease and advantage to customers of telephoning, free deliveries, charge account, and comfort in shopping make the retailer a fixture in the community. The profit received by the retailer does not remain in his pocket. The overhead charges are very great indeed. This is largely due to the extravagance of the buyers who are inconsiderate at times in their frequent small purchases and the many deliveries they demand.

I hope that the city of New York will recognize the opportunity for bringing the advantage of a system of open public markets, conducted on a practical and businesslike principle, directly to the masses of the people. Those who are willing to forego comfort and convenience in order to cut the cost of their food will then have an opportunity so to do. Those, however, who are not in need of extreme economies will continue as at present in their method of purchase. It is clear to me that the city owes a direct duty to the people hardprest by the high cost of living.

New York City

THE GOVERNMENT AS GROCER

BY MEYER LONDON

SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN FROM NEW YORK

THE chaos and confusion inherent in a system of production and distribution which enables a small portion of the community to control the necessaries of life have never been so well illustrated as in the present apparent shortage of food. For more than a decade there has been constant complaint of the growing cost of living. The complaint has been international and has been heard with particular insistence in the United States, where the resistance to a lowering of the standard of living is necessarily more emphatic. Rich as never before, and bread riots! Surfeited with gold, and bread riots! A creditor of all the nations of the world, and bread riots! Such is the state of affairs today. It is evident that an extraordinary problem is presented. There will be as many theories advanced in explanation of the cause of the crisis as there are economic theories, and this country is blest with an abundance of economists who do not know the elementary principles of economic evolution.

While not at war, we suffer from all the effects of war so far as food is concerned. We speak in the name of national interests, national ideals and national preparedness. Billions of dollars are poured out in getting ready all the instrumentalities used in war to prepare the nation. But all our economic legislation has always been for a group, for a class. The nation has been lost sight of. There is not a beginning of industrial preparedness. Nothing has been done, no effort whatever has been made to inform the country as to the quantities of food which it could afford to export. No effort has been made to protect the people against a possible shortage, nor has anybody thought of protecting the consumer from the exploitation of a group of profit mongers who stand between him and the producer. In short, there is no order and there is no knowledge on the subject which precedes the bringing in of order. Capitalism has failed. It is the Socialist's complaint that it is always a failure. It is becoming apparent that it is a dismal failure in times of stress when nations have to act as units, and that is the situation now. There are no individuals in the world today. There are individual nations either struggling for existence in mortal combat with one another or as the United States, sliding gradually into the very vortex which has engulfed the other civilized nations. If we are not to act as a unit now, when will we? It is with this object in mind that I introduced in December, before the so-called "bread riots," a measure which called for the organization of a commission which was to ascertain all facts relating to the supply of food and food products and which was to take every step necessary to regulate the transportation, marketing, preservation and distribution of food. The commission was to inform the President whenever the condition of the food market made the prohibition of exportation necessary, and in that event the President was to issue a proclamation temporarily prohibiting the export of food. The Socialist is international, but when he cannot act internationally he will at least act from the broadest viewpoint possible. The average member of Congress who has always been legislating either for individuals or for groups, is at a loss indeed when confronted with a problem requiring national action.

I am not enthusiastic about an embargo. As a matter of fact, I consider it an immoral thing so far as food is concerned. I would not prevent the population of any country of the world from getting our food, and the fact that the central powers cannot get access to our food is no argument why the population of the other countries should be deprived of it. This is not the point. The point is: shall the nation permit the export of such enormous quantities of food that there should be

a shortage of it? The question is: Shall we permit the unrestricted exportation of food when it is bound to have the immediate effect of making the prices of foodstuffs inaccessible to the masses? Take the case of New South Wales. New South Wales has generously contributed of her blood and money in aid of her mother country, but when the prices went skyward, when distress began to be felt, the Government did not hesitate to seize the foodstuffs about to be shipped to the mother counry and fix the price at which it was to be sold to the people. If the United States had been a colony of any of the belligerent nations it could not have acted more recklessly. Of course, I would not have an embargo except if it were necessary in the case of an actual shortage of food. In the absence of a shortage or a threatened shortage an embargo would be an inexcusable act and destructive of the welfare of the country. It would, like a strike, hit the striker first. Every belligerent country has adopted special measures preventing the export of certain articles and prohibiting the importation of others. The national legislature of the United States lacks a national outlook. The representative of agricultural districts is so happy in his consciousness that the farmer is just now content that he treats with contempt and as a sort of demagogy the cry of the industrial sections of the country for relief.

It requires a lot of self-control to listen to those wise-acres from the agricultural states upbraiding the dwellers of the tenement houses of the large cities for refusing to come to the country and hear the "lowing of the cow, the clucking of the hen," and, as one eloquent orator exprest it, "the grunting of the swine." Oh! the grunting of the swine!

My measure for the establishment of a commission which was to regulate the transportation, marketing, preservation and distribution of food was not followed by action on the part of Congress. I delivered a short talk on the floor of the House in support of my proposition, and when several members showed an interest in the proposition, and when one member whom I consider rather conservative said that if the measure that I advocated was not to be of a permanent character he was inclined to support it, I introduced another resolution, namely, that a commission should be organized and the proper appropriation should be made to enable it to immediately establish food distribution centers and to purchase food and food products and sell the same directly to the consumer in cooperation with state and municipal governments.

To sum up my reasons for introducing the resolution.

We cannot afford to permit self-respecting men and women to become recipients of charity. We cannot afford to let people starve. We cannot trust to the so-called law of supply and demand, which has never had much meaning as applied to human society (the average man is taught to believe that the law of supply and demand is a sort of inexorable natural law, which human action can in no wise affect) and which has no meaning at all now. We cannot permit the situation to be controlled by individual greed or by the greed of various capitalistic groups. It is a national problem, and ought to be tackled by the nation. An appropriation of five or ten million dollars for the purchase and sale of food is the first direct and effective step to aid the people.

Should the commission find itself unable to obtain food at reasonable prices, it would have to come to the Government and present the difficulty, and, whether it wants to or not, Congress will be forced to take the next step, which would be to provide some form of permanent safeguard against exploitation by private interests by establishing a system of national control of food production and distribution. One of the first benefits would be the elimination of the middleman. There should be no middleman between the producer and the consumer unless he is absolutely necessary, and very few middlemen perform any function of value to the community. And then it is self-evident that while every state should do its full duty, the emergency transcends the artificial boundaries of the states and compels national action.

Washington, D. C.

I DON'T KNOW

AN EAST SIDE MOTHER'S STORY OF THE FOOD RIOTS

The first organized protest against the high cost of food came from the women of New York tenements; their food riots of a week or so ago have been imitated in other states and have forced public consideration of a remedy for increasing food prices. The articles by President Marks and Mr. London in this issue present two important results of such consideration. Their arguments should be read in the light of this story of a typical East Side family, retold almost verbatim by Donald Wilhelm. — THE EDITOR.

WE have four children. I lost one. All but Azya, the oldest, was born in this country. We came to America, well, for one thing, so that our children could be educated. And the children educate the parents. They taught us to speak English.

We got along pretty well when the children was small, but now my husband is sick half the time. He says, "I'm getting old. Every year I am more weaker. I make less money."

My husband is a presser. He used to do pretty good, but now he's worn out and his arches are broken from so much standing in these years. He works, anyway. But now four years he's sick other ways. He can't work any more only in the season. That's six months. Then he earns only ten a week.

When Azya finished High School she said, "Mama, I can go to the State Normal School and learn to be a teacher and help father."

I said, "Where's the money?"

She said, "Oh, I can sew." She sews very nice.

Now, maybe you know before the old Jews come to this country they don't have their girls educated. It's the boys.

Azya said, "I got it all figured out." She figured out everything in a little book and showed us just what it would cost and what she'd be making when she got thru and how we could live then, comfortable.

She worked thru the summer at a playground. My girl loves children. The Settlement House in Madison street got her the job. They helped her when she was in the High School. They gave her a scholarship, so she got two dollars a week to help at home so she could go.

Well things went pretty good, and Azya made money at sewing to help with the rent, and she'd got along good at school, too—her teacher came to see her father and me and said she ought to keep on because she would make a good teacher when she got thru. And we began to think how when she was a teacher maybe her father could stop work until he got well, and then he could make more again, and then, maybe, we could educate Max to be a doctor like he talked about; and things would be nice for us when we got old. Azya is a good girl.

In the fall she went to Normal School, Sixty-eighth and Park avenue. She did sewing on the elevated going to school and coming back, and at home when she didn't have to study. She made money for her books and carfare and gave me money every week, too. She made hand-embroidered baby dresses and women's dresses—anything. She did not have to pay anything at the school.

Well, we got along better than I thought we would. Her father was working then and he made about ten dollars a week and I could pay the rent and get something to eat. And we got along all right. Azya said, "I knew it would be all right. Now father will work until summer and then I will

make enough money so he can quit work."

But pretty soon prices began to go up. Azya was out of school two weeks Christmas, and she made more money and things went all right. Once her father got sick. Then Azya staid up almost all night every night in a week and made almost ten dollars. She was pretty tired. But prices went right on up.

Jews eat a lot of fish. Maybe you like gefülte fish and herrings and smoked salmon. We like fish. Two or three years ago I could get very good fish for fourteen cents and now it has gone to about twenty-eight. We had fish less and less. Then Azya said, "Mama, father and the children must have meat if we cut down on fish and vegetables."

But when I went to get meat I didn't know what to get. I used to get good steak for eighteen cents a pound and the butcher always gave me suet fat. In February they began to go up more. I give twenty-eight and thirty cents, but it isn't breast beef or steak and the butcher weighed in the fat and gristle, and when I asked for suet fat he said, "Twenty-two cents a pound." Milk's eleven cents and we have to have two bottles, and if any of the children are sick we have to have three bottles, and with potatoes a nickel apiece and cabbage twenty cents and onions eighteen cents a pound and flour seven I didn't know what to do. Everything's gone 'way up. I said to myself that we couldn't live.

Their father was sick one evening and Azya said, "Father, you stop work; I'll get a job."

But her father said wait awhile, because if she went to work in a factory she could never make enough so that the children could be educated and he could stop worrying. He can't work many years more if he's sick. And you see, children that don't go to school don't make much money. I don't know how we'll get along when my husband and I get old.

Azya told her father that was right, but she told me that night if he didn't get well she'd quit if prices didn't go down.

And you know prices didn't go down. They went up.

I was so afraid Azya would quit school then if we couldn't get enough for the children to eat, so when the children went to school I went out and got work for home. I made fifty oder sixty cents a day on coats. My eyes are not so good. When Max came home from school he took the coats back before he had his tea. He doesn't have sugar in his glass now.

Well, we got along for a week, and then Azya came home early one day and found me sewing on the coats.

She didn't go to school the next day. When she went away in the morning she went for a job and she told us in the evening she was a skirt maker now. She got about six dollars a week. Maybe after while eight.

Then we thought it would be all right and we could buy food, and maybe her father would get well again. But Azya was so tired in the evenings she couldn't do much embroidery and her father was so bad, and all she could do we couldn't buy meat three times a week with the rent and the gas and milk and coal — it's been pretty cold and poor people have to pay more for coal because they buy just a little bit.

So pretty soon Max got his working papers — he's just sixteen and he did well in school. His teacher came to say could he keep on. But Max said we must have enough to eat. A gentleman got him a good job. He makes four dollars.

But for so long their father didn't have the right things to eat so he got sick and couldn't work at all. So we didn't have any more than when their father was working and they were all in school.

One night he got worse when he tried to work for a day. Azya got a doctor and he said their father didn't get enough food.

Then Azya took all the money we had. It was just ninety cents, because we'd just paid the doctor, and the rent was twelve dollars and a half and the gas two dollars and forty cents. She went over on East Broadway to buy a chicken for ninety cents for her father. It was thirty-five cents a pound. She went to another place at Rutgers Square, where they know her, and they gave her a chicken with eighteen cents trust and when she came out a lot of women grabbed it. She fought and they tore it all to pieces.

She had no money then. She had no chicken for her father. She cried and told them about her father, and then a woman told her food cost so much they were all starving and the butchers were all robbers and she made Azya make a speech in Rutgers Square and tell how her father starved till he was sick and he couldn't work and she had to quit school. So there was what you say is a boycott on chicken. Chicken went down.

But the chicken wouldn't do any good. Her father had a hemorrhage one night and they took him to a hospital.

Maybe the store people aren't to blame. But we aren't to blame, are we? Everything is different at our house. Azya isn't the same. I'm afraid she's sick. She never laughs.

I've got two brothers in the war. One is fighting for Germany and one is fighting for Russia. Maybe they're dead. I never hear. They won't let people write. Azya says they're better off.

Maybe the store people can't help it. Some of them are so good—they make trust when they know the people can't pay. Sometimes they trust the poor Italians when they have many children. The poor Italians on Monroe street are starving. Down at the Settlement they caught little Tony Sala stealing bread. You see, we aren't the only ones.

Well, Azya quit school and Max quit school. I guess my children will never be educated. And it's hard on Azya in the factory. I am afraid she'll get sick, too. But we don't have enough to eat now. Azya makes six dollars and Max makes four dollars. That isn't enough. Maybe their father will die. I don't know.

New York City

BUT ONCE

BY MARION HARLAND

We pass this way but once, dear heart!
  Musing beside the birch-log's glow,
The murmur of the mighty mart
  Borne to us thru the falling snow,
Our talk is of a buried day;
  Between us and the embers red,
Are flickering fantoms, wan and gray,
  Sad wraiths of loves and hopes long dead.

We pass this way but once. 'Tho hard
  The road we climb in frost and heat,
Thru deep defiles—and sharp the shard
  'Gainst which we dash our hurrying feet,—
Our toil and pain leave scanty trace,
  A blood-stain on a displaced stone;
Vague lettering on a boulder's face;
  Perchance the echo of a moan.

We pass this way but once. The seed
  We idly strew, or plant with tears,
Is gone for aye! We may not heed
  Its death or growth in future years.
We clutch at gold, and grasp dead leaves,
  We sow spring wealth of hopes and cares;
Others will gather in our sheaves,
  And, cursing us,—will burn our tares.

With your true eyes on mine, dear heart,
  As at the margin of the Sea
Which you and me some day must part—
  Forget all that we would not be.
Tread down the Wrong, live out the Right,
  Strong in God's love and love for men;
Then from the hill-top be our flight—
  We shall not pass *this* way again!

EIGHT GREAT SHORT STORIES
From American Literature

With Introductions by FREDERICK HOUK LAW

THE AMBITIOUS GUEST
BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

THE Short Story, as a literary form, was first written by Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edgar Allan Poe. In their hands the short prose narrative became highly centralized; had complete harmony in all its parts; in characters, plot, details and atmosphere aimed to produce a single effect, and thus developed new artistic possibilities.

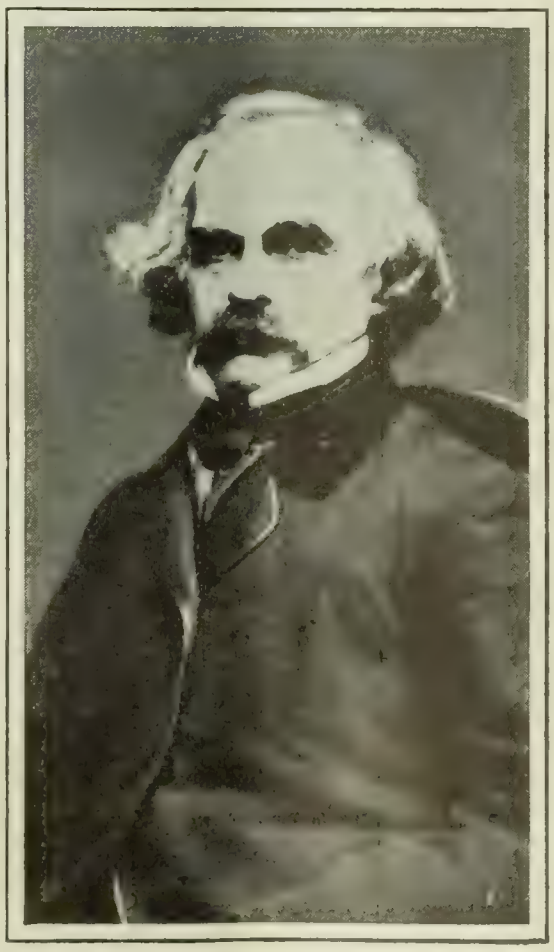
Hawthorne, born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1804, educated in Bowdoin, and spending his early years in New England, felt the strong Puritan influence. Whether a boy in the Maine woods, a custom house inspector in Salem, United States consul at Liverpool, or a resident of Concord he was at all times retired and meditative. "Twice Told Tales," "Mosses from an Old Manse," "The Scarlet Letter," "The House of Seven Gables," "The Marble Faun" and many other narratives are the work of a fanciful, poetic soul, and essentially products of the New England spirit.

"The Ambitious Guest," written about 1840, is one of the "Twice Told Tales." Of all American stories it is one of the most nearly perfect examples of development, proportion and suggestive effect. Against a striking background of familiar New England scenery—"The Notch in the White Mountains"—is a story of common everyday people—a farmer's family, a young traveler and passing wayfarers. The slight but all-powerful action leads to an overwhelming catastrophe. The story does not emphasize the tragedy of death but that of unrealized ambition. The young stranger's eager desire for fame; the father's wish for a new farm and public office; the daughter's wish for home and love; the grandmother's wish for beautiful burial; the children's wild projects—all alike were never realized. With fine New England irony Hawthorne shows how all might have been saved—the stranger might have hurried on; the family might have gone with the passing farmers; they might have stayed in the house: Fate, call it what you will, destroyed every wish. That is the great human theme of the story—the vanity of earthly hopes.

The story is as clear as a Greek tragedy, as stern as a New England sermon. Every part is well-balanced and effective, and no part could be omitted. The narrative rises to a supremely complete climax beyond which nothing more can be said. With masterly art Hawthorne foreshadows this climax by keeping all attention fixed on the theme of ambition and the menace of the mountain which "towered above their heads so steep that the stones would often rumble down its sides and startle them at midnight." His fancy plays with the theme in a melancholy way, creating an atmosphere of foreboding. Thus he says, when the stranger arrived "the dreary blast wailed as he was entering, and went moaning away from the door." Every such play of fancy, every touch of irony, every description, every word, in fact, adds to the effect. Simple as it is, "The Ambitious Guest" is a masterpiece of art.

ONE September night a family had gathered round their hearth, and piled it high with the drift-wood of mountain streams, the dry cones of the pine and the splintered ruins of great trees that had come crashing down the precipice. Up the chimney roared the fire, and brightened the room with its broad blaze. The faces of the father and mother had a sober gladness; the children laughed; the eldest daughter was the image of Happiness at seventeen; and the aged grandmother, who sat knitting in the warmest place, was the image of Happiness grown old. They had found the "herb, heart's-ease," in the bleakest spot of all New England. This family was situated in the Notch of the White Hills, where the wind was sharp thruout the year, and pitilessly cold in the winter—giving their cottage all its fresh inclemency, before it descended on the valley of the Saco. They dwelt in a cold spot and a dangerous one; for a mountain towered above their heads, so steep, that the stones would often rumble down its sides, and startle them at midnight.

The daughter had just uttered some simple jest, that filled them all with mirth, when the wind came thru the Notch, and seemed to pause before their cottage—rattling the door, with a sound of wailing and lamentation, before it passed into the valley. For a moment it saddened them, tho there was nothing unusual in the tones. But the family were glad again, when they perceived that the latch was lifted by some traveler, whose footsteps had been unheard amid the dreary blast which heralded his approach, and wailed as he was entering, and went moaning away from the door.



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

Tho they dwelt in such a solitude, these people held daily converse with the world. The romantic pass of the Notch is a great artery, thru which the life-blood of internal commerce is continually throbbing, between Maine on one side, and the Green Mountains and the shores of the St. Lawrence on the other. The stage-coach always drew up before the door of the cottage. The wayfarer, with no companion but his staff, paused here to exchange a word, that the sense of loneliness might not utterly overcome him, ere he could pass thru the cleft of the mountain, or reach the first house in the valley. And here the teamster, on his way to Portland market, would put up for the night; and, if a bachelor, might sit an hour beyond the usual bed-time, and steal a kiss from the mountain maid at parting. It was one of those primitive taverns where the traveler pays only for food and lodging, but meets with a homely kindness, beyond all price. When the footsteps were heard, therefore, between the outer door and the inner one, the whole family rose up, grandmother, children, and all, as if about to welcome some one who belonged to them, and whose fate was linked with theirs.

The door was opened by a young man. His face at first wore the melancholy expression, almost despondency, of one who travels a wild and bleak road at nightfall and alone, but soon brightened up when he saw the kindly warmth of his reception. He felt his heart spring forward to meet them all, from the old woman, who wiped a chair with her apron, to the little child that held out its arms to him. One glance and smile placed the stranger on a footing

of innocent familiarity with the eldest daughter.

"Ah, this fire is the right thing!" cried he; "especially when there is such a pleasant circle round it. I am quite benumbed; for the Notch is just like the pipe of a great pair of bellows; it has blown a terrible blast in my face, all the way from Bartlett."

"Then you are going toward Vermont?" said the master of the house, as he helped to take a light knapsack off the young man's shoulder.

"Yes; to Burlington, and far enough beyond," replied he. "I meant to have been at Ethan Crawford's tonight; but a pedestrian lingers along such a road as this. It is no matter; for, when I saw this good fire, and all your cheerful faces, I felt as if you had kindled it on purpose for me, and were waiting my arrival. So I shall sit down among you, and make myself at home."

THE frank-hearted stranger had just drawn his chair to the fire, when something like a heavy footstep was heard without, rushing down the steep side of the mountain, as with long and rapid strides, and taking such a leap, in passing the cottage, as to strike the opposite precipice. The family held their breath, because they knew the sound, and their guest held his by instinct.

"The old mountain has thrown a stone at us, for fear we should forget him," said the landlord, recovering himself. "He sometimes nods his head, and threatens to come down; but we are old neighbors, and agree together pretty well, upon the whole. Besides, we have a sure place of refuge hard by, if he should be coming in good earnest."

Let us now suppose the stranger to have finished his supper of bear's meat; and, by his natural felicity of manner, to have placed himself on a footing of kindness with the whole family, so that they talked as freely together as if he belonged to their mountain brood. He was of a proud, yet gentle spirit—haughty and reserved among the rich and great; but ever ready to stoop his head to the lowly cottage-door, and be like a brother or a son at the poor man's fireside. In the household of the Notch he found warmth and simplicity of feeling, the pervading intelligence of New England, and a poetry of native growth, which they had gathered, when they little thought of it, from the mountain peaks and chasms, and at the very threshold of their romantic and dangerous abode. He had traveled far and alone; his whole life, indeed, had been a solitary path; for, with the lofty caution of his nature, he had kept himself apart from those who might otherwise have been his companions. The family, too, tho so kind and hospitable, had that consciousness of unity among themselves, and separation from the world at large, which, in every domestic circle, should still keep a holy place where no stranger may intrude. But this evening a prophetic sympathy impelled the refined and educated youth to pour out his heart before the simple mountaineers, and constrained them to answer him with the same free confidence. And thus it should have been. Is not the kindred of a common fate a closer tie than that of birth?

The secret of the young man's character was a high and abstracted ambition. He could have borne to live an undistinguished life, but not to be forgotten in the grave. Yearning desire had been transformed to hope; and hope, long cherished, had become like certainty, that, obscurely as he journeyed now, a glory was to beam on all his pathway—tho not, perhaps, while he was treading it. But, when posterity should gaze back into the gloom of what was now the present, they would trace the brightness of his footsteps, brightening as meaner glories faded, and confess that a gifted one had passed from his cradle to his tomb, with none to recognize him.

"As yet," cried the stranger, his cheek glowing and his eye flashing with enthusiasm, "as yet, I have done nothing. Were I to vanish from the earth tomorrow, none would know so much of me as you; that a nameless youth came up, at nightfall, from the valley of the Saco, and opened his heart to you in the evening, and passed thru the Notch, by sunrise, and was seen no more. Not a soul would ask—'Who was he?—Whither did the wanderer go?' But I cannot die till I have achieved my destiny. Then let Death come! I shall have built my monument!"

There was a continual flow of natural emotion, gushing forth amid abstracted reverie, which enabled the family to understand this young man's sentiments, tho so foreign from their own. With quick sensibility of the ludicrous, he blushed at the ardor into which he had been betrayed.

"You laugh at me," said he, taking the eldest daughter's hand, and laughing himself. "You think my ambition as nonsensical as if I were to freeze myself to death on the top of Mount Washington, only that people might spy at me from the country round about. And truly, that would be a noble pedestal for a man's statue!"

"It is better to sit here by this fire," answered the girl, blushing, "and be comfortable and contented, tho nobody thinks about us."

"I suppose," said her father, after a fit of musing, "there is something natural in what the young man says; and if my mind had been turned that way, I might have felt just the same. It is strange, wife, how this talk has set my head running on things that are pretty certain never to come to pass."

"Perhaps they may," observed the wife. "Is the man thinking what he will do when he is a widower?"

"No, no!" cried he, repelling the idea with reproachful kindness. "When I think of your death, Esther, I think of mine too. But I was wishing we had a good farm, in Bartlett, or Bethlehem, or Littleton, or some other township round the White Mountains; but not where they could tumble on our heads. I should want to stand well with my neighbors, and be called 'Squire, and sent to General Court for a term or two; for a plain, honest man may do as much good there as a lawyer. And when I should be grown quite an old man, and you an old woman, so as not to be long apart, I might die happy enough in my bed, and leave you all crying around me. A slate gravestone would suit me as well as a marble one—with just my name and age, and a verse of a hymn, and something to let people know that I lived an honest man and died a Christian."

"There now!" exclaimed the stranger; "it is our nature to desire a monument, be it slate, or marble, or a pillar of granite, of a glorious memory in the universal heart of man."

"WE'RE in a strange way tonight," said the wife, with tears in her eyes. "They say it's a sign of something when folks' minds go a-wandering so. Hark to the children!"

They listened accordingly. The younger children had been put to bed in another room, but with an open door between, so that they could be heard talking busily among themselves. One and all seemed to have caught the infection from the fireside circle, and were outvying each other in wild wishes and childish projects of what they would do, when they came to be men and women. At length a little boy, instead of addressing his brothers and sisters, called out to his mother.

"I'll tell you what I wish, mother," cried he, "I want you and father and grandma'm, and all of us, and the stranger, too, to start right away, and go and take a drink out of the basin of the Flume!"

Nobody could help laughing at the child's notion of leaving a warm bed, and dragging them from a cheerful fire, to visit the basin of the Flume—a brook, which tumbles over the precipice, deep within the Notch. The boy had hardly spoken, when a wagon rattled along the road, and stopped a moment before the door. It appeared to contain two or three men, who were cheering their hearts with the rough chorus of a song, which resounded in broken notes, between the cliffs, while the singers hesitated whether to continue their journey, or put up here for the night.

"Father," said the girl, "they are calling you by name."

But the good man doubted whether they had really called him, and was unwilling to show himself too solicitous of gain, by inviting people to patronize his house. He therefore did not hurry to the door; and the lash being soon applied, the travelers plunged into the Notch, still singing and laughing, tho their music and mirth came back drearily from the heart of the mountain.

"There, mother!" cried the boy, again. "They'd have given us a ride to the Flume."

Again they laughed at the child's pertinacious fancy for a night ramble. But it happened that a light cloud passed over the daughter's spirit; she looked gravely into the fire, and drew a breath that was almost a sigh. It forced its way, in spite of a little struggle to repress it. Then starting and blushing, she looked quickly round the circle, as if they had caught a glimpse into her bosom. The stranger asked what she had been thinking of.

"Nothing," answered she, with a downcast smile. "Only I felt lonesome just then."

"Oh, I have always had a gift of feeling what is in other people's hearts," said he, half seriously. "Shall I tell the secrets of yours? For I know what to think when a young girl shivers by a warm hearth, and complains of lonesomeness at her mother's side. Shall I put these feelings into words?"

"They would not be a girl's feelings any longer, if they could be put into words," replied the mountain nymph, laughing, but avoiding his eye.

ALL this was said apart. Perhaps a germ of love was springing in their hearts, so pure that it might blossom in paradise, since it could not be matured on earth; for women worship such gentle dignity as his; and the proud, contemplative, yet kindly soul is oftenest captivated by simplicity like hers. But, while they spoke softly, and he was watching the happy sadness, the lightsome shadows, the shy yearnings of a maiden's nature, the wind thru the Notch took a deeper and drearier sound. It seemed, as the fanciful stranger said, like the choral strain of the spirits of the blast, who, in old Indian times, had their dwelling among these mountains, and made their hights and recesses a sacred region. There was a wail along the road, as if a funeral were passing. To chase away the gloom, the family threw pine-branches on their fire, till the dry leaves crackled, and the flame arose, discovering once again a scene of peace and humble happiness. The light hovered about them fondly, and caressed them all. There were the little faces of the children peeping from their bed apart, and here the father's frame of strength, the mother's subdued and careful mien, the high-browed youth, the budding girl, and the good old grandam, still knitting in the warmest place. The aged woman looked up from her task, and, with fingers ever busy, was the next to speak.

"Old folks have their notions," said she, "as well as young ones. You've been wishing and planning, and letting your heads run on one thing and another, till you've set my mind a-wandering too. Now what should an old woman wish for when she can go but a step or two before she comes to her grave? Children, it will haunt me night and day till I tell you."

"What is it, mother?" cried the husband and wife at once.

Then the old woman, with an air of mystery, which drew the circle closer round the fire, informed them that she had provided her grave-clothes some years before—a nice linen shroud, a cap with a muslin ruff and everything of a finer sort than she had worn since her wedding day. But this evening an old superstition had strangely recurred to her. It used to be said, in her younger days, that if anything were amiss with a corpse, if only the ruff were not smooth, or the cap did not set right, the corpse, in the coffin and beneath the clods, would strive to put up its cold hands and



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arrange it. The bare thought made her nervous.

"Don't talk so, grandmother!" said the girl, shuddering.

"Now," continued the old woman, with singular earnestness, yet smiling strangely at her own folly, "I want one of you, my children—when your mother is drest, and in the coffin—I want one of you to hold a looking-glass over my face. Who knows but I may take a glimpse at myself, and see whether all's right?"

"Old and young, we dream of graves and monuments," murmured the stranger youth. "I wonder how mariners feel when the ship is sinking, and they, unknown and undistinguished, are to be buried together in the ocean—that wide and nameless sepulcher."

For a moment the old woman's ghastly conception so engrossed the minds of her hearers, that a sound, abroad in the night, rising like the roar of a blast, had grown broad, deep and terrible before the fated group were conscious of it. The house, and all within it, trembled; the foundations of the earth seemed to be shaken, as if this awful sound were the peal of the last trump. Young and old exchanged one wild glance, and remained an instant, pale, affrighted, without utterance, or power to move. Then the same shriek burst simultaneously from all their lips.

"The Slide! the Slide!"

The simplest words must intimate, but not portray, the unutterable horror of the catastrophe. The victims rushed from their cottage and sought refuge in what they deemed a safer spot—where, in contemplation of such an emergency, a sort of barrier had been reared. Alas! they had quitted their security, and fled right into the pathway of destruction. Down came the whole side of the mountain in a cataract of ruin. Just before it reached the house the stream broke into two branches, shivering not a window there, but overwhelming the whole vicinity, blocked up the road, and annihilated everything in its dreadful course. Long ere the thunder of that great Slide had ceased to roar among the mountains, the mortal agony had been endured, and the victims were at peace. Their bodies were never found.

The next morning the light smoke was seen stealing from the cottage chimney up the mountain-side. Within, the fire was yet smouldering on the hearth and the chairs in a circle around it as if the inhabitants had but gone forth to view the devastation of the Slide and would shortly return to thank Heaven for their miraculous escape. All had left separate tokens, by which those who had known the family were made to shed a tear for each. Who has not heard their name? The story had been told far and wide, and will for ever be a legend of these mountains. Poets have sung their fate.

There were circumstances which led some to suppose that a stranger had been received into the cottage on this awful night, and had shared the catastrophe of all its inmates. Others denied that there were sufficient grounds for such a conjecture. Wo for the high-souled youth, with his dream of Earthly Immortality! His name and person utterly unknown; his history, his way of life, his plans—a mystery never to be solved; his death and his existence equally a doubt! Whose was the agony of that death-moment?

PEBBLES

Lawyer—How large were the hoofs? Were they as large as my feet or my hands?

Darkey—No, sah, they was jus' ordinary sized hoofs, sah.—*Widow.*

Zero—Bill told me a funny story in New York and when I'd gotten to Chicago I couldn't remember it.

Kolder—That was carrying a joke too far.—*Tiger.*

Captain—Have you changed the guard yet?

The Newchum Junior—No, sir; the old guard was doing the job so well, sir, I thought I'd let 'em stay on, sir.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

The New Books

A DOCTOR'S MEMORY BOX

If doctors, by reason of their intimate associations with all kinds of people, get a better perspective on life than do the rest of us, then truly Dr. Alan McLane Hamilton, grandson and biographer of Alexander Hamilton and one of the most distinguished of alienists, should be able to give us most valuable books. For he has known as personal friends many of the greatest men and women of his time. He knew Agassiz and Lincoln, Edwin Booth, Max Beerbohm, Henry Irving, and many others. He travelled in Europe and Asia and Africa and met the leaders of thought everywhere. He studied many a famous criminal. His *Recollections of an Alienist* is a book of frank comment on life and personality, a veritable feast for those whose hunger for similar experience has never been satisfied. His comment on many of the men and women he has known will be certain to stimulate controversy, for others still living have known these same people and thought of them each after his own fashion. No two of us ever get the same idea of a friend's personality. But the comment is fair and kindly and always interesting.

Recollections of an Alienist, by Alan McLane Hamilton. G. H. Doran Company. $3.50.

SOUTH AMERICA

Professor Coester, in his *Literary History of Spanish America*, has given us one of the most useful books which the student of Latin America has seen in many days. The historians have, as yet, gone scarcely deep enough below the surface of Spanish American civilization to warrant a satisfying historical interpretation of its literature, and "Manual" rather than "History" would be a more fitting title for this volume. Its practical value lies in just the fact that here the student, amateur and professional, may find out what has been written by our neighbors to a degree heretofore impossible, even to those who know Spanish. Professor Coester's method is in general chronological, with the customary grouping of historical periods and the traditional interpretation of movements and personalities.

One could wish for fuller treatment of the literature of the Colonial period, those three centuries which saw the development of most of the problems which confront the republics of today. A disproportionate allotment of space is given to the Revolutionary period, tho not sufficient to make clear the meaning of that period, and the significance of its results. The modern Spanish American states are then taken up,

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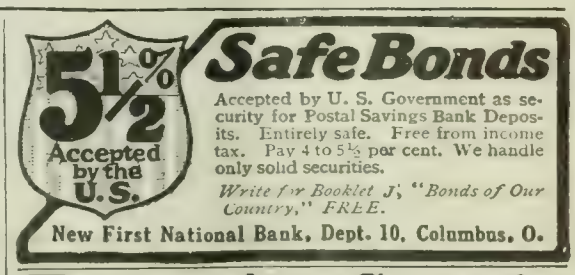


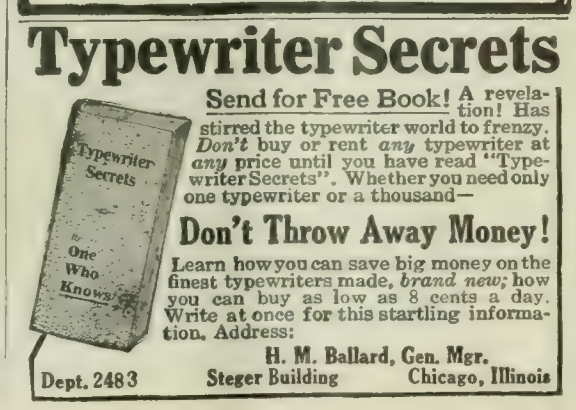
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most of them for a chapter each, with an enumeration and characterization of their most important literary productions during the nineteenth century. A closing chapter on the contemporary *Modernista* movement is especially valuable for its appreciation and criticism of the work of the brilliant Nicaraguan lyric poet, Ruben Darío, who died recently. Used in conjunction with the author's bibliography of Spanish-American literature, published in the *Romanic Review*, we have here the best available guide, in English, for the novitiate in this field. It is to be hoped that some one will soon do a similar piece of work for the Portuguese-American colonies and modern Brazil.

In *Argentina and Uruguay*, the statement that "the only slight pretension of the present book is to be informative," is typical of the author's muddled English whenever he forsakes the field of simply stated fact regarding the economic resources, productions and conditions of modern Argentina and Uruguay. Here Mr. Ross is thoroly at home, thanks to his long experience as trade journalist in Buenos Ayres, and he has given us a volume of unusual contemporary worth, if the reader will omit chapters I, III and IV, and is able to pardon, or laugh at, much execrable English, and such *faux pas* as the following: "His wit, and hers (the *gaucho* and his lady), most frequently take the form of *double entente*."

Margarette Daniels' choice of *Makers of South America* will not always be to the taste of the historian and student, but the juvenile reader has here the first book of its kind which has ever come to the reviewer's notice as worthy of any serious attention. Not the least valuable feature of the book is its appended bibliography, notably well chosen, if one be allowed to except certain modern books of travel, which, however, are perhaps little worse than the best of their kind in North America.

The Literary History of Spanish America, by Alfred Coester. The Macmillan Company. $2.50. *Argentina and Uruguay*, by Gordon Ross. The Macmillan Company, N. Y. $3.00. *Makers of South America*, by Margarette Daniels. Missionary Educational Movement. Cloth, 60 cents; paper, 40 cents.

THE ART OF POESY

The English critic, Theodore Watts-Dunton, recently deceased, had unusual knowledge of many languages and literatures, which contributes to the interest of his thoughtful essay on *Poetry: The Renascence of Wonder*. He devotes a chapter, first of all, to a definition of poetry, but in that chapter I find no better definition than is given in his own title. For poetry is indeed a new birth in wonder which gives back to the adult his heritage in the child's kingdom of joy. After defining poetry at length the author discusses its relation to other arts, and its varieties. He is a conservative with the mental attitude of the scholar rather than of the enthusiast.

A more generally interesting book is Lafcadio Hearn's *Appreciations of Poetry*, a collection of studies of Rosetti, Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne

and other English poets, taken from the lectures Hearn gave before his classes in the University of Tokyo. These lectures were found in the carefully kept notes of Japanese students and have been edited by Dr. John Erskine, of Columbia University. The fact that Lafcadio Hearn spoke with great lucidity and gave ample explanations as an interpreter of the West to the East gives this book an especial value as an interpretation of English poetry to others for whom poetry may be a new language. This would be an excellent supplementary text for school libraries, while it is suggestive and interesting to all lovers of poetry.

Poetry: The Renascence of Wonder, by Theodore Watts-Dunton. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75. *Appreciations of Poetry*, by Lafcadio Hearn. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

WOMEN WORKERS

When it is remembered that in America nearly a third of the workers of the country are women, that these workers of today are to be the mothers of the men and women of tomorrow, no thinking person will hold that the stream of books on this subject now pouring from the press is unduly great, so it be not swollen by incompetent and superficial work. The latest addition to the National Social Science Series, Dr. Annie Marion MacLean's *Women Workers and Society*, is a very well informed, thoroly grounded, and welcome "briefing" of a wide range of information.

A concise outline of the history of women in American industry is followed in this volume by studies of the woman worker's legal status, of problems of industrial hygiene, of education and recreation, and of the socialization of industry.

Women Workers and Society, by A. M. MacLean. Chicago. A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents.

OUT OF DOORS

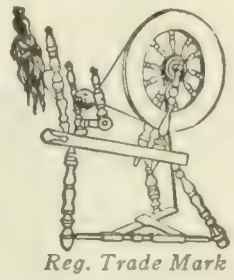
Horace Klepart's *Camping and Woodcraft*, once a pocket manual, now in its seventh edition, is to have two volumes. The first deals with camping, considering in detail outfit, provisions, woodpests and the camp fires; for the amateur there is a welcome chapter of receipts for campfire cookery. (Outing Publishing Company, $1.50.)

Chatty papers on such homelike topics as cinders, rainfall, bonfires and snow shoveling make up the *Humble Annals of a Back Yard*, by W. A. Dyer. Does anyone ever read of a triumph in the line of green peas without longing, especially if the month be February, to go and do likewise? (Boston: The Pilgrim Press, $1.)

The Book of Forestry has descriptive tables of trees and shrubs, lumberer's measurements, etc. But it is more than a handbook. Mr. Moon's account of forestry in the United States, of what has been done and how, and what must be done, is of interest to every one who owns a bit of woodland or even a few shade trees. (Daniel Appleton & Co., $1.75.)

Appearing first in the London *Times*, *Studies in Gardening*, by A. Clutton Brock, bear much sage advice which the notes by Mrs. Francis King fit to the needs of American flower growers. But more than that, many of the chapters, notably those on the names of flowers and their associations, are uncommonly delightful discursive essays with gardens for text. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.)

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At $1.00 yard—Cossack Linen, a semi-rough Linen resembling a Russian Crash, in White and a full line of new shades. 45 inches wide.

At 85c yard—Crepe or Momie Linen, very desirable, White and colors. 46 inches wide. (Special value).

Linen Eponge—A soft, semi-rough Linen in White and colors. 36, 45 and 54 inches, at $1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 yard.

At 85c yard—Special attention is directed to a recent importation of Handkerchief Linen of a superior quality in a choice range of plain colors—Pink, Flesh, Rose, Sky, Copen, Old Blue, Maize, Nile, Reseda, Gray, Helio, Wistaria, Orange, Sand, Golden Brown, Navy, Black. 33 inches wide.

Novelty Handkerchief Linens—Fine, sheer quality, soft finish, White grounds, showing a range of smart printed designs, such as Dots, Checks, Fancy Stripes, Stripe and Check combined and several novelty effects. 36 inches wide at 95c yard.

White Linens for Waists, Dresses or Suits, in all the various weights and weaves to meet all requirements.

New Laces for Spring

Particular attention is directed to our fine assortment of Laces to be used with Summer Dresses and Waists, etc.

Real Filet Laces, ½ to 6 inches wide, 45c to $9.50.

Val Lace Ruffling, 50c to $1 per yard for frills, etc.

Filet Net Edges, 9 to 27 inches, for collars and flounces, 85c to $1.50 yard.

Samples of any of these lines except bordered materials, mailed upon request.

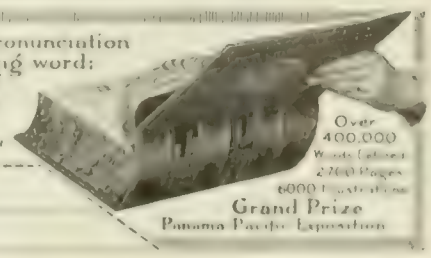
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Their place in America's homes —millions of homes—that's an old story. Their place in commerce—that's newer. Their place in homes—educating, entertaining, inspiring—that has grown in the slow, steady strides of America's progress; their place in Commerce, by "leaps and bounds" alongside of the young giant of advertising.

Their place in Commerce depends upon their ability to sell things: ability to create a demand, and therefore a market, where no demand or market existed before; their ability to reach people and make them think—to carry a commercial message and imprint it in the brain of a Nation; ability to raise a people's scale of living, and to nationalize their styles and fashions as well as their soaps and breakfast foods; their ability to build up and maintain commercial Goodwill which business men yearly translate into assets worth millions of dollars.

For instance: There was no demand or market for fountain pens when the pioneer, only by much persuading, launched his venture in a magazine in 1884. Yet a Nation, and then the world, were opened up to his, and later to other men's, fountain pens.

What hours and days of women's work have been saved by various varieties of factory-preserved foods—from pickles to pineapples—made known through magazine advertising!

There was no crying need for a handy camera, no demand for an inexpensive watch, yet in magazine advertising the makers of both made them equally famous.

It required education to get people to accept "ready-made" music, but its creators educated the people so masterfully through magazine advertising that music is now practically universal in American homes.

Nothing started enameled bathtubs on their way to popularity until the maker began to "feel out" the people with his "Health depends upon Sanitation" idea in magazine advertisments. That idea the magazines turned into a national hobby.

Maybe you Mr. Manufacturer, are making some article which Magazine Advertising can place in the homes of millions of people. We shall be glad to discuss ways and means with you.

NATIONAL PERIODICAL ASSOCIATION
(FOR FIFTEEN YEARS THE QUOIN CLUB)
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING - NEW YORK CITY

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Hearst's
House and Garden
Independent
Judge
Leslie's Weekly
Literary Digest
McCall's
Metropolitan
Mother's Magazine
National Geographic
Outlook
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Red Cross Magazine
Review of Reviews
St. Nicholas
Scribner's
Short Stories
Smith's
Something-To-Do
Sunset
To-day's Housewife
Vanity Fair
Vogue
Woman's Home Companion
World's Work

MR. HOWLAND'S FRIENDS

(*Continued from page* 446.)

I FEEL the profoundest regret and sympathy for the loss of an invaluable friend and colleague.

WEARDALE
Baron of Stanhope

MAY I express my most heartfelt sympathy at an irretrievable loss. ROBERT E. PEARY
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy

OUR country has lost a valued citizen and the world a leader in thought in the death of William B. Howland. It was my privilege with others to be associated with him at his request in the organization and management of the efficiency association conceived by him and for the good work of which he was chiefly responsible. He was ever in the front rank of patriotic and unselfish work for our country. A man esteemed and loved by all who were privileged to associate with him. His work for the betterment of our land and race will survive him and be his best monument.

HENRY S. DRINKER
President of Lehigh University

IN the death of William B. Howland the community has lost a valuable citizen, the periodical publishing world has lost one of its ablest men and I have lost personally a true and loyal friend. His invariable kindness and gentle nature endeared him to all his business associates, and as I look back over the twenty-odd years during which we were so closely associated, I recall many times when his good advice and sound business judgment were invaluable to me. It will be hard to fill his place. FRANK C. HOYT.
Treasurer of The Outlook Company

PERMIT me to express a sense of personal loss in the death of Mr. William B. Howland and my belief that a valuable citizen has been lost to New York. He was a mental and moral force exercising potential influence in each of his many spheres of activity and an upright citizen. A patriot who mingled precept and example, his memory should be an inspiration.

JOB E. HEDGES
Former Republican Candidate for Governor of New York

MR. HOWLAND was a forceful and stimulating coadjutor in all my relations with him, which for a number of years were of the closest and most helpful character. Altho only a member of the Council of the National Municipal League for one year, he was a member of many of its committees and was always available for advice and suggestion. At my suggestion he was nominated for the office of treasurer of the American Civic Association in 1904 when that body was formed as a result of a merger of several organizations. He gave freely of his time, experience and inspiration. He will be missed for his personal

Drugs—The Curse of Constipation

By R. W. LOCKWOOD
President, Corrective Eating Society, Inc.

CONSTIPATION is rapidly becoming the Great American Ailment. If you do not suffer from it at some time or other, you may consider yourself extremely fortunate, for scarcely one person out of ten escapes. When we are cross, nervous, irritable; when we have headaches; when we are troubled with gas, fermentation, acidity, the reason usually can be traced back to constipation.

"I once examined 20,000 diagnosis blanks," writes Dr. B. F. Roller in a recent article in the New York Herald, "and found that ninety per cent of them contained the constipation complaint." If we needed still further proof of the prevalence of intestinal congestion we need only think of the thousands of tons of salts, pills and other cathartic drugs which are consumed annually.

Because nine out of ten people are troubled with constipation to a greater or less degree I have no doubt that every physician is asked hundreds of times what to "take" for it. It would seem that the average person feels that as long as something can be "taken" for relief, he need not worry about the complaint itself. And, indeed, there would be no great cause for worry except that instead of removing the *cause* of constipation, laxatives merely give temporary relief.

As the world's greatest medical authorities agree, all laxative drugs contain some poisonous element, and the reason they relieve you temporarily is that Nature, rebelling against their entrance into the intestinal tract, flushes it with all the body fluids she can muster. Not only are these valuable digestive fluids wasted, thereby aggravating the cause of constipation, but the irritating drugs cause the food to pass out of the stomach long before any nourishment is extracted from it, which explains why we sometimes feel weak after having taken even a single physic. For these reasons the use of laxative drugs should be discouraged. Physicians say the more often we take laxatives, the less we can get along without them. This is because the muscles of the stomach and intestines become weak and inactive through lack of use, if we continually "coddle" them by taking medicine.

"Well," you say, "if I am not to take laxatives, what am I to do?" The logical answer is that instead of devoting your energies to some method of getting rid of the waste AFTER it has formed, you must PREVENT intestinal congestion by so balancing your meals as to assure proper elimination.

"The trouble is," says Eugene Christian (the *food* specialist who has obtained such wonderful results with balanced meals), "not one person in a hundred knows how to properly select and combine ordinary foods. Many *good* foods when eaten in combination with other *good* foods, create a wrong chemical reaction in the digestive tract, being converted into dangerous toxic products which tend to clog the system and cause constipation; unless these poisons are promptly eliminated from the body, they are liable to seep into the blood and cause the more dangerous condition known as auto-intoxication (self-poisoning).

"But just as wrong food combinations impair Nature's important functions and break down our health and efficiency, so do the right combinations help us to re-create and maintain them."

Since Eugene Christian's remarkable success as a *food* specialist has become known, people have sought his advice in such rapidly increasing numbers that he has found it necessary to put his methods into printed form. He has written a series of 24 Little Lessons which tell you exactly what to eat for health, strength and longevity.

These lessons contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, for almost every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age, for all occupations, climates and seasons, including corrective menus for constipation, acidity, fermentation, etc., etc. He does not ask you to give up the wholesome, nourishing foods that you like, nor do his methods upset your table; and you can secure the foods he recommends at any store or out of any garden—no special or patented foods are required.

A lady in Addy, Washington, whose worst trouble has been constipation, purchased the Little Lessons last August and began to follow the special menus given in Lesson XX. On January 4 she wrote us that she was practically cured of that trouble, and added: "I am very grateful, for I believe that constipation brought on an illness which nearly cost my life last spring."

A well-known business man of Fillmore, New York, had constipation so badly that he had to take something every day. He recently wrote us that as a result of the "Little Lessons," he is so much better that he no longer needs or takes any laxatives.

Another recent purchaser of the "Little Lessons" living in Albion, New York, had suffered from so-called "chronic" intestinal congestion ever since his birth. His "traveling companion," wherever he went, was a bottle of Cascara Sagrada tablets, of which he took daily doses of five to ten grains.

So long had he been in this disagreeable condition that he did not even hope for a total cure, but only for partial relief by Corrective Eating. His letter (of January 27) concludes: "A miracle could scarcely have astonished me more than the immediate results. After a day or two I found that no more drug was needed. The results seem to be permanent."

But by far the most interesting recent letter telling of relief from "The Curse of Constipation," came from a young woman living in Paris, Illinois, who in great kindness of heart and gratitude gave us permission to use her name, "if only one person can be helped as I have been." She writes:

"I never was strong. Among my more serious afflictions was *constipation*, gradually getting worse until it became chronic and at last seemed a hopeless case. I suffered an operation five years ago, from which I got relief from all ailments excepting constipation. It seemed to grow worse all the time. Our doctor told me he feared I would never be cured of constipation because of the conditions in my case which he understood so well.

"July first I began the menus as outlined in book XX. The third day I had a natural bowel action. I told doctor and he said: 'You have awakened to activity these muscles and organs which seemed almost paralyzed. They are working now as Nature intended them to.' When he returned after a trip he was delighted with my improvement. Those tense muscles had relaxed and tenderness all gone. Soon the indigestion was relieved, gas all gone, bowels moving regularly one or two times daily. Complexion getting clear.

"I sleep on one pillow and feel so good every way. No heart palpitation. Have gained six pounds in weight, sleep well and still use Corrective Menus for our table."

With these "Little Lessons" at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with this great food specialist, because every point is so thoroughly covered and so clearly explained that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will help to produce the increased physical and mental energy which you are seeking the day you receive the lessons. And you are quite likely to feel some results after your very first balanced meal.

If you would like to examine these "24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating," simply write the Corrective Eating Society, Dept. 43, 450 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask to have the lessons mailed for five days' trial with the understanding that you will either send the small price asked, $3.00, or remail the books.

Merely clip out and mail the following form instead of writing a letter. This is a copy of the official blank adopted by the Society and will be honored at once.

.....

CORRECTIVE EATING SOCIETY, INC., Dept. 43, 450 Fourth Avenue, New York City

You may mail me the "Lessons in Corrective Eating" for examination. Five days after I receive them, I will either send you $3.00 (full payment) or remail them to you.

Name ..... Address .....



The Truth About Corns

You have read much fiction about corns. Were that not so there would be no corns. All people would use Blue-jay.

Here is the truth, as stated by a chemist who spent 25 years on this corn problem. And as proved already on almost a billion corns.

"This invention—Blue-jay—makes corn troubles needless. It stops the pain instantly, and stops it forever. In 48 hours the whole corn disappears, save in rare cases which take a little longer."

That is the truth, and millions of people know it. Every month it is being proved on nearly two million corns.

So long as you doubt it you'll suffer. The day that you prove it will see your last corn-ache.

It costs so little—is so easy and quick and painless—that you owe yourself this proof. Try Blue-jay tonight.

BAUER & BLACK
Chicago and New York
Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

Blue-jay

Stops Pain—Ends Corns

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qualities, for his stimulating service and for his public spirit.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF
Secretary of the National Municipal League

THE death of William B. Howland is a severe loss to the whole community, and many, very many of us will learn of his passing away with extreme regret. His interests were many and varied, and he had that love and sympathy with nature in all her moods which made him an especially enjoyable companion in country drives and walks. In business, more than any other friend that I have known, he was gifted with a keen and broad insight and that quality of imagination without which commercial transactions are tedious and uninspiring, and seldom meet with success.

GEORGE P. BRETT
President of The Macmillan Company

AS President of the Society for Italian Immigrants I wish to express my great sorrow at the loss we have sustained through the death of Mr. William B. Howland, who for so many years had been our treasurer.

The place which he occupied can never be filled, but his memory as our friend and co-worker will ever remain an inspiration to us all.

ERNESTO FABBRI
President of the Society for Italian Immigrants

MR. HOWLAND was ot the class of men that we Americans can ill afford to lose at such a time as this. His sound common sense judgment, united with an imagination that saw into the future, his honest, sterling character, and his real belief in the good of working for the people, are characteristics needed in every public man today. That he should have died just at this time, when the country needs the advice and help of just such men, seems a very, very sad thing. All of us who knew Mr. Howland personally will feel our loss very deeply.

H. E. HOOPER
President of the Encyclopedia Britannica Corporation

THE United States in its broadest civic sense is immeasurably the poorer by the taking off of one of its most disinterested, intelligent and indefatigable workers, William B. Howland. It has been my happy privilege to meet many of the foremost men of the world and to know many of them quite intimately, but I never knew a gentler, sweeter, more unselfish, more charming or more efficient man than he. I have traveled with him in many foreign lands. Have spent many years in most intimate association with him and under every conceivable circumstance I have always found him to be the soul of honor and the very epitome of unselfishness. The world's loss in his death cannot be doubted. My personal loss cannot be exprest.

ROBERT WATCHORN.
Former Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York

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Acknowledged as the criterion of correct fashions in men's hats

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KEENLY interested in his brother man; full of hope for a progressive world; ever loyal to his country; eager to serve his friend or his friend's friend; possessing a mind stored with literary wealth; prolific, keen, original; swift in thought; careful in judgment; charitable in everything, Mr. Howland was a friend indeed; a man made for liberty, providentially born for fraternity, and modestly preferring equality.

ALTON B. PARKER
Former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. Vice-President of the National Institute of Efficiency.

DR. WILLIAM BAILEY HOWLAND has done an unusual work and has been a living exemplar of elevated Americanism. His untiring energy, strict attention to business, rare intelligence, acuteness of mind and force and world-vision, together with his talent for friendship, warmth of affection and attractive personality set him aside as a rare man. With all of his activities he had time for great unselfish public service. He was an ideal American gentleman.

HON. CHARLES M. DOW

Former President of the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara

MY relations with Mr. Howland as one of the commissioners of the state reservation at Niagara led me to regard him as a man who cultivated the loftiest ideals of civic duty. He was scrupulous and punctilious in the discharge of public obligations, always modest and courteous in his personal relations with his fellow commissioners and benignant but firm in dealing with the many perplexing problems constantly confronting our commission, problems not infrequently of international and national consequence and involving vast interests. His death is a loss to the state and nation.

A. T. CLEARWATER

Commissioner of the State Reservation at Niagara

WILLIAM B. HOWLAND was a gentleman of the old school, a man of fine culture with all the refinements of gentle breeding and wide reading. He was an unusual combination of business acumen and editorial sagacity. His soul was gentle and sweet and he had the capacity for making those friendships that are rare and beautiful. He loved everything in art and literature that was ennobling, and when he passed into the great beyond the publishing world lost a strong and lovable figure.

TRUMAN A. DEWEESE

Author of "The Bend of the Road"

IN every exercise of his dominating ability was the spirit of disinterested service. Always he was serving others, great and small, and to serve *him*, therefore, was a spiritual privilege rather than a mere opportunity for loyalty.

D. G. ROWSE

Mr. Howland's Secretary

IT is hard for me to realize the death of William B. Howland. He was so very much alive and interested in so many things, working always for their betterment. He had the rare and happy faculty of endearing himself to those of the generation following him as well as to his own contemporaries. These qualities testify to the breadth of his mind and to his humanity. I shall greatly miss his genial kindly personality and the influence of his high character.

HERBERT W. RICE

Treasurer of the National Institute of Efficiency

Are You Hitting at Nothing?



Herbert P. Mee, Material Accountant of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Los Angeles, California, aimed at nothing and hit it—*until*—but let him tell his story himself.

His Letter

"Like most people, I was a drifter, admiring success, weakly wishing for better things to come, with no conception of what those better things were or how to proceed to get them.

"I aimed at nothing and hit it.

"I performed each task that presented itself, did fairly well and then lay back awaiting the next task, using the spare time to build castles in Spain.

"Paragraph One, Lesson One of your

Course in Personal Efficiency

started me to thinking. This I have never ceased to do since. If the Course had done nothing else for me than this, it was well worth the price paid. But it did more.

"As an immediate benefit, I have an increased capacity for work, which my superiors were not slow to recognize, so that for the most part I am relieved of my old duties and assigned to much more important work.

"Young people who wish to get ahead, but don't know the why, the how or the way, can get the information very cheaply through this Course.

"Old people, given over to pessimism, loss of interest, and with apparently weakened vitality and enthusiasm, will get the jolt of their life reading the Course through but once."

Is it skill you want? Efficiency taught the U. S. Navy to shoot 1200 times as well today as at Santiago? Is it money? Efficiency brought a great western railroad a million and a half in one year. Is it Economy? A California state official saved $2700 on one job after he had his third lesson of this Course. Is it Education? A prominent man of Louisville, Ky., got his first big step that way from the first lesson of this Course. Harrington Emerson acquired in practical work with many corporations of many kinds the knowledge and experience that enabled him to write this Course. He is the president of an Efficiency Company directing efficiency work in many corporations. In his work he has had to teach and train many young men, some of whom today hold highly paid positions. He has thought efficiency for forty years; he has taught it for thirty years; during twenty years he slowly collected the data for this Course. You can learn from the lessons of this Course how you can save an hour, two hours, a dollar, two dollars out of each day and how you can make the day a better day at the same time. You can study this Course and make yourself efficient in your own life in 15 minutes a day and for little more than one dollar a lesson.

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It's too big to explain—too new and too vital. Send the coupon for the first lesson free. Follow its instructions. Then if you feel your work easier and its results bigger—you can have the whole Course. Let the Course reorganize you and your life as its principles have reorganized hundreds of plants and factories. Your capital is brains—your servant is time. Let this Course teach you to make the most of both.

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Dreer's Superb Orchid-Flowered Sweet Peas

This wonderful type with its wide-open flowers of extraordinary size, with wavy standards and wide-spreading wings, represents the highest achievement in Sweet Peas. The flowers usually measure two inches across and are borne in sprays of three or four on long, strong stems, making them of exceptional value for cutting.

Choicest mixed colors, 10 cents. per pkt., 20 cents per oz., 60 cents per ¼-lb., $2.00 per lb., postpaid.

Dreer's Garden Book for 1917

is a ready-reference work that will be of invaluable help in planning your garden; in selecting the best varieties; and in making them grow.

A copy sent free if you mention this publication.

HENRY A. DREER 714-16 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of $5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of $618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

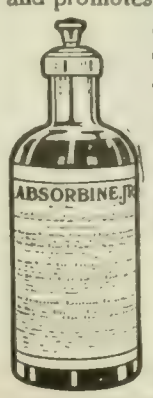
Stiff Aching Limbs

may be relieved quickly with Absorbine, Jr. Don't be inconvenienced and annoyed with tired, aching muscles. Massage the parts with Absorbine, Jr., and rout out the trouble—it reduces soreness and inflammation effectually and in a pleasant manner.

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Is more than a liniment—it is a positive antiseptic and germicide

This increases its efficiency and its uses. When applied to cuts and bruises it kills the germs, makes the wound aseptically clean and promotes rapid healing. Swollen glands and veins, wens, cysts and bursal enlargements yield readily to the application of Absorbine, Jr.



Absorbine, Jr., is safe and economical to use—it is made of herbs and is non-poisonous; only a few drops required at an application.

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W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.
283 Temple St. Springfield, Mass.

The Market Place

STOCKS

The market for securities is still a narrow one, and at a majority of recent daily sessions on the New York Stock Exchange prices have moved downward. For some time past what is called "the public" has not been represented in the transactions, and several traders whose dealings usually tend to excite activity have been idle. During the week that ended on the 3d inst., the average daily business was only a little more than 400,000 shares. A decline on Friday, the 23d ult., was due to Premier Lloyd George's speech about British food supplies and a restriction of imports, which, it was thought, would unfavorably affect our trade. On the following Monday the President's address to Congress, asking for power to safeguard the rights of Americans on the seas, caused an upward movement of prices, which was not checked by news of the sinking of the "Laconia," altho many saw in this an "overt act." The gain for Steel shares was 2 points, and in these shares more than one-fourth of the day's business was done. But Monday's price additions were cut off, in most cases, on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, the 28th, there were greater losses, because many expected war and were disturbed by the unsatisfactory attitude of Congress. It was reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had decided to buy 50,000 shares of New Haven stock. It already owns 53,025, bought when prices were much higher than they are now.

On the 1st there was a further decline, following publication of the letter in which Germany proposed that Mexico and Japan should make war against the United States. Recovery was seen on the 2d, and it was ascribed to the decisive vote of 403 to 13 in the House, empowering the President to arm merchant ships for defense against submarines. Indications that the British Government was selling railroad securities were found. It was thought this course had been taken, in preference to negotiation of a new loan, because an issue of bonds by our Government seemed near at hand. Gold has been coming in, nearly all of it by way of Canada, the quantity received since January 1 being about $160,000,000. Imports in December were $158,000,000. Among the quarterly dividends declared on the 1st were those of several copper companies. The Utah

DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.
New York, March 1, 1917.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 72.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, March 12, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.
S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 58.
New York, March 1, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, March 12, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.
S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1917, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1917, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.
New York, February 20, 1917.

A regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on March 31, 1917, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on March 3, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRED'K J WARBURTON, Treasurer.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., February 27, 1917.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable April 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23rd, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
New York, February 26th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable on April 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 9th, 1917.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY,
25 Broad Street.
New York, March 1, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents per share, together with an extra dividend of twenty-five cents per share, payable March 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 9, 1917. E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.
REGULAR DIVIDEND, NO. 35.
EXTRA DIVIDEND, NO. 5.
120 Broadway, New York, March 1, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared regular quarterly dividend, No. 35, of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share, and extra dividend, No. 5, of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, both payable March 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock p. m., March 9, 1917.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

A constantly increasing number of readers has been following the weekly

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

of The Independent.

Many of them are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department, conducted by Mr. W. E. Underwood, to aid them in selecting the right insurance.

added $1 extra to the regular $2.50. Other extras were Chino, $1; Ray, 25 cents; Nevada, 50 cents, and Butte and Superior, a zinc producer, $1.25. The New Jersey Zinc Company added 4 per cent to its regular rate.

STEEL AND SHIPS

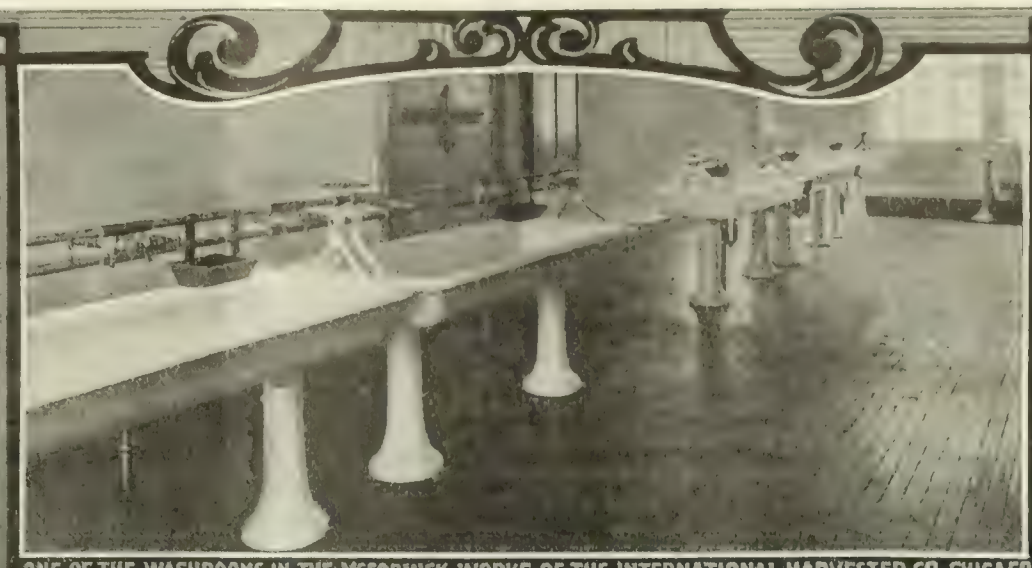
In the steel industry demand, both foreign and domestic, has not been checked or reduced by the menace of war, altho ocean shipment has been so restrained that there is an accumulation of more than 500,000 tons of products at Eastern ports. New additions to prices are announced. These include 20 per cent for boiler tubes and wire. The output of pig iron is said to be sold for a year and a half to come. Among the inquiries reported last week were those of Italy for 150,000 boxes of tin plate, of China for an equal quantity, and of Russia for 75,000 tons of barbed wire.

The destruction of shipping and the demand for ocean carriers lead builders in many parts of the world to seek ship plates here, and orders for 200,000 tons, at the very high price of 6 cents a pound, for delivery in 1918, could be taken now if the capacity of the mills for this year and next were not already engaged. Orders for delivery in 1919 have been placed. Japan has been buying for the last year and a half and now asks for 50,000 tons. In American yards on January 1 the builders were making, or had under contract, 403 ships with a capacity of nearly 1,500,000 tons. Two weeks ago Great Britain bought seventeen ships under construction in Japanese yards, and will pay $33,000,000 for them. The Cunard Steamship Company has recently ordered five ships of 15,000 tons from the Bethlehem Steel Company, which has shipyards, and three of 7500 tons from a yard on the Pacific coast. Before these orders were placed our yards were building or had undertaken to build ships amounting to 700,000 tons for owners in foreign countries. And so there is a demand for ship plates here as well as abroad.

Our railroad companies are ordering locomotives and cars. Orders for 998 locomotives were given in the first seven weeks of the year. But delivery will be delayed because the manufacturers have contracts covering their output for 1917. Prices are high. The Illinois Central will pay $3,000,000 for seventy-five locomotives engaged last week, or twice as much as it would have paid a year and a half ago. The cost of one has risen in two years from $18,000 to $40,000.

WHEAT

The price of wheat at Chicago advanced from $1.76 a bushel on February 23 to $1.84¾ on March 2. This movement was caused by reports that farm reserves were only 101,000,000 bushels, against 244,000,000 a year ago, and by the demand for export. There was evidence that the British Government was seeking ships to carry wheat and was paying 90 cents a bushel for the transportation.


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PITTSBURGH	106 SIXTH
CHICAGO	14-30 N. PEORIA
ST. LOUIS	100 N. FOURTH
CLEVELAND	4409 EUCLID
CINCINNATI	633 WALNUT
TOLEDO	311-321 ERIE
COLUMBUS	243-255 S. THIRD
YOUNGSTOWN	219 CHAPEL PLACE
WHEELING	3120-30 JACOBS
ERIE	128 W. TWELFTH
LOS ANGELES	671 MESQUIT
LOUISVILLE	319 W. MAIN
NASHVILLE	315 S. TENTH
NEW ORLEANS	846 BARONNE
HOUSTON	PRESTON & SMITH
DALLAS	1200-1206 JACKSON
SAN ANTONIO	212 LOSOYA
FORT WORTH	828-830 MONROE
TORONTO, CAN.	59 E. RICHMOND
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New Book about Headaches

Headaches are so common and cause so much wholly unnecessary pain and suffering, that Dr. W. H. [illegible], Superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, has written a book telling how headaches may be prevented. During his many years of practice, Dr. Riley has prescribed for thousands of cases in which headaches have been prominent symptoms. He says what he now tells you in his book is not theory, but facts—facts which are the result of thoroughly practical experience. Dr. Riley tells you how to get at the cause of headaches and remove them. His instructions are very simple and easy to understand. No difficult regime. Just plain common sense about diet, exercise and such things—things you can easily put in practice in your own home. No drugs, only natural means. Dr. Riley's book on "Headaches and How to Prevent Them" is not large but of great value to the headache sufferer. Price only $1 at dealers. Ask your regular book dealer or send direct to us. You take no risk for if you are not entirely satisfied with Dr. Riley's book, you may return it [illegible] and we will promptly refund your money. We let you be the judge as to whether the book has served you. Is this fair?

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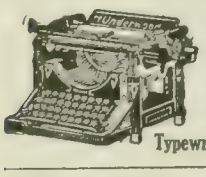
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LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, March 12th, 1917.

E. H. THURSTON, Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., February 21, 1917.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., February 27, 1917.

The transfer books of the 7% bonds of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY will close at 3 o'clock p. m., March 15, 1917, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due April 2, 1917, and will re-open at 10 o'clock a. m., April 3, 1917.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

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W. E. UNDERWOOD

ESTIMATES AND DIVIDENDS

One of our readers, writing me from a distant point in the West, observes that dividends on matured 20-year endowment policies in a company which he names, show a loss of 40 per cent on the official estimate given when the agent solicited the application. He also remembers, he says, that settlements of policies then maturing, founded on estimates made twenty years earlier, were consistently much less, and that a writer in The Independent at about that time explained that the loss from 1876 to 1896 was due to the lower average rate of interest earned on invested assets, a condition which my correspondent thinks will not hold good during the period from 1896 to 1916. He wants to know if the failure now to meet on maturing policies the estimates made twenty years ago is general with all companies; or "is it merely a part of their selling game?" or "is there a reason?"

This policyholder has one of the numerous breeds of Tontine life insurance which were so ubiquitous until they were outlawed in 1906 by the New York legislature. A number of Eastern states followed New York in interdicting the traffic. But it still flourishes like the green bay tree in a number of Western and Southern states.

Thousands of times I have heard and read that story about the declined rate of interest as an excuse—not a reason—for the difference between the estimated dividends offered as a lure to applicants and the actual dividend said to be earned at maturity. I don't think there was more than a flavor of truth in it. To those with sufficient knowledge of the business and possessing enough mathematical ability to take annual financial returns apart, the principal causes of the disparity between promises and performances were obvious. To begin with the "estimates" were loaded. Companies competed with each other on that point. Estimates were bait, duly concocted to attract players to this gambling contest, and the most succulent bait drew the biggest crowd.

There is an old proverb to the effect that short reckonings make long friends. This was a game of long reckoning—the longer the soliciting agent could make it, the bigger would be his commission. What did the planners of the scheme care whether the long reckonings would cause discontent? Did they not know that only three or four out of every hundred would be on hand demanding settlements at the end of twenty years?

Extravagant as were the promises

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You, young man? Are you prepared to meet face to face what life has in store for you and make a success of it, or are you going to fall in behind with the grand army of incompetents—physical and mental weaklings who never get anywhere? Rarely if ever, has a man succeeded in life without health. You will find physical wrecks by the wayside of life suffering for their early mistakes and errors. There is a reason for this.



I Am a Builder of Men

Make it re-builder if you like—the results are the same because they are based on a system which has taken a lifetime to study out and perfect. I, personally, am the result of that system. I experimented first with myself, because I wanted to be sure. Then I tried it on others with the same marvelous results. I have never had a failure among the many thousands who have placed themselves in my hands. I annihilate physical ills, and in many cases, mental ills. There are no drugs in my prescription. "Throw physics to the dogs." If ever there was a royal road to health, strength, energy and vitality, it is that known as the Strongfort System by which each pupil receives individual instructions.

Are You Interested in Yourself?

Have you made a mistake at some time in your life as a result of which you are now suffering and paying the penalty? What are you going to do about it? Do you know that I can help you and will? In all earnestness and sincerity I beg of you to

Let Me Re-Build You

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made in those estimated dividends of long ago, I believe that if the same grade of stewardship, the same care for the interests of policyholders, and the same high degree of economy as are to be found in the best annual dividend companies now, had obtained then, the holders of maturing policies would have received sums closely approximating the estimates. That lucky remnant of the gamble were, under the rules of the game, the owners of all the dividends forfeited by those of their class who had died or lapsed their policies, in addition to the dividends legitimately accruing under their own policies.

They did not get them because the money was squandered. Each policyholder was up against a long reckoning. There would be but one accounting and that at the end. Whatever it was, however unsatisfactory to him, he was helpless. He had to accept the dividend offered or sue, and that meant defeat. Why? Because in his application at the very start, over his own signature, he had ratified such allotment of the dividend fund as the board of directors would make—twenty years later. Immense dividends, so-called, were earned thru this iniquitous system of forfeitures, but it was spent in buying more new business and on royal armies of officials at tremendous salaries. Toward the end of the year, when company was vying with company to make a showing of new business secured, agents received by way of stimulus bonuses so large as to bring the cost of new policies above one hundred per cent of the premiums collected on them.

Some little men running companies that are comparatively small and obscure in the West and South are laying up modest fortunes for themselves by running this gambling scheme in the name of life insurance. They will continue it until the people of those sections know as much about it as the people in New York, Massachusetts and a dozen other states. All sorts of estimates have become obsolete in this portion of the country. They are not needed where yearly accounting and settling are mandatory.

C. O. D., Ann Arbor, Michigan.—As the matter stands, your liabilities are $6000; life insurance $4000. If you die before you can discharge your liabilities, your wife is a loser to the extent of your income and the difference ($2000) between the amount of your insurance and your outstanding indebtedness. Therefore, when your policy matures in March, prudence would dictate the choice of the option which converts it into paid-up insurance. You should, in addition, protect the debt by taking its equivalent in 10-year or 20-year term insurance, the premium on which is comparatively small.

F. C. M., Appleton, Minnesota.—As I have stated a number of times the holders of certificates in assessment companies or fraternal orders which do not protect them with a proper mathematical reserve may eventually expect such an advance in cost as will render the arrangement hopeless. I do not understand the offer made you by the agent of the Bankers' Life, but he seems to be providing for the conversion of your assessment certificates in that company into reserve policies. If his figures are to be relied on, the offer is reasonable. In any event, you would be better off in the long run.

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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

TO THE TEACHER: Assign one or more of the questions pertaining to the subject taught by you to every member of your class, making the assignments in such a way that some reports will be made at every recitation during the week. The work will be done to best advantage if the reports are made in writing, and if students bring their copies of The Independent to each recitation. See "Contents" for position of articles mentioned below.

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.
HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. LITERATURE.

But Once. By Marion Harland.

1. What ideals of conduct does this poem emphasize?
2. Give a full explanation of the last two lines of the third stanza.
3. Define the following words: musing, mart, fantoms, wan, wraiths, shard, sheaves, tares, margin.
4. Point out and explain the metaphors in this poem.

Eight Great Short Stories.

1. What are the characteristics of the modern Short Story?
2. What is meant by saying that Hawthorne's works are fanciful and poetic?
3. In what way are Hawthorne's works products of the New England spirit?
4. In what way is "The Ambitious Guest" an exceedingly artistic story?
5. How does Hawthorne emphasize the theme of the story?
6. In what ways is the story realistic?
7. In what ways is the story fanciful?
8. Point out several instances of foreshadowing.
9. What was the ambition of every person in the story?
10. In what ways is the story a tragedy?
11. What is the single effect that this story produces?
12. In what ways is this story much better than most of the short stories you have read?
13. Write a short story in which you try to imitate the style and the method of "The Ambitious Guest."

SECTION II. COMPOSITION.

William Bailey Howland. By J. Horace McFarland.

1. Write a composition on "The Ideals of Business Life."
2. From the letters concerning Mr. Howland draw material for a composition on "How to Be a Useful Citizen."

People's Markets. By Marcus M. Marks.

1. Explain what is meant by "People's Markets."
2. Write a paragraph of specific instance concerning the success of open public markets.
3. What proofs does Mr. Marks present in support of his assertion that open public markets would benefit the people?

The Government as Grocer. By Meyer London.

1. Is the title of this article more or less effective than the titles of the two accompanying articles? Give reasons.
2. Point out instances of antithesis. What is their effect?
3. Point out short sentences used for the sake of emphasis.
4. Express the thought of the article in a single sentence.
5. Write a short argument for or against the proposition presented by Mr. London.

I Don't Know. Retold by Donald Wilhelm.

1. Why did the reporter use direct quotation?
2. What is the purpose of the article? What means did the writer take to accomplish his purpose?
3. Write a paragraph of comparison in which you show how the thought of this article is like the thought of "A Tale of Two Cities."
4. Write a similar article based on an actual experience someone has related to you.

Editorial Articles and the Story of the Week.

1. Which is the best written editorial article? Give reasons for your opinion.
2. Write a paragraph of cause and effect on "The Withdrawal of the Germans."
3. Write a short composition in which you express your own opinion concerning the work of the last Congress.
4. Write a short argument on "The Food Question."
5. Write a short argument in which you favor or oppose armed neutrality.

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

The Government as Grocer. By Meyer London.

1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words: inherent, decade, surfeited, evolution, economic, embargo, demagogy, exploitation, elimination, exportation.

SECTION IV. GRAMMAR.

I Don't Know. Retold by Donald Wilhelm.

1. Point out examples of clauses used as objects.
2. Give the syntax of the first ten adverbial clauses.
3. Rewrite in the third person, and in idiomatic English, any paragraph that has at least eight lines. Do not use direct discourse. Explain the changes you make in grammatical structure.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.
PRINCIPAL OF THE JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

The President and Congress—"President Wilson's Inaugural Address," "Armed Neutrality," "Congress Closes."

1. What provision of the Constitution justifies the President in his belief that he could take action without the consent of Congress? Can you find any argument on the other side?
2. Who are the various leaders in Congress referred to in "Armed Neutrality"?
3. Summarize the accomplishments of the Sixty-fourth Congress. What, according to the President's statement, have they left undone?
4. Use the present occasion as an opportunity for the study of (a) the election and inauguration of a President, (b) the organization and functions of Congress, (c) the theoretical and actual relations between the President and Congress.
5. Look up the history of the struggle over rules in the House of Representatives in 1889 and during the Taft Administration. Does this help you to form a judgment in the present case?

The United States and Germany—"The Kaiser's Pipe Dream," "Germany Plans Coalition," "Latin-America and the German Plot."

1. What is the purpose back of the above editorial? Rewrite the editorial giving it a serious turn.
2. Look up the history of (a) the annexation of Texas, (b) the annexation of New Mexico and Arizona. Show the connection between this history and the German proposal.
3. Why did Germany hope for favorable consideration of its proposal by Mexico?
4. In view of the fact that Japan is at war with Germany, why did Germany hope to carry out her Japanese scheme?
5. Do you credit the rumors of German plots in Latin-American countries? Why?

England and the War—"Toward Bagdad, the Retreat."

1. What is the purpose of the British in Mesopotamia? Can you locate the present position of the Russians in the same region? What is their purpose?
2. Compare the present British campaign in Mesopotamia with the campaigns in the Soudan in 1885 and 1898.

The Food Problem—"People's Markets," "The Government as Grocer," "I Don't Know."

1. Look up the price of such food products as vegetables, fruits, cereals, meats, etc. (a) at the point of production, (b) at the wholesale terminal market, (c) at the point of retail distribution. Do your figures bear out President Marks's first paragraph?
2. Discuss any methods of dispensing with the middleman with which you are familiar.
3. Comment on one or more of these statements: (a) "Naturally the war has been a great factor in producing the present high prices," etc. (b) ". . . high cost of food will unravel itself gradually as the shortage of freight cars diminishes." (c) ". . . a good deal could be done . . . by better coöperation among farmers."
4. President Marks believes that food prices respond to the law of supply and demand; Congressman London does not. What do you believe?
5. In what respects do the two men agree as to the proper remedies? In what respects do they disagree?
6. The article "I Don't Know" is a specific example of "the resistance to a lowering of the standard of living" referred to by Congressman London. Study the article from this point of view.

Land as a Factor in Production—"A New Land Settlement Policy."

1. Look up the history of the distribution of public lands in the United States, especially of the Homestead Acts. Describe the method of settlement which took place under these acts.
2. What is the type of agriculture described in the editorial? What are its evil results?
3. Look up "the methods and policies of Germany, Denmark, Great Britain and Australia," etc.
4. What, in your judgment, would be the economic result if the program of the California Commission were adopted?

Foreign and Domestic Trade—"The Market Place."

1. Explain the relation between political events like the President's address and the trend of prices on the Exchange.
2. Note the statement concerning purchases of New Haven stock by the Pennsylvania Railroad. What is the purpose of this purchase? What would be its ultimate effect?

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ANNOUNCEMENT

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Independent Corporation, held March 5, 1917, Mr. Karl V. S. Howland, publisher of The Independent, was elected president of the corporation to succeed his father, William B. Howland, deceased.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

This very week, when the office was spending its lunch hour asking itself the questions of the general information tests of the Friends' Schools of Baltimore and of Germantown, came a letter from a learned law librarian, anxious lest our new Lesson Study Plans were to crowd out the annual Mental Inventory. No indeed. Here are one hundred snapshots at your general knowledge. They are better than the family album, or last vacation's kodaks, for filling in a sudden silence. We recommend them to any worried hostess. As for the high school students, for whom they were mainly prepared, this is, we suspect, the only sort of examination enjoyed either by pupil or teacher. The differences between this and a Sixth Grade arithmetic examination, for instance, is that there's no fun in this unless you make mistakes, and no fun in that if you do. Then there being no chance to cram for these questions, this is a great opportunity to take stock of what has collected in your brain pigeon holes.

Today has become so vastly interesting that the classics haven't much attention in this set of questions, most of them dealing with topics of daily mention, but we hope this does not mean that every one knows the answers. The list is a combination of the questions given to the boys and girls of the two Quaker Schools, with a few picked up in the office.

We cannot offer to look over your papers because our office has only six days to the week, but as a solace for this deprivation perhaps you will send us any especially droll answers you get, to add to the funny replies we have from one school, a few of which we shall publish with the correct answers next month.

Name: 1. The first woman Congressman. 2. A judge of the Supreme Court appointed by President Wilson. 3. The most recently appointed member of the Cabinet. 4. The late Emperor of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. 5. The Premier of England. 6. The German religious reformer whose work began 400 years ago. 7. The poet from India who lectured in America in 1916. 8. The warden of Sing Sing who recently resigned. 9. The English poet who died 300 years ago. 10. A Western state long doubtful in the last election. 11. The group of islands recently purchased by our Government. 12. The general who has been in command of our troops in Mexico. 13. The celebrated American admiral who died in January. 14. Our Ambassador to Mexico. 15. The A. B. C. countries. 16. The ruler who first requested all the nations now at war to state their peace terms. 17. The former Slavic kingdom, long divided between three powers, which may be restored. 18. The nominally neutral country occupied by the Allies in 1916. 19. The league, started in America, which aims to prevent war in the future. 20. Three neutral European nations north of Spain. 21. Painter of the best known portrait of Washington.

What are the following: 22. Boxer indemnity. 23. Lincoln highway. 24. Arlington. 25. Periscope. 26. Filibuster. 27. Vodka. 28. Embargo. 29. Poliomyelitis.

Name a plant growing in the United States: 30. That blooms in the autumn after its leaves have fallen. 31. That matures its seeds underground. 32. That catches insects and uses them for food. 33. That ripens its fruit after frost.

Locate geographically or explain: 34 The Father of Waters. 35. The Slough of Despond. 36. The Garden of the Gods. 37. Archangel. 38. Gatun Lake.

What author wrote about: 39. "Tommy Atkins" in India. 40. The Siege of Troy. 41. Campaigns against the Helvetians and Gauls. 42. Oberon. 43. The Court of King Arthur.

Locate by country: 44. The Taj Mahal. 45. The Metropolitan Museum. 46. The Leaning Tower. 47. The Alhambra.

What are the striking features of: 48. Greek Architecture. 49. Gothic Architecture. 50. Byzantine Architecture. 51. American Colonial Architecture; Southern style. Northern style.

In what way distinguished: 52. Herbert C. Hoover. 53. John Masefield. 54. Mary Antin. 55. Sir Roger Casement. 56. Sir J. Forbes-Robertson. 57. Susan B. Anthony. 58. J. M. Barrie. 59. Lord Kitchener. 60. Stradivarius.

Identify by author or book: 61. Scrooge. 62. Mr. Britling. 63. Jean Valjean. 64. John Ridd. 65. Naaman. 66. The Mad Hatter.

Complete these quotations: 67. Who steals — — steals trash. 68. I'll put a — round the earth in forty —. 69. A fool and — — are soon parted. 70. Procrastination is the — of —. 71. The — of — is the root of all evil. 72. A good — is rather — — — than great riches.

What has drawn especial attention to the following in 1916? 73. Chihuahua. 74. Verdun. 75. Shadow Lawn. 76. Bucharest. 77. Dublin.

What does it grow up to be? 78. A caterpillar. 79. A maggot. 80. A wire worm. 81. A cygnet. 82. An ant lion.

83. What crisis was averted by the Adamson Bill? 84. What is the difference between bonds and stocks? 85. Give the modern name for the Hellespont. 86. Where were the militia sent who were called out last summer? 87. Name the largest university in the world. 88. What is the "Christ of the Andes"? 89. What is a ukulele? 90. If a March hare weighs 3 kilograms and half its own weight, how much does it weight. 91. What method of communicating with Congress has President Wilson revived? 92. Why does a frozen water pipe burst? 93. What fuel is used in the engines of a submarine. 94. What is a man's normal temperature? 95. What is the latitude of the equator? 96. Is a moving picture film a photographic positive or negative? 97. Name the best known humorous weekly published in England. 98. The government of what nation rules in the Holy Land? 99. Is the starboard side of a vessel on your right or left as you stand on deck facing the bow? 100. What is a dinosaur?



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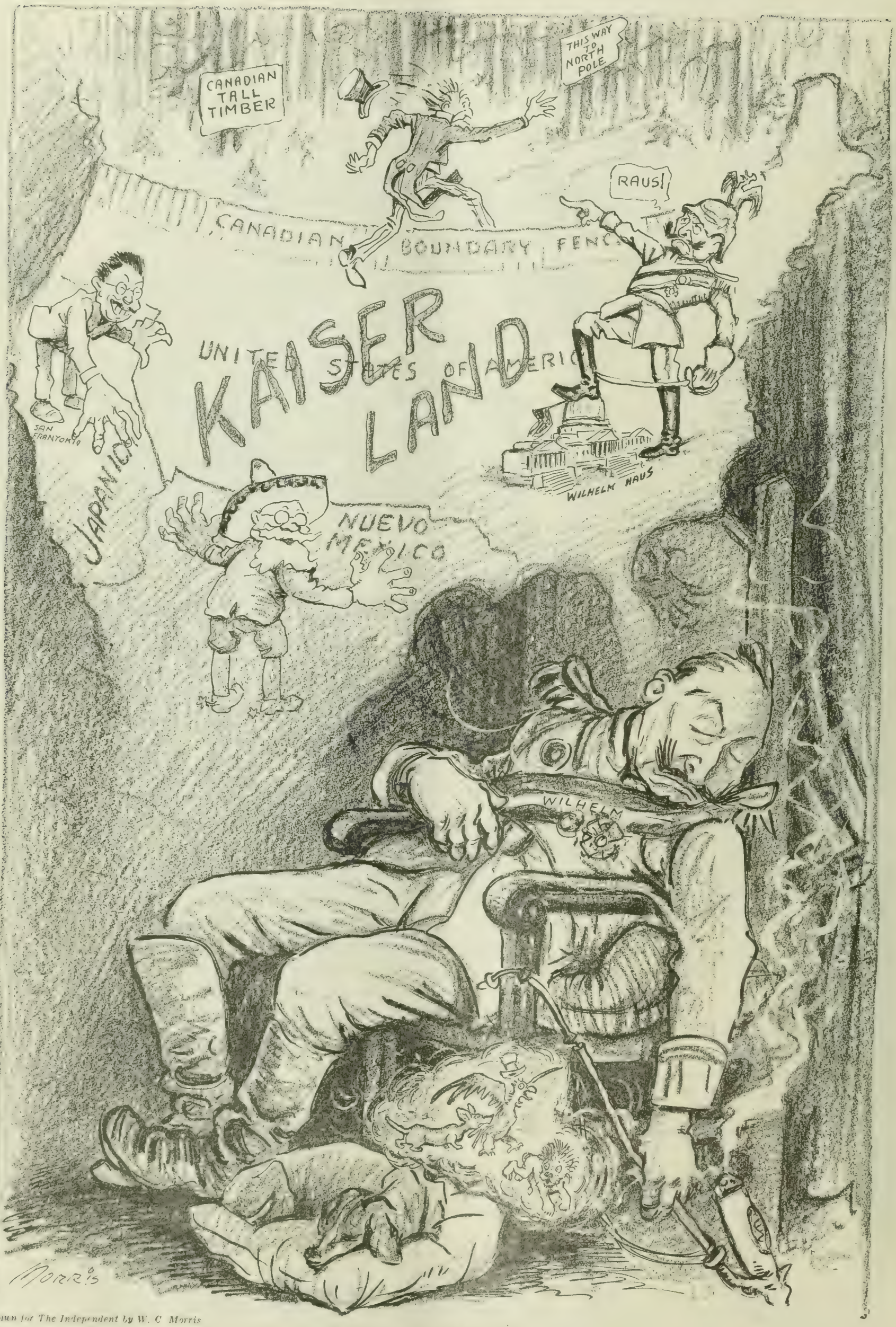
THE HARM OF A GERMAN VICTORY

IF Germany and her allies should win the Great War it is improbable that very much territory would actually change hands or that indemnities would be exacted which would outweigh the cost of continuing the war another year or two. Even the conquered lands might find a partial compensation for the loss of political independence in improved administration and enlarged industrial opportunities; especially if annexations were made in eastern Europe at the expense of Russia and the Balkan kingdoms. Of course the influence of Germany and Austria would thenceforth dominate the diplomacy of the world, but why should enlightened neutrals, little concerned about the fine points of prestige and the "balance of power," trouble themselves about that?

The answer is plain to the student of history. Every political event which has taken place since the organization of the national states in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries has depended upon the attitude of a very few great powers. Small nations, while in diplomatic theory on a plane of equality with the heavily armed powers, are in reality only pawns in the diplomatic game, and their weal or woe depends upon the benevolence or hostility of their great neighbors. The twentieth century "concert of the powers" is usually taken to include Germany, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, the United States, and perhaps Italy. It may plausibly be argued that Germany and Austria-Hungary are, on the whole, as well governed in respect to their internal affairs as the other states mentioned. But there is no question that their international influence is almost wholly bad. Great Britain, content with her vast overseas empire, has played a very honorable part in European politics even during the dark days of reaction which followed the overthrow of Napoleon. She was the only European power to protest against Spain's reconquest of South America; she stood alone against the so-called Holy Alliance of Russia, Austria and Prussia to put down constitutional government in continental Europe; she lent her approval to the national struggles of Italy, Hungary, Poland and Greece; under Gladstone's influence she broke away from the unfortunate alliance with Turkey and befriended the cause of liberty in the Balkans; she did more than any other nation to put down the slave trade in Africa and set the example of emancipation in her own colonies; she gave asylum to political refugees from every country and took an active part in the international congresses and conferences and treaties of arbitration by means of which the coming federation of the world is being built up. Great Britain has been frequently cursed by British liberals for misgovernment of her own possessions, but every liberal on the continent of Europe has blessed her for her influence abroad.

The record of France is tainted by the territorial greed of the first and third Napoleons, but, except where her own interests were directly involved, France, like Great Britain, has taken the liberal side. Italy owes her national unity more largely to the aid of France than to that of any other nation, and France as well as England has been a haven for exiled revolutionists and persecuted national leaders. Russia's foreign policy is naturally reactionary because of her autocratic government, but geographical accident has made her the enemy of Turkey and therefore the chief emancipator of the Balkan nations. Italy and Japan have confined their international influence to their immediate vicinity and they have been elevated too recently to the rank of world powers to make possible a just estimate of their foreign policies. But it may be said of Japan that her conduct of her war with Russia and the present war has reached the high water mark of international law. The United States has hitherto abstained from taking any part in European affairs, but her friendly interest in Latin America and in China has greatly promoted both republicanism and democracy.

For the influence of Prussia and Austria no good thing can be said. They were the first enemies of the French Revolution and the organizers of absolutism after Waterloo. They intervened by force of arms to put down free government wherever it showed its head in Europe. They plotted the reconquest of the Latin American republics. They not only opprest minor nationalities which were directly subject to them, but frequently gave diplomatic support to the cause of reaction in Russia. In southeastern Europe their two leading policies are the strengthening of Turkey and the prevention of a league of Balkan nations. Germany was foremost in urging the partition of China, and the record of her troops in the Boxer War was infamous beyond measure; she was obstructive in The Hague Conferences and laughed to scorn every proposal for the limitation of armaments either on land or on sea. Germany and Austria-Hungary have given rulers to nearly every throne in the world, and it is no accident that in such countries as Greece, Spain, Sweden, Russia, Rumania and the Netherlands the conservative parties and the court circles are far more pro-German than the



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

PIPE DREAMS.

radical and liberal parties. The triumph of the Central Powers in the Great War means that international relations will hereafter be dominated by the principles of monarchy, feudal privilege, military ascendency and *Machtpolitik*. The spirit of Metternich would rule the world. America cannot afford to run that risk.

A DENIAL OF AMERICANISM

IN his second inaugural President Wilson formulated the seven fundamental principles of liberty in which, he says, we have been bred and for which we stand. Six of these will meet with general approval, but the seventh and last is so manifestly false and so absolutely abhorrent to American sentiment that it demands instant repudiation by the people. The President states

> That the community of interest and power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented.

After making this astounding statement he goes on to say:

> I need not argue these principles to you, my fellow countrymen; they are your own, part and parcel of your own thinking and your own motive in affairs. They spring up native amongst us. Upon this as a platform of purpose and of action we can stand together.

He could hardly have hit upon anything we are less likely to agree with for it involves a direct reversal of our national policy from the earliest times to the present. The United States was the offspring of revolution. It has been the refuge of the revolutionists of all races and they have contributed the finest element in its population. It is the only country that recognizes the right of revolution in its fundamental law and expressly provides that the people shall never be deprived of the means of it by being prohibited from keeping and bearing arms. Thomas Jefferson, the revered founder of the party which Woodrow Wilson purports to represent, said:

> God forbid we should ever be twenty years without such a rebellion . . . What country can preserve its liberties if its rulers are not warned from time to time that this people preserve the spirit of resistance? . . . The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its national manure.

And now shall we, having won our own freedom, refuse our sympathy and aid to those who are struggling against worse tyrants than we ever had? If so the American people must harden their hearts and repudiate their ancestral heritage. They have hitherto been ready to lend a hand to any people fighting to overthrow their kings, nobles or oppressive rulers of any name. The Goddess of Liberty has stood at our eastern gateway holding up her torch to light the world to the way of freedom.

Some of the countries in which influences proceeding from our own citizens have "meant to encourage or assist revolution" are France, Greece, Poland, Ireland, Finland, Hungary, Armenia, Italy, China, Persia, Haiti, Brazil, Nicaragua, Panama and Mexico. Some of these insurrectionary movements failed, others succeeded. Some of them, in our opinion, were righteous causes, others wrong. But there is something in the American heart that responds instinctively to an appeal from an oppressed people anywhere in the world, whether the movement be a wise and deserving one or not. This feeling of chivalry cannot be repressed and we hope that it will never become extinct. How proudly our school children have declaimed "Marco Bozzaris" and "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell," and Wendell Phillips' oration on Toussaint l'Ouverture. But if Woodrow Wilson has his way all such utterances will hereafter be repressed as calculated to cause the crowned heads of Europe to lie uneasily. No more would a Kossuth or a Kropotkin, a Palma, a Garibaldi, or a Sun Yat-sen be allowed to tour the states and collect funds for his cause.

Not only have our people been prompt to grant such encouragement and assistance, but our government has officially lent its support to various popular insurrections.

President Johnson aided the Mexican revolutionists to overthrow the Emperor Maximilian and President Wilson aided the Mexican revolutionists to overthrow President Huerta. Cuba and Panama owe their independence to the United States. So, indeed, do all the twenty Latin American republics, for our Monroe Doctrine insured the permanent triumph of their rebellion against Spain. None of our political leaders seems to have heard of this principle of non-intervention which Mr. Wilson supposes has been one of the seven points of Americanism from the foundation of the republic. Looking over the presidential platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties we find that they have many times given encouragement to nationalistic movements. Expressly mentioned in these platforms are the Nicaraguans, Cubans, Hawaiians, Mexicans, Irish, Boers, Jews and Armenians.

President Wilson's statement falsifies American history as well as misrepresents American policy. It would do incalculable harm to the world if it should be adopted as our policy. Let us take a case in point. Suppose that the German people should rise to overthrow the Hohenzollerns and establish a republic. Would President Wilson regard it as his duty to see to it that all influences proceeding from our citizens meant to encourage or assist such revolution "be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented?" Would it not, on the contrary, be the duty of every American to give such a movement every assistance in his power as the best means to establish a permanent peace? If the revolution of 1848 had succeeded the Great War would have been prevented. It failed. America gained thereby such useful citizens as Carl Schurz, but Germany, by losing her republicans, became an unbalanced autocracy, dangerous to the world. If ever such an opportunity should occur again we believe that many of the descendants of the '48ers living among us would return to help free their Fatherland, and we know that every true American would pray for their success.

THUS PASSES THE FILIBUSTER

THE President spoke by the card when he said as the Sixty-fourth Congress came to an end, "The Senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action." The Senate has always had some ridiculous —and mischievous—rules and practises. The most absurd, and at times the most dangerous, was the absence of any rule by which the body could bring a matter to a vote when the majority believed that it had been debated long enough. Such a rule is indispensable to effective transaction of business in any legislative body.

The Senate has always clung to the practise of permitting any senator to talk on any measure just as long as his inclination dictated and his physical endurance permitted. The result was on occasion the filibuster, which consisted in the "talking to death" of a bill or resolution by a senator or group of senators. Obviously the best time for such a maneuver was the end of a session. If the Senate was obliged by constitutional limitation to adjourn at a certain day and hour, and if a few senators could occupy all the time before adjournment with talk, relevant or irrelevant, wise or foolish, obviously the measure to which they were opposed could be defeated by the simple device of preventing it from coming to a vote.

This is precisely what happened, in peculiarly disgraceful form, in the session just ended. "A little group of wilful men," in the President's phrase, already in a fair way to become historic, prevented, by the sheer force of obstinacy and recalcitrance, the overwhelming majority of the Senate from doing what they, the President, the unanimous House and the country wanted done.

But it never can happen again. The Senate has come to itself with a start and amended its rules. It has made majority rule possible where before minority tyranny was the only certainty. In the future by a two-thirds vote an end can be put to debate after each senator has been given an hour to speak, if he wants to. It is hardly a drastic closure rule, since it would permit, in the extreme case, ninety-six hours of debate. But, after all, filibustering is the act of a minority, and generally of a very small minority. Its evil effects appear only when a few men consume vast quantities of time in purely dilatory talk.

The passing of the filibuster is a consummation devoutly to be welcomed.

PRIZE MONEY

ONE of the most shocking things about the present war is the reversion to barbaric practices which the world was supposed to have outgrown and the universal approval of acts formerly regarded as abhorrent to Christian principles. For instance it was generally conceded more than a hundred years ago that it was wrong for a belligerent to capture merchant vessels or to confiscate its cargo and efforts were made to abolish the practice by international treaties and by personal refusals to participate in its gains. Quakers and Scotch Presbyterians were strongly in opposition to the custom. The town council of Edinburgh past an ordinance

Forbidding the purchase of prize goods under pain of losing the freedom of the burgh forever, with other punishment at the will of the magistrate; the practice of making prizes being contrary to good conscience and the rule of treating Christian brethren as we would wish to be treated; and such goods are not to be sold by any godly men within this burgh.

Nowadays all the belligerents seize merchant ships of their enemies and sell the cargoes without scruple. Even neutral shipping is not safe from seizure or sinking. The godly men of Edinburgh would not think of boycotting such goods. Some of the Quakers are still reluctant to bear arms, but they are silent now on the question of maritime prizes. The most conscientious of objectors does not object to it. The whole population partakes of the profits since privateering had been abolished. If America goes into the war we should be as bad as the rest. Even in thinking about it we find ourselves hampered not by our own consciences but by the consciences of our ancestors. The treaty of 1799, the act of 1819, the declaration of 1856 rise up like ghosts of the past to check and reproach us.

VARIETIES OF PACIFISM

FEW things are more amusing than to stir up a real militarist or an excitable patriot with a few carefully mischosen words on pacifism and then stand back and watch the fireworks. All persons opposed to preparedness or an aggressive foreign policy are, you learn, non-resistant poltroons who delight in being trampled on and would be "too proud to fight" if a foreign army should suddenly come boiling over the frontier headed directly for their wives and children (for further particulars see any outburst of our volcanic ex-President).

Now since we have the assurance of so many worthy gentlemen that this type of pacifist is what is ruining the nation, it is somewhat strange that we who count scores of ultra-pacifists among our friends and acquaintances have never met one of that sort. It is true that we once met a lady who opposed all foreign wars quite consistently, condemning the action of Belgium equally with that of Germany, but as she favors revolutions and is a militant suffraget with a sympathy for syndicalism, she can hardly be the type that the anti-pacifist has in mind. Indeed, pacifist principles vary not in inverse but in direct ratio with personal courage and truculence. Hardly anybody is for peace at any price, but any particular war will be opposed for any of a number of reasons.

The United States is at the present moment facing a serious prospect of war with Germany. Many persons say that we should under no circumstances enter the present Great War. What are their reasons and their motives? Have they the abstract hatred of violence which is supposed to be regnant in every pacifist breast? How many are Tolstoyan anarchists who think that all force is wicked? Perhaps such people exist; the papers say that they do, but they are very hard to find. Let us summarize the real varieties of pacifists, not in the terms which an enemy would put into their mouths, but in the way they do actually think.

Exhibit A (tall, lanky, bony figure with the appearance of a farmer from somewhere in the Middle West): "You Easterners always turn your minds towards Europe. Look at America a little. No foreign nation could conquer the United States and nobody is going to try, but if we mix in with that European scrap it will mean the death of thousands of us and no good to come from it at all. Let's just keep ourselves to ourselves till things have quieted down a bit across the water."

Exhibit B (smoky red hair and a gray eye alight with the fire of battle; a palpable Irishman): "Ah, they want us to go in with that old tyrant of the seven seas that starved and slew the Irish for generation after generation. It's them Wall Street dudes that's always turning up their trousers here whenever it rains in London that wants war. If it was to fight England now——"

Exhibit C (Russian Jewish type, with a copy of *The Masses* under one arm and a package of no-conscription leaflets under the other): "I tell you what, my friend. The capitalists want world markets and they send us

out to die to fill their money bags. When we fight let us fight against our own tyrants right in this country."

Exhibit D (student, with black ribbon on his eyeglasses and a habit of arguing with his forefinger): "Much may be said for the use of force in civil society, but modern war is quite another thing. It means not only the loss of human life—a deplorable but minor matter—but the halting of all internal reform, the wastage of the resources of civilization, the degradation of the human stock by the destruction of its best types, the suspension of civil liberties and the enthronement of military tyranny. No possible good can counterbalance so many and such manifest evils, and therefore I oppose war under all circumstances."

Exhibit E (an elderly man with the courtly bearing of a stand-pat Senator but an ardent advocate of radical causes): "Yes, it is all right to fight when you have a cause worth fighting for, but national honor or even national existence is not such a cause. Nationality is played out. What difference does it really make whether we speak English or German or Esperanto? The only important thing is the advancement of the common civilization of mankind."

These five wholly different cases are all types of the ultra-pacifists. Not one of the five has any physical or moral aversion to combat and not one of them can be answered by talk about cowardice or supine submission to the country's foe. You must convince the Bryanite or "national isolation" pacifist that it is impossible and undesirable for the United States to abdicate from its responsibilities as a great power and let the "foreigners" make any sort of mess they please of the world beyond the frontiers of this country. You must convince the pro-German or anti-British pacifist that he should forget and forgive the grievances of the past and turn his mind to the problems of the present hour. You must convince the class conscious pacifist that American stands for the political freedom and economic opportunity of all its citizens. You must convince the sociological pacifist that present war is a necessary first step to the establishment of a lasting peace. You must convince the cosmopolitan pacifist that something more than the fate of a nation is at stake, that principles of worldwide importance are involved in the conflict. Unless you address your arguments to the real arguments of real people the only pacifists you will annihilate with your logic or your eloquence will be men of straw.

HERBERT HOOVER, MASTER OF EFFICIENCY

IF there ever was an efficient job done, it is that of carrying relief to the wretched millions of Belgium. Herbert C. Hoover, the young American engineer who has managed this job, has established beyond a peradventure his right to the title of Master of Efficiency. The ultimate test of efficiency is getting things done. Hoover has met the test day by day for two years and a half and passed it with high honors.

Two stories of his way of getting at things seem well authenticated. They are certainly significant.

The first story was told by Edward Eyre Hunt, one of Mr. Hoover's associates:

On April 10, 1915, a submarine torpedoed one of the food ships chartered by the Commission; a week later a German hydroaeroplane tried to drop bombs on the deck of another Commission ship, so Hoover paid a flying visit to Berlin. He was at once assured that no more incidents of the sort would occur.

"Thanks," said Hoover. "Your Excellency, have you heard the story of the man who was nipped by a bad-tempered dog? He went to the owner to have the dog muzzled.

" 'But the dog won't bite you,' insisted the owner.

" 'You know he won't bite me, and I know he won't bite me,' said the injured party doubtfully, 'but the question is, does the dog know?' "

"Herr Hoover," said the high official, "pardon me if I leave you for a moment. I am going at once to 'let the dog know.' "

The second, concerning a visit to London, was told by Lewis R. Freeman:

Before his organization was fairly on its feet there came a moment when a huge quantity of food was needed immediately to prevent the actual starvation of many thousands of Belgians. The Commission had the food on hand in England, and the "proper" procedure would have been the orthodox one of requesting the Government, via the usual red-taped channels, for permission to move it, a course, however, which Hoover knew only too well would result in a series of delays that would prove absolutely fatal to the success of his plans. The necessary cars were secured by direct application to the railway people, and in record time the supplies were transported to the seaboard and put aboard steamers which had been provided in an equally "high-handed" manner. When the last bag had been stowed and the hatches battened down, Hoover went in person to the one Cabinet Minister able to arrange for the only things he could not provide himself—clearance papers. "If I do not get four cargoes of food to Belgium by the end of the week," he said, bluntly, "thousands are going to die from starvation, and many more may be shot in food riots."

"Out of the question," said the distinguished Minister. "There is no time, in the first place, and if there was there are no goods wagons to be spared by the railways, no dock hands, and no steamers; moreover, the Channel is closed for a week to merchant vessels while troops are transported."

"I have managed to get all of these things," Hoover replied, quietly; "and am now thru with them all except the steamers. This wire tells me that these are now loaded and I have come to have you arrange for their clearance."

The great man gasped. "There have been—there are even now—men in the Tower for less than you have done," he ejaculated. "If it was for anything but Belgian Relief—if it was anybody but you, young man—I should hate to think of what might happen. As it is—er—I suppose there is nothing to do but congratulate you on a jolly clever coup. I'll see about the clearance at once."

The United States has no reason to be ashamed of the splendid work of humanity done by American energy in Belgium. It has every reason to be proud of the American master of efficiency who has directed that work.

THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE

IT is hinted in prominent quarters that if we go to war with Germany it will become the duty of the American Ambulance serving in France and at Salonika —some 400 men operating 350 cars—to return to America. Why? Certainly cases of illness and accident arising from maneuvers here at home could be cared for by new units. Only in case we send an expeditionary force to Europe will there be large need for an ambulance.

Let us suppose that such an expedition is undertaken. It would be six months at least before we could drill and equip a respectable force. An understanding could be had with the French Government that when this force arrives the American Ambulance will be turned over to it *en masse*. It will be a force of trained and experienced men, knowing the country and the conditions they will be called upon to meet.

In the meantime the Ambulance. by aiding the Entente armies, would be helping us more effectively than if brought home now and reduced to comparative idleness for six months. Far from discouraging the maintenance of the American Ambulance abroad at this time, it is the very moment to encourage its growth.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Conquest of Turkey

We can now see the significance and immensity of the plan of the Allies for the Asiatic campaign of 1917. From the northeast all the way around to the southwest Turkey is beset by foes who are advancing on converging lines toward a common point in middle of Asia Minor. Their aim is to take the Bagdad railroad which it has been the ambition and the pride of Germany to construct. In the map published a few weeks ago we showed that Germany had at last been able to carry out her long cherished scheme of connecting Europe and Asia by a chain of allied countries and a thru overland route. The Asiatic part of this gigantic railroad system, which begins at Scutari on the eastern side of the Bosporus and runs to Bagdad, has now been completed with the exception of a stretch along the Tigris and perhaps a few tunnels in the Taurus mountains. Near Aleppo a branch strikes south thru Syria. This divides, one branch going on to Jerusalem and Beersheba in Palestine and the other to Medina and Mecca in Arabia. Now all these three terminals, are likely soon to be in the hands of the Allies, and the Russians threaten to cut the railroad in the middle.

Turkey weakened by war and famine is in no condition to stand the united onslaught of two such powerful enemies as England and Russia. Nor is Germany in a position to lend her aid as she did last year even in the way of munitions and officers. On the contrary a considerable number of Ottoman troops and probably the best of them were transported to Europe to effect the conquest of Rumania. Tho that campaign has been brought to a close probably the Turks now in Rumania will be retained there to hold back the Russians while the Germans concentrate their diminishing forces in France. So far the Turks are giving way on all sides and it does not yet appear where—if at all—they intend to make a stand.

The Capture of Bagdad

The Turks after being dislodged from Kut-el-Amara in the bend of the Tigris fled up the river toward Bagdad closely pursued by the British cavalry on the northern shore and the British gunboats in the stream. From Kut to Bagdad is a little over a hundred miles as the aeroplane flies but much longer if one follows the meanderings of the river. It was expected that the Turks would attempt to establish a new line of defense at the ancient Persian city of Ctesiphon, about twenty miles from Bagdad, because here they halted and turned back the first British expedition on November 22-25, 1915. But this time the retreating troops past thru Ctesiphon without stopping. The British vanguard without meeting any opposition reached the Diala River below Bagdad. Here the Turks tried to make a stand; but could not save the city. After a hard battle lasting three days the British crossed the Diala and drove the Turks back to Bagdad in a blinding dust storm. On Sunday morning, the 11th, General Maude entered the city. While the British were approaching Bagdad from the southeast the Russians were closing in upon it from the northeast, the north and the northwest, while the Arabs, roused to revolt by the British, were attacking from the south. The Russians at Lake Van are less than a hundred miles north of the railroad and caravan route from Bagdad to Aleppo, and if they should reach this line the Turks and Germans in Bagdad would be completely cut off and encircled by enemies, so rather than run this risk they have surrendered Bagdad. This will make the British masters of the Mesopotamian valley, and if they retain it after the war they will be able to carry out the vast irrigation enterprizes which they planned years ago for the purpose of restoring this region to its ancient prosperity when it was the center of the world's civilization.

The Russians like the British have recovered their lost ground and are now back where they were a year ago. They have occupied all the northern part of Persia which was conceded to them by the British in the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907, and they are now moving toward the Turkish frontier. They have reoccupied Hamadan, which is about 250 miles northeast of Bagdad. This Persian city, the ancient Ecbatana, was taken by the Russians on December 17, 1915, but they were driven out by the Turks in the following August. The Russians have already advanced more than fifty miles beyond Hamadan in the direction of Bagdad and will doubtless soon be able to make connections with the British on the Tigris as they did a year ago, this time probably with more effect.

THE GREAT WAR

March 5—Germans attack at Verdun. Active aerial warfare in France.

March 6—Russians advancing thru Persia toward the Turkish frontier. British invade Palestine and capture Hebron.

March 7—Irish Nationalists demand Home Rule. Chinese Government favors joining the Allies.

March 8—French regain trenches in Champagne. Count Zeppelin dies.

March 9—British defeat Turks at Diala River, eight miles of Bagdad.

March 10—British occupy ground evacuated by Germans before Bapaume. Austria declares Albania autonomous as an Austrian protectorate.

March 11—British enter Bagdad. Ambassador Gerard arrives in United States.



THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONQUEST OF TURKEY

The Ottoman Empire is being attacked simultaneously from the north, south, east and west. The British have gone up the Tigris and taken Bagdad. The Russians have come down thru Armenia and Persia and are nearing the Tigris. The British from Egypt have invaded Palestine and threaten Jerusalem. Arabia is in revolt

The Australian Invasion of Palestine

During the winter the British troops in Egypt have been busily engaged in clearing the Turks from the Sinaitic peninsula. This was commonly supposed to be merely a defensive movement for the purpose of protecting the Suez Canal in case the Turks and Germans should repeat their attack. Now, however, it is apparent that the activity in this field was preliminary to more extensive operations beyond, possibly one of the decisive moves of the Asiatic campaign. For the British have not been content with pushing back their



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

THAT AUSTRIAN NOTE

enemy beyond the Egyptian boundary, but have gone farther and are carrying the war into the enemy's country.

The expedition consists chiefly of the Australian and New Zealand troops with a contingent of Indians. Automobiles and camels seem to be the means of locomotion. They are following in general the same line as was taken by Joshua in his conquest of Palestine. The first place mentioned in the despatches as captured is Beersheba which biblical readers will remember as being the southernmost city of Palestine, at the opposite extreme from Dan. Next the Anzac expedition advanced to El Khalil, which is the ancient Hebron, the home and burial place of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and the point from which Moses sent his spies forward into the promised land. Between here and the Dead Sea the Turks had constructed a formidable series of defenses during the last two months, but they abandoned this without a struggle and fell back toward Jerusalem on the approach of the British. The railroad from Beersheba to Jerusalem by which the Turks were retreating was shattered by bombs dropt from the British aeroplanes. The invading column must now be within a dozen miles of Jerusalem and will soon be able to capture or at any rate to bombard that city.

Since the British fleet commands the coast and the Arabs of the desert on the other side have taken up arms against the Turks the British may occupy the whole of Palestine and even Northern Syria.

The Blockade

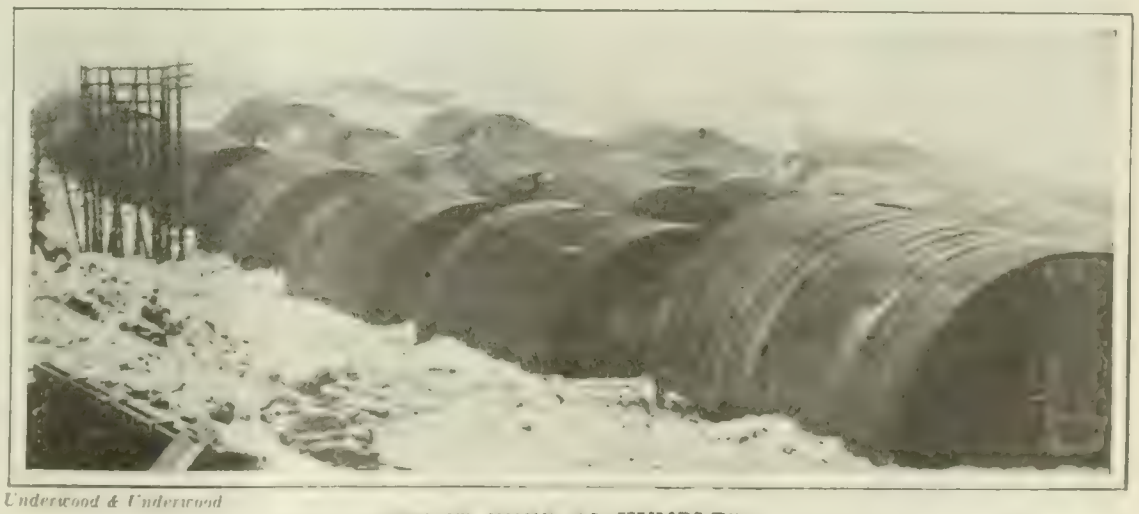
The Allies have changed their policy in regard to giving out news of the German submarine warfare. Instead of reporting the ships lost each day as was done during the first month they give out information only once a week and even then do not usually give the names of the vessels sunk or any details about them. The first such statement was issued March 7 and covered the week ending March 4, in which twenty-three British merchant vessels were sunk by mines or submarines. Of these fourteen were over 1500 tons. During the same week the number of vessels arriving at British ports was 2528 and the number sailing was 2477, not counting fishing and local craft. The report from Paris for the same week mentions the loss of two merchant vessels and sixteen fishing smacks. The number of merchant vessels entering French ports during the week was 859. From this it appears that the U-boats were not seriously interfering with British and French commerce.

The Norwegian steamer "Storstad" is reported sunk, tho when and where is not stated. She was carrying 10,000 tons of corn from Buenos Aires for Belgium and was duly marked as a Belgian relief ship. Two of the lifeboats, containing thirty men, were lost and the men in the third boat reached shore in an exhausted condition, for they were thirty-six hours afloat in a heavy sea. According to statements of the captain and of the only American member of the crew, J. R. Christian, the submarine fired shells around the boats.

It is now reported that the British transport "Mendi" was sunk after a collision on February 21. She was carrying native laborers from South Africa to France. Twelve Europeans and 191 negroes were saved and ten Europeans and 615 negroes were drowned.

The torpedoing of seven Dutch ships in the English Channel has caused trouble between Holland and Great Britain, for the Dutch not only blame the Germans for attacking them but the British for not protecting them. Since then the Dutch have kept their ships in their own ports, much to the disgust of the English, who threaten to seize the Dutch ships in British ports unless the embargo is lifted. The Dutch refuse to allow armed merchant ships to enter Rotterdam harbor.

American shipowners are complaining that they are not able to secure coal or make repairs in British ports unless they agree to carry munitions.



Underwood & Underwood

"BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE"

The British Tommy sings his opinion of these "Nissen" huts as a parody of "Home, Sweet Home." They are made of corrugated iron and they have real doors and windows. The caption that came with this photograph from overseas describes the huts as "snug, cozy, warm and comfortable."



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ANOTHER "LITTLE GROUP OF WILLFUL MEN"

For several weeks reports of the Cuban Government's suppression of the revolutionists have alternated rather regularly with news of rebel victories. Ex-President Gomez, instigator of the revolt, has been captured, but his forces still hold Santiago. United States intervention seems necessary, for much property is being destroyed and the lives of American citizens endangered

The Campaign in France

The British have now taken possession of the ground relinquished by the Germans before Bapaume altho we are yet without definite information as to where the new German line of defense is drawn. In the effort to determine this the British are making use of flocks of aeroplanes which are met by those of Germans. In one day, Sunday, March 4, the Germans claim to have brought down eighteen enemy aeroplanes and the British admit the loss of eleven. In February the Germans claim 29 enemy aeroplanes brought down and the British admit the loss of 23 British machines. On the other hand the British airmen claim the destruction or capture of 41 German machines, and the French airmen claim 19 for the month of February, so it appears that the German losses in the air were more than twice as great as those of the Allies.

The new ground acquired by the British is described as a horrible quagmire. It is pitted by the craters of exploding shells and the loosened earth is so soaked by the spring rains that soldiers are swallowed up in the mud. The villages are mere heaps of stone, the wells are filled up and the roads obliterated. Bodies and fragments of limbs in all stages of decay fill the caved-in trenches and dugouts or lie exposed as they are washed out of the mire by the rains. Evidently the Germans could not have held the ground much longer and it will take some time before the British are able to establish themselves there in order to attack the new German lines. To secure this delay was evidently the reason why the Germans secretly evacuated the position they had held so long.

In the middle of February the Germans made a sudden attack on the French lines in the Champagne and took some trenches on Hill 185 and the adjoining farm known as Maisons de Champagne. These lost positions were mostly regained by the French on March 8 in a well planned assault under protection of the curtain of fire by the French artillery.

Cuban Government Triumphant

The United States has been forced to intervene in Cuban affairs to a greater extent than President Wilson had expected in the early days of the rebellion. The American Government lent the full weight of its moral support to President Menocal and the existing Conservative administration and trusted to the regular forces of the Cuban loyalists to suppress the rebellion before intervention became necessary. But the fighting near the city of Santiago, where many Americans and other foreigners live, and the wholesale burning of sugar cane fields by the insurgents forced the American Government to land four hundred marines from warships in Santiago harbor. The task of the American expedition is to protect the lives of foreign residents without taking part with either side in the civil war.

In the meantime the arms of the regular Government were everywhere victorious. The Cuban Congress empowered President Menocal to suspend the guarantees of the national constitution, or, in other words, virtually declared martial law thruout the republic. Full pardon was offered to the rank and file of the insurrectionists but denied to the leaders of the rebellion. On March 7 the Cuban Government announced the capture of the rebel leader Gomez, former President of Cuba, and victory in a great battle in which some three thousand men took part on one side or the other. Nearly three hundred other rebels were taken prisoner with Gomez and a few of the more prominent of these will be forced to stand trial in the Cuban courts. The capture of the city of Santiago by the forces of the Government appears imminent, but even if the city is taken there is danger that the insurgents may carry on a protracted guerrilla warfare in the country districts.

Congress to Meet in April

President Wilson has ordered the Sixty-fifth Congress to convene in special session April 16. Even if no new legislation is undertaken the new Congress will be kept busy for a number of weeks completing the work which its predecessor left unfinished. The armed neutrality bill is not the only important measure still to be considered. The Administration's railroad program, the bill facilitating business combinations for for-



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"IF WAR SHOULD COME"

New York women are combining efficiency with enthusiasm in their preparedness activities and organizing in groups for drill in the occupations where they might contribute most in war time. The Home Defense League is in charge of this class for potential ambulance drivers; Mrs. Francis W. Smith, commandant of the Automobile Section, is at the wheel



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A NEW MAJOR-GENERAL

Former Brigadier-General Hunter Liggett, appointed by President Wilson to fill the vacancy in the grade of major-general caused by the death of General Funston. General Liggett served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and later in the Philippine Islands

eign trade, measures of conservation, the measures directed against espionage which passed the Senate but failed of action in the House, amendments to the currency act recommended by the Federal Reserve Board, the bill enlarging the Interstate Commerce Commission, all await final action. Appropriation measures to be considered include the army bill carrying $270,000,000, the sundry civil appropriations, the general deficiency measure, the rivers and harbors bill and the provisions for the military academy. In all, more than five hundred million dollars of appropriations which the Administration deems essential to carry on the work of the Government have yet to be approved by Congress.

It is still uncertain which party will control the House of Representatives and many public men are inclined to consider favorably a non-partizan organization by which one party will secure the speakership and the other party be granted the chairmanship of important committees. The Senate committees will remain substantially as at present. An attempt to remove Senator Stone, of Missouri, from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations because of his opposition to the armed neutrality bill failed to secure the assent of most of the Senators. So close is the balance of parties in the House that the recent death of two Representatives has injected a new element of doubt into the situation. The late Representative Michael Conry, Democrat, from New York, will probably be succeeded by another Democrat as soon as an election can be held. The death of Representative Cyrus Sulloway, Republican, will necessitate a new election in New Hampshire. Unless another Republican is returned in his place the Democrats will almost certainly have a majority in the House of Representatives if the members of the House who are attached to neither party do not combine with the Republicans.

Senate Reforms Procedure

The failure of Congress to complete the legislative program of the recent session made it necessary for President Wilson to call an early extra session of the Sixty-fifth Congress. Before doing so, however, he waited for assurances from the Senate that some change in the rules of Senate procedure would be made which would render impossible the recurrence of a filibuster against the armed neutrality bill. Thirty-three senators at once signed an agreement pledging themselves to work for a change in the rules which would enable the majority to fix an hour for the disposing of any bill subject to the rule of one hour to each senator for discussion either before or after the hour was fixed. Many other senators signified their adherence to the proposed reform.

The Senate remained in special executive session and on March 5 the senators who were elected last November took the oath of office. Sixteen new senators were sworn in and twelve others who had been reëlected. The most important business of the special session was the revision of the rules. Six Democrats and five Republicans were selected by their respective party caucuses as a joint committee to consider the question. The most active advocate of the limitation of debate on the committee was Senator Owen, Democrat, of Oklahoma. Both Republican and Democratic party caucuses approved a rule providing that at any time sixteen senators by serving notice in writing on the presiding officer can demand a vote as to whether debate should be limited. Two days later the question is put without debate and a two-thirds vote restricts subsequent debate to one hour for each senator. No amendments or substitutes for the measure in question can be considered after that except with the unanimous consent of the Senate.

By a vote of seventy-six to three the Senate adopted the new rules as formulated by the bi-partisan committee. Several senators who had opposed the armed neutrality bill took advantage of the opportunity which was afforded by the discussion of the rules restricting debate to explain that they were not in favor of filibustering and that they had prevented the enactment of the armed neutrality bill because it had been introduced into the Senate too late in the session to receive the adequate consideration that its importance demanded. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Gronna of North Dakota, however, voted against the restriction of debate. Senator Sherman of Illinois, who had not opposed the armed neutrality bill, also opposed any modification of the rules.

Legislatures Denounce Filibuster

The defeat of the armed neutrality bill by the efforts of twelve senators not only stirred the country as a whole but excited particularly bitter controversy in the states represented by the Senate pacifists. All of the senators concerned have been deluged with letters, telegrams and resolutions approving or denouncing their course. In several states the legislatures have considered the national issues involved in the stand taken by their senators. The Missouri legislature, before the result of the filibuster was known, adopted a resolution requesting the representatives of the state in both houses of Congress to support the President.



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS

In the Wisconsin Senate a resolution was introduced criticizing Senator La Follette's part in the filibuster, but his friends secured a postponement of the vote. A resolution condemning the action of Senator Clapp and the other opponents of the armed neutrality bill passed the Minnesota House with only one dissenting vote. The Iowa House of Representatives refused to consider the censure of Senators Cummins and Kenyon who were active among the pacifist minority in the Senate, and a resolution of censure against Senator Norris of Nebraska was voted down in the state legislature. On the other hand, the Arkansas legislature commended Senator Robinson for supporting the armed neutrality bill and thus by implication condemned the action of his colleague, Senator Kirby. Resolutions in the legislatures of New York and California condemning Senators O'Gorman and Works still await a vote.

States whose senators did not oppose the armed neutrality bill have in several cases formally censured the filibuster. The Ohio legislature adopted a resolution deploring "the situation which has been created by a pitiful minority" and commending the course of President Wilson. The Idaho House of Representatives vigorously condemned the filibuster. The Delaware legislature exprest "deep indignation at those members of the Senate of the United States who failed to support the armed ship bill." The Kentucky Senate went farthest of all and denounced the obstructionist senators as "un-American, disloyal, unpatriotic, traitorous and cowardly." But the Colorado Senate voted down a resolution condemning the filibuster, altho neither senator from that state took part in it.

President to Arm Merchantmen

President Wilson has become convinced that the authority of Congress is not essential to enable him to provide American merchant vessels with defensive armament. The President and some of his advisers at first profest scruples lest an old statute of 1819, which forbade armed resistance by merchant vessels to search, restraint or seizure by public armed vessels of nations in amity with the United States, might restrict the right of the executive to provide armament without a modification of the law. In rebuttal it has been argued that the statute applied to the recognized right of visit and search, but did not apply to unlawful attempts to sink merchant ships without warning, that since we have broken off diplomatic relations with Germany the two nations are not "in amity," and that in any case Germany as a foreign power could not claim the benefits of the domestic legislation of this country except where principles of international law were involved. Secretary of the Navy Daniels has appealed to the newspapers of the nation to keep secret the arming of merchant ships and also the date when armed ships will sail. He has requested the cable companies not to send out news about ships sailing to or from the danger zone and has promised to prevent the wireless stations, which are under the supervision of the Navy Department, from making public such information.

The action of the President in authorizing the defensive arming of merchant vessels makes the issue of peace or war with Germany depend upon the accident of a conflict between a German submarine and an American ship. In view of the announced intention of the German Government to sink all vessels entering the prohibited area at sight, ship captains will treat the approach of any German submarine within these waters as sufficient evidence of hostile intentions and open fire at once. The German Government, on the other hand, regards armed merchant ships as war vessels and considers attacks on its submarines as acts of war.



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The Austrian Government has sent a note to Washington supporting the German submarine campaign against merchant ships. The Austrian note is very long, summarizing the history of the blockade established by the Central Powers and the retaliatory measures taken by Germany, questioning the right of merchant ships to carry arms from the viewpoint of existing international law, and asserting that "the principle that neutrals in war time also should enjoy the advantages of the freedom of the seas refers only to neutral vessels, not to neutral persons on board enemy vessels." On the whole, the tone of the note is very friendly and it is evidently inspired by a desire to avoid a diplomatic break with the United States. Thus it says that "Austro-Hungarian war vessels are instructed to warn merchantment . . . and to bring into safety the crews and passengers," and goes on to point out that Austro-Hungarian submarines are operating in the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas and that therefore there is little likelihood of any attack on an American vessel by these submarines.

The German Side of It

News from Germany is scant and unreliable since the break in diplomatic relations. No German newspapers or periodicals have been allowed to reach this country for nearly a year except such few copies as could be smuggled thru the British blockade. No letters are past that contain any information about the war or internal conditions. Telegrams that come thru London are of course censored by both the German and the British censors and those that come by wireless from Berlin to Sayville are subjected to German censorship at one end and American censorship at the other. Consequently little reliance can be placed upon what is rumored about Germany in America and about America in Germany.



Press Illustrating

NEW YORK'S FIRST CHANCE TO HIT THE TRAIL

The largest undertaking of Billy Sunday's campaign career, the conversion of New York City, is to begin in April with even more elaborate organization than Mr. Sunday's previous campaigns. The Tabernacle, erected on the old American League ball park, is the thirty-eighth which has been built by Mr. Sunday's "Tabernacle architect," Mr. Joe Spiece. The photograph above shows him planning still another one



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Central News



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THE PLOTTERS

Four men, all furthering pro-German conspiracies in this country, were arrested last week in New York and in Hoboken, New Jersey. Two of them, Richard Kalb (right) and Hans Schwartz (left) are suspected in connection with the recent munitions explosions in New Jersey; bombs and high explosives were found in Mr. Kalb's rooms. The other two, charged with instigating anti-British revolts in India, are Dr. Ernest Se Kunna and Dr. Chandra Chakraberty. They admit connection with the German Foreign Office

We have, however, official confirmation of the report of German intrigue with Mexico which the German-American papers were disposed to scout as a ridiculous slander and a British fabrication when it was first revealed by our State Department. Foreign Minister Zimmermann admitted without hesitation that he had taken such action and justified it on the ground that it was a war measure. The following official statement comes direct from Berlin to Sayville, Long Island:

> The decision to begin the unrestricted submarine war February 1 having been taken, an eventual conflict with America had to be considered by reason of its previous attitude. The facts have proved that the surmise was justified, for the American Government immediately after our notification concerning the barred zone broke off diplomatic relations and moreover requested other neutral powers to join in this course of action. In anticipation of this possibility it was not only the right but also the duty of the Government to take measures in time to counterbalance the joining of an additional ally on the side of our enemies.
>
> The Imperial Minister to Mexico was therefore instructed about the middle of January to offer an alliance to the Mexican Government and to arrange the details in case that the United States should declare war against us. The Minister was expressly charged by instruction to take no steps with the Mexican Government before he had obtained the absolute certainty that war had been declared by the United States. It is not known by what means the American Government acquired knowledge of the instructions transmitted by secret ways to Mexico. It seems that treason—and treason it probably is—has been committed on American territory.

Dr. Siegfried Heckscher, of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Reichstag, exprest the opinion that if the United States entered the war a new coalition would be formed of Germany, Japan and Russia to offset the Anglo-American alliance. He said further:

> The excitement in your country over Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's instructions to the German Minister in Mexico is quite incomprehensible to us. They concerned purely precautionary military measures, to become effective only in case the United States declared war on us. They were part of our active mobilization plans in case we were attacked by the United States. A nation surrounded by world enemies as we now are cannot be blamed for viewing the latent enmity of Mexico toward the United States as a possible active asset in case of war.
>
> Did not Mr. Wilson, at a time when the two governments were still formally on a friendly footing, boldly set out to marshal the whole neutral world against us? Then witness the action of the Entente in China

Tornado in Indiana A terrific storm which swept over Indiana on Sunday, March 11, resulted in several deaths and the destruction of more than a million dollars worth of property. The city of New Castle suffered the greatest damage. Here a score of persons were killed and more than a hundred and fifty injured, over three hundred dwellings were wrecked and all communication with the outside world shut off for hours. The business district escaped serious damage. In Wayne County two children were killed and several buildings destroyed. In Cincinnati the tornado took three lives and caused several fires, and it demolished a number of houses in the neighborhood of Dayton, Ohio. Relief work was promptly organized.

The Mexican Election On Sunday, March 11, a general election took place thruout Mexico under the auspices of the Carranza government. First Chief Venustiano Carranza encountered no serious opposition in his campaign for the presidency, but there were some interesting contests for seats in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. This was the first election held according to the provisions of the new Mexican constitution which was enacted by the recent constitutional convention at Queretaro. Of course the reason why Carranza had no important rival in the presidential election was that his opponents also opposed the existing de facto government and therefore did not recognize the constitution which it established or the elections which it decreed.

Greater interest attaches to the international relations of Mexico. It is generally believed that Carranza will keep Mexico neutral even if the United States goes to war with Germany, but he has not personally repudiated the suggestion of a German alliance. Mexico continues to place heavy orders in Japan for ammunition, but it is impossible to say whether this is simply a commercial transaction or evidence of some secret political understanding. Large wireless telegraph stations are being established in Mexico.

Cave-Ins Threaten Scranton The inhabitants of a part of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania are confronted by a geological menace and a complex legal problem. Extensive coal mining operations have weakened the natural supports of the surface of the ground and therefore there have been numerous cases of subsidence and even an occasional fissure. These surface disturbances have so seriously endangered life and property that a measure known as the Scarlet bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature to restrict freedom of mining in the interest of persons who live above the excavated area and whose security is threatened by the extension of mining operations. In the past the courts have usually construed mining rights in so liberal a manner as to meet the desires of the coal companies. A small part of the city of Scranton is menaced by surface subsidence and some forty thousand citizens have joined a Surface Protective Association and are conducting an active campaign against unrestricted mining rights.

AMERICA'S CHANCE IN CHINA

BY LI YUAN-HUNG

PRESIDENT OF CHINA

GIVE the people sufficient rice (bread) to eat and you practically settle all the urgent problems facing China today. By developing mines and constructing railroads and increasing trade you provide the people with livelihood. When their livelihood has been insured, there will be no trouble. Thus, you see that in the solution of this economic problem the American people can help us greatly if they will. We want the American people to invest more of their money in profitable enterprises in China and trade with us more extensively and intensively.



PRESIDENT LI

At present the situation in China is very favorable. Of course, news-mongers are busy as ever. They are responsible for rumors of unbelievable nature, but they cannot influence the general trend of events a whit.

I have heard a good deal about the dissolution of Parliament, the dismissal of the Premier and the resignation of the President, but they are rumors, pure and simple. On the contrary, I look upon the future of China with optimism. We are gradually setting our house in order. Peace prevails thruout the breadth and length of this vast country. Provincial contributions pour into the government treasury regularly and the people are content with their present state of affairs, and would be much better off if natural resources still hidden in the ground were systematically developed.

A new chapter of Chinese history has begun, and I am sure to find at the end of 1917 that it will contain less of discord and more of coöperation between different factions and parties. It must be understood that the Chinese Republic is the outcropping of the steady growth of forces which make for economic and political enlightenment in Asia and which work for unity and harmonious coöperation among Chinese leaders.

Not a flash in the pan of some imaginative impulse and inspiration, the Republic of China has been started and has got to stay. Evil-minded people trying to overthrow the Republic will be overthrown in turn.

The task of turning this great agricultural nation, within whose confines there is a fifth of the world's inhabitants, into an industrial one is not easy; but China has at last set her foot on the path of modern progress and will go far on it if she is given time. We are making progress, but what we want is a little time to readjust ourselves to the new order of things and conciliate the new and old forces, which might be utilized effectively in the solution of the urgent economic problem.

How to bend every effort to use this enormous latent power of the millions of our labor for the development of our unlimited resources occupies our sole attention at present. American participation in a commercial way is cordially invited in the development of natural resources, which will ultimately alleviate the sufferings of the people and make China a prosperous nation.

Commercial assistance from the American people could not be unprofitable to the Americans. Our population of four hundred million is now wide awake, and needs modern articles to satisfy its greater economic wants. Mines must be opened and railways built to increase our purchasing power, while the United States needs an enormous market to consume her surplus goods. There can be no question that when sufficiently westernized, China alone will be able to keep all the manufacturers in America busy and buy up all the surplus commodities of the United States.

Peking, China

PRESIDENT LI

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

GENERAL LI YUAN-HUNG, who almost lost his life by rejecting Yuan Shih-kai's offer of a princedom, and who is now President of the Republic of China, is a man of medium height, with square shoulders and a deep chest, and his dark hair is shortly cropped. His general features are large, oval and prominent. A man of polished and modestly dignified appearance, President Li has a well-formed mouth, a kindly face and quiet manner, with an ability to put interviewers at their ease. Frank in conversation and simple in tastes, he is unostentatious, sociable and pleasant. He is full of sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of democracy and is truly "The Pillar of State"—a title which the late President Yuan Shih-kai conferred upon him in acknowledgment of his service. President Li is now fifty-three years old. He has held various official positions from that of a non-commissioned officer to that of governor, and discharged all his multifarious duties with credit.

Mr. Tong is a young Chinaman who has studied for several years in this country, first at Park College and then at the University of Missouri. After his graduation from the Columbia University School of Journalism Mr. Tong took a post-graduate course in practical journalism on The Independent. The above article by President Li was obtained by Mr. Tong who is now on the "Peking Daily News." — THE EDITOR.

Born in 1863, General Li is a native of Hupeh, possessing the true characteristics of his fellow provincials—great tenacity of purpose, unexampled bravery and an aptitude for military achievements. Having naturally chosen the military career as his profession, coming as he did from such a martial province, young Li Yuan-hung entered the famous Peiyang Naval College, and after a course of six years graduated with honor. He was soon assigned to a cruiser as a non-commissioned officer.

During the Chino-Japanese war, President Li fought bravely by the side of Admiral Ting-Shih-chang, the Nelson of China. After the war, he attracted the attention of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, to whose Yamen at Nan-



THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY

Madame Li believes in practising democracy and in teaching it to her sons and daughters

king he was subsequently transferred for the important duty of training troops. When his patron was appointed Viceroy of Hunan and Hupeh, with his headquarters at Wuchang, General Li accompanied him thither to assist in the organization of the army.

President Li went to Japan three times and stayed there from one month to one year, to study fortifications and army organizations at the suggestion of his chief, and on his return, he was appointed a major of cavalry. While serving in the 21st Brigade, he was promoted to the rank of colonel. He was Field Marshal at the great Changteh maneuvers in 1905 which he organized and conducted with great success. He was also general of a division and then of a mixed brigade, being exceedingly popular with his fellow officers on account of his straightforwardness and sincerity.

The outbreak of 1911 brought him forward as the supreme military commander of the revolutionary forces. In that capacity President Li negotiated with Yuan Shih-kai, who had just been recalled to office and power in the great emergency in which the Manchu Government found itself. When the settlement came, Yuan Shih-kai became President of the republic and Li Yuan-hung became Vice-President and Chief of the General Staff. For over a year, they carried on their functions at two different places.

After the conditions in the middle and southern provinces settled, Vice-President Li, at the request of Yuan Shih-kai, came to Peking, and was engaged in the less spectacular side of the administration. In 1915, however, he was made chairman of the State Council, which was advisory in nature and sometimes acted as a parliament, in the absence of the two houses of the Legislature, which it may be remembered, were dissolved by Yuan Shih-kai. When the movement to make Yuan Shih-kai Emperor was started in December, 1916, President Li resigned his chairmanship, as an expression of his disapproval of the movement. Yuan Shih-kai offered to make General Li a prince and actually gave him a princedom with the view of winning him over to the monarchist side. General Li resisted the temptation, great tho it was, and silently stood for republicanism. Standing for republicanism at that time would mean death for him should Yuan Shih-kai's imperialistic efforts succeed.

For his staunch support to the republic, the provinces which revolted against Yuan Shih-kai, elected Li Yuan-hung their President, and the presidential duties were actually trans-

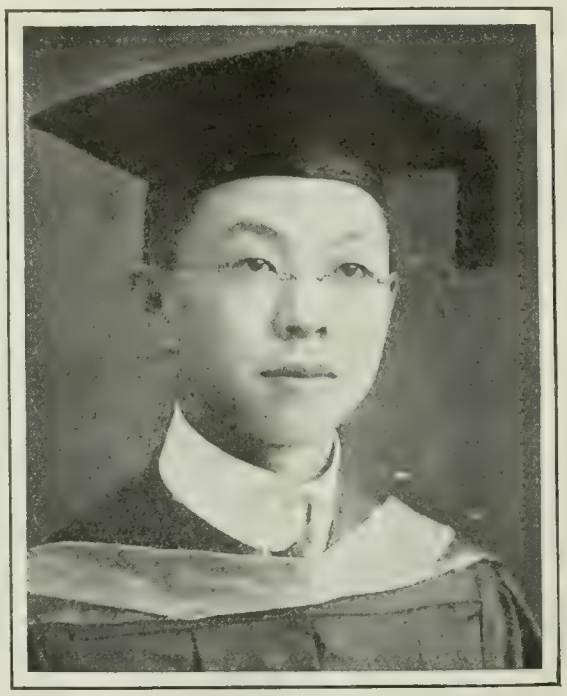
ferred to him by the operation of the Nanking Provisional Constitution, and of the chapter of the Permanent Constitution relating to Presidential Election.

President Li has two sons and two daughters, the younger daughter being engaged to the tenth son of Yuan Shih-kai, the late President of China. The younger son is five years old, born six days before the first revolution. President Li's children are being tutored by a large number of foreign and Chinese teachers of reputation.

My interview with President Li was arranged by Mr. Quo Tai-chi, councillor of the Chinese Foreign Office and private secretary to President Li. Mr. Quo is a Phi Beta Kappa man of the University of Pennsylvania and in him President Li has great confidence. Regarded as the luckiest young man among the returned students from the United States, Mr. Quo has been with President Li for five years already.

Yuan Shih-kai, during his presidential career of four years, left the Palace only twice, heavily guarded by soldiers, and Li Yuan-hung, since his inauguration only eight months ago, has left the Palace to attend graduation exercizes and other functions at least a dozen times, accompanied by a few military attachés and secretaries. The first occasion for Yuan Shih-kai, the late President of China, to leave his palace, was for the worship of Confucius. As he was motoring to the Confucian Temple about four o'clock in the morning, the streets thru which he passed were lined with several rows of soldiers, and soldiers were even stationed on the roofs of houses to prevent assassination. At the opening of the National Assembly last August, President Li freely mixed with members of Parliament and visitors as a common citizen. Such democratic conduct on the part of the ruler of a state in the West is nothing wonderful, but it is considered unusual in the East. In due course of time this example set up by the Chief Executive of China will bear rich fruit and help to spread republicanism and democracy in this vast country.

Peking, China



MR. QUO, THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY

CAN A COLLEGE ABOLISH SNOBS?

BY JAMES IRWIN TAYLOR

Mr. Taylor was one of the first sophomores to sign the pledge recently circulated at Princeton "not to join any elective eating club," an attempt at college democratization unique because of the radical reform it proposes and the attention it has attracted. — THE EDITOR.

WHEN five sophomores, leaders of their class, publicly announced in a letter to the *Daily Princetonian* their intention of refusing election to any of the undergraduate social and eating clubs, they threw a bombshell, as it were, into the complacent and self-satisfied little world of Princeton University. The clubs they were thus attacking were long-established institutions in Princeton, that have grown so important in undergraduate eyes that one considers himself a failure if he is not elected to one of them for his junior and senior years. It was therefore an important and bold step that Richard Cleveland, the former President's son, and his four friends took when they decided to cast loose from them.

It is difficult for an outsider to understand completely how questionable the influence of the clubs has been in what has been called a "democratic" university. From the first day of the freshman's life in Princeton the shadow of the club elections in the spring of sophomore year hangs over his head, with all their supposed possibilities of success or failure. All feel it; and many are led astray from their legitimate purpose by it.

Many attempts have been made in the past to modify or break up this system of social snobbery, based on such false standards, for the perspective of time and distance clearly shows its faults; but so far all have been without success.

As now constituted, there are seventeen clubs that include in their membership about eighty-five per cent of the two upper classes. Most of them have magnificent club houses, the values of which total up to very nearly a million dollars. To be one of the fifteen per cent left out of them is to be branded as a failure. Furthermore, there are shades of distinction between the clubs themselves no less pronounced than that between the clubmen and the non-clubmen. The different types of men herd together in the different clubs, thus narrowing seriously the scope of friendship and acquaintanceship that a man may have with others of a different type. Two or three clubs consider themselves the aristocratic clubs; the others are grades successively lower, until in the undergraduate mind the smallest and newest are little better than none at all.

Besides the question of exclusiveness and snobbishness the point of expense and economic value is important. We find that six hundred men are getting their meals (that is the chief function of Princeton clubs) in seventeen different places. Seventeen different plants and establishments are thus made necessary instead of one or two centralized and economically run dining halls. The price of board varies from three to five dollars a week more than the rate charged the two lower classes in the University Dining Halls, where the large number of patrons allows cheaper prices. Each man is required further to contribute fifty dollars as an initiation fee on election. Such are the regular and fixed tariffs, but the men in a club may be assessed additional amounts at different times to cover up unexpected deficiencies caused by wasteful management by the student managers.

It might on the face of it seem that the clubs could better be reformed from the inside by the clubmen themselves. But that has been tried many times in recent years by influential and strong men within individual clubs; even within the present college generation men with the honest purpose of serving Princeton have been defeated by the shortsightedness and jealousy of fellow clubmen. Many of the present senior class sympathize with the move made by the five sophomores and their adherents; some of them have openly showed this by handing in their resignations. It seems likely now that their aims will be accomplished in part at least, for a fair proportion of their class, seventy at least, with some seniors to back them, have come out for this movement; the great majority of alumni, at least of that part of them which has spoken, is urging them to go ahead; the faculty is largely supporting them.

The results of this democratic movement are not clearly to be seen, for altho several practical plans have been put forward as remedies for the situation the inertia of the *status quo* and the selfishness of the clubs may not be dislodged at the present time. But matters will come to head in the club elections to be held in March, and Princeton will show then whether she can be unselfish enough to regain her old time place as the "democratic" university.

Princeton, New Jersey



MR. ALEXANDER

WILL PROHIBITION WORK?

BY CHARLES B. ALEXANDER

"Prohibition: When and Why," published in The Independent of March 5, began a series of articles presenting four important viewpoints on this great question. The Independent believes in prohibition, but it believes even more strongly in free discussion and individual judgment. In this article Mr. Alexander, who is a Regent of New York State University, a trustee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and one of the prominent lawyers of New York City, presents to our readers his plan for a national commission to study the whole liquor problem.—THE EDITOR.

PROHIBITION of the liquor traffic can no longer be regarded as a question of interest and concern merely to individual states of the Union. It has emerged from the somewhat restricted field which it occupied for three-quarters of a century, and has become, all at once, a distinct and definite national issue. It is now proposed, that, by means of an amendment to the Federal Constitution, the traffic in alcoholic beverages thruout the country shall be abolished at one stroke. Such an amendment would require a two-thirds vote in each House of Congress, and then ratification by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states, to become effective.

The Hobson Prohibition Amendment received considerably more than a majority vote in the House of Representatives some two years ago. Since that time the number of states which have adopted prohibition has increased to twenty-five. There are forty-eight states in the Union, and if Congress should pass a national prohibition amendment, the favorable action by eleven states, in addition to those which have already adopted, or are about to adopt prohibition for themselves, would give the measure the three-fourths necessary. From this it can be seen that prohibition has passed out of the academic stage, even for those states which have heretofore refused to have anything to do with it, and that it is a very concrete proposition for every state, and indeed, for every inhabitant of the United States.

With the recognition of this fact, it is almost startling to realize how little actual knowledge of the drink problem we have in the United States. In a recent issue of The Independent, Mr. Rollin O. Everhart attempted to show that many successful experiments have been made with prohibition in many states, and, indeed, it is probably true that we have more laws on the subject of liquor than any other nation; but the huge masses of statutes piled up in our several states express a fancy for social experimentation rather than well-grounded and carefully considered schemes of legislative control. Even the prohibition laws themselves are singularly incongruous and contradictory. This may be ascribed to the fact that the fundamental facts of the situation are disputed, and nobody really can speak with the weight of authority and positive knowledge. It must be evident then that we cannot proceed further in any direction with safety, until we develop all the data bearing upon the question, by a most thoro-going inquiry, and, as the question is national, the inquiry should be national also, not only in scope, but in form.

It might be undertaken by one of the federal departments, but preferably, I believe, by a commission appointed by the President of the United States, and supplied with abundant means and invested with ample authority to explore the whole field. The value of such an inquiry would be enormous, and, in undertaking it, the United States would be following the road that has been taken by many European nations. Denmark, Norway and Finland have recently investigated the drink question thru official commissions. France and Germany aid with government subsidies, the great societies which keep inquiries going from year to year, and which make reports periodically, and Great Britain in her Board of Control has a body which not only investigates and reports, but also devises and enforces regulations affecting the traffic in alcoholics, and has actually taken over the operation of a number of public houses in various parts of the kingdom.

Since the war began the Russian Government has appointed a special commission on alcoholic beverages, some of whose recommendation, it is understood, have already been enacted into law, and the Swedish Temperance

Commission, an official body, has begun a survey of its country with a view to submitting recommendations to the Government.

Only one attempt has been made to study the drink question in this country on a large scale, and that was by the well-known Committee of Fifty, which published its findings fifteen or twenty years ago. This body performed a service of great value, but its scope was necessarily limited by its unofficial character and by several other circumstances.

That the many and varied aspects of the drink question are not well understood in the United States, can scarcely be contradicted. It would undoubtedly be a primary part of a national commission's task to identify these for the public eye. The purely fiscal side has a very considerable importance, for the public derives about a quarter of a billion of dollars a year from its tax on the production and sale of alcoholic beverages, while the several states and cities receive approximately one hundred millions in addition thru license fees alone, not to calculate the general property tax.

THE distinctly economic phase is also an important one for the total investment in the liquor business represents possibly two billions of dollars, and more than one million persons are employed directly or indirectly. If this enormous interest is to be extinguished without compensation, can that be reconciled with our ideals of equity and justice? If compensation is to be made, how shall it be adjusted, and how shall we arrange for it? Socially and scientifically there is, of course, abundant material to be gathered, while the matter of enforcement of prohibitory regulations presents a great police problem in itself. Doubtless much valuable data could be gathered in the study of the workings of prohibition in this country, and the methods of promoting temperance adopted by other nations.

These are but a few of the many angles presented in a hasty glance at the situation.

The manner in which the Federal Constitution may be amended has some bearing upon the general question, and lends considerable emphasis and weight to the suggestion of a thoro inquiry before the nation is committed irrevocably in any direction. The framers of the Constitution, desiring to protect the states with few inhabitants against possible invasions of their rights by the more populous states, devised the scheme whereby ratification by three-fourths of the whole number is necessary to effect a change in the organic law. It is probable that none of them anticipated, or could have pictured to themselves, a time when three-fourths of the states would have actually less population than the remaining one-fourth. Statistics show that, however, is the case today.

The one-fourth with more than half of the population of the Union and with wealth and commercial interests and activities in even greater proportion have not looked with favor upon prohibition. In the other group are the prohibition states present and prospective, and those in which prohibition sentiment is said to be strongest at the present time.

OBVIOUSLY, then, there is more than a possibility that an actual minority of the population may be able to decide for the whole nation a course of treatment of a question upon which the opinion of mankind has been divided for ages, and, moreover, may definitely force its will, in a social matter, upon a body of people far greater in wealth and population, and much further developed in modern business ways. It need scarcely be pointed out that very grave perils to the country as a whole might underlie such a situation.

The case is made the stronger when it is remembered that the ratification of a constitutional amendment is accomplished by the legislatures of the several states, and not by votes of the people thereof. It is not disparaging the legislator to say that he cannot be as free an agent as an individual voter. He is necessarily bound somewhat by precedent and by the existing situation. A legislator in a prohibition state regardless of his personal view would be inclined to vote prohibition for the country. This disposition to acquiesce in the exprest sentiment of his community and to aid in carrying it to a logical conclusion is not singular, and is not altogether uncommendable.

It is only fair to point out that, since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the Webb-Kenyon law, and thereby declaring the right and power of an individual state to protect itself against the importation of liquor from other jurisdictions, the movement for national prohibtion has weakened in certain quarters. One of the chief arguments for national prohibition was that all the laws a state might enact, and all the pains and penalties it might prescribe, were largely futile when liquor might be shipped into it from any other commonwealth, as an article of interstate commerce. Now, however, that a state, according to the Supreme Court, may take liquor out of interstate commerce, so far as itself is concerned, this argument loses its force. It may be imagined that the South with its predilection for state rights will not now be as anxious to force one of its "peculiar institutions" upon the rest of the nation.

On the other hand, the militant prohibitionists are not disposed on this account to relax their efforts to capture the whole country. They have the dramatic advantages, having recently won a series of striking successes, and having more than half of the whole number of states under their banners. The Webb-Kenyon decision may indeed—as some think it will—add to the psychological force of their appeal for popular favor.

THESE circumstances should add weight to the suggestion of a thoro investigation before the final step shall be taken. Even the prohibitionist can scarcely object with logic to such a course. For if his theory be correct, an investigation should serve to strengthen and confirm it with the public. And again, there is a grave danger, from his standpoint, in hurrying forward a measure which however desirable, can not, if improperly adjusted to existing exigencies, possibly fail to produce great complications, dissension and reaction.

The goal at which we are aiming must always be kept in mind, and we must satisfy ourselves that the method we shall finally adopt will bring us to that goal. If the President should be authorized to name a Federal Commission of Inquiry, he would select members with scientific attainments, with broad human sympathies, with knowledge of political and legal conditions, and of judicial temperaments. Of course, he would not choose any persons affiliated with the liquor interests or with the more radical wing of anti-liquor propagandists. He would, in short, appoint a commission of such standing as would go far toward winning public support to whatever it might recommend for the solution of this great problem.

New York City

FLOWERS

BY MARGUERITE WILKINSON

In all her life no one had sent her flowers.
The little sallow child with bulging eyes
Had never known a gift of dandelions
As the shy favorite of a freckled boy.
The girl with stooping shoulders and flat breast
And strained, uncertain manner had never held
Close to her lonely lips blue violets
Sent by a young lad on a day in spring.
Tho she was sweet and sound and strong of heart
No one had dreamed, no one had loved that beauty
While her poor thwarted body might deny it. . . .

But, to be sure, her family is well known
And now that she is cold within her coffin
She wears a cloak of roses and of lilies.
In all her life no one had sent her flowers. . . .

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



Bain



Bain



Harris and Ewing

The leaders of the suffrage coalition nominated in a joint convention at Washington of the National Woman's Party and the Congressional Union. Left to right: Anne Martin, vice-chairman; Mabel Vernon, secretary; Alice Paul, chairman



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An unofficial inauguration parade, the climax of the suffragists' "peaceful picketing" campaign. In a driving rain and chilly wind the suffragists carried their banners four times round the White House. President Wilson would not see them





entral News © Kadel & Herbert

A ghostly game—the soldiers behind the lines are practising bayonet drill with their gas masks on, so as to get used to their half-blinded effect before wearing them into battle

© Underwood & Underwood







© Underwood & Underwood

American shipping—lacking ships—is accumulating trouble for the port of New York. Here are some samples of the exports that clog our docks: oil, machinery, rubber; and above, the continuous procession of trucks bringing more



© Brown & Dawson

The keynote of President Wilson's second inauguration, a note emphasized in his inaugural address, published in the last issue of The Independent, was a spirit of serious thought, a consciousness of national crisis. A crowd of many thousands gathered in front of the Capitol to hear the President's speech and to watch the parade. Below: Two characteristic sections: the squad of West Point Cadets swinging up the avenue; and the citizens' division, carrying the banner, "We have dedicated our lives to America"





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EIGHT GREAT SHORT STORIES

From American Literature

With Introductions by FREDERICK HOUK LAW

THE MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH

BY EDGAR ALLAN POE

EDGAR ALLAN POE has been called "The Father of the Short Story." In a criticism of Hawthorne's tales, in *Graham's Magazine* in 1842, he first pointed out the characteristics of the ideal Short Story: brevity; single effect; direction of every part to a preëstablished design; verisimilitude, and finality.

Poe was born in 1809, five years later than Hawthorne. Educated in England and at the University of Virginia, spending some time at West Point and in the United States Army, and living in Richmond, Philadelphia and New York, as editor of literary publications, he was under far different influences than was the gentle soul of Hawthorne. His life was one of struggle and misfortune. Like the Prince in "The Masque of the Red Death," "he had a fine eye for colors and effects. He disregarded the decora of mere fashion. His plans were bold and fiery, and his conceptions glowed with barbaric lustre. There are some who would have thought him mad."

Unlike Hawthorne, Poe cared everything for artistic effect and little for moral. In his great number of brilliantly original poems and tales he wrote in the most artistic manner and almost always on gloom or terror. In subject he followed a fashion of the times, for Horace Walpole, Matthew Lewis, Ann Radcliffe, Shelley and Coleridge in England; Ernst Hoffmann, Ludwig Tieck, Goethe and Friedrich Fouqué in Germany; and Irving and Hawthorne in the United States had written along similar lines. Poe was chiefly influenced by Hoffmann and Tieck, who had discovered that mental terror is more effective than physical. He took the common theme, adopted the German method, and with originality and force entirely new, wrote tales whose like had never been seen. Both genius and artist, he created as if by magic, and wrought with all the technique of a master.

"The Masque of the Red Death" has all the characteristics prescribed for the Short Story. In its account of seven rooms with differing colors and lights it is a fugue, repeating effects in new and varied ways, giving enrichment and power, and rising to supreme climax. In reading it one is conscious of rich connotative effects, of a symbolic play of color, of a medley of fantastic figures, of "a multitude of dreams"—all combining harmoniously into one strange theme, "The Red Death." If Poe had in mind that the masquers are the people of earth and that neither iron doors nor revelry and laughter can shut out death he did not give the idea expression. For him the effect was everything. His words are chosen as if for a poem; his sentences sway and swing like music; his descriptions of the abbey, of the symbolic rooms, of the weird masque, are rich and full. Little by little the story rises to climax until, with a crash of final chords, it ends, and the Red Death is said to hold dominion over all. In glow of color and totality of effect, "The Masque of the Red Death" is picture, music and writing combined in one.



EDGAR ALLAN POE

"Listening to Inspiration," a statue of Poe by the American sculptor, Sir Moses Ezekiel. It is to be erected in Baltimore

THE "Red Death" had long devastated the country. No pestilence had ever been so fatal, or so hideous. Blood was its Avatar and its seal—the redness and horror of blood. There were sharp pains, and sudden dizziness, and then profuse bleeding at the pores, with dissolution. The scarlet stains upon the body and especially upon the face of the victim, were the pest ban which shut him out from the aid and from the sympathy of his fellow-men. And the whole seizure, progress and termination of the disease, were the incidents of half an hour. But the Prince Prospero was happy and dauntless and sagacious. When his dominions were half-depopulated, he summoned to his presence a thousand hale and light-hearted friends from among the knights and dames of his court, and with these retired to the deep seclusion of one of his castellated abbeys. This was an extensive and magnificent structure, the creation of the prince's own eccentric yet august taste. A strong and lofty wall girdled it in. This wall had gates of iron. The courtiers, having entered, brought furnaces and massy hammers and welded the bolts. They resolved to leave means neither of ingress nor egress to the sudden impulses of despair or of frenzy from within. The abbey was amply provisioned. With such precautions the courtiers might bid defiance to contagion. The external world could take care of itself. In the meantime it was folly to grieve, or to think. The prince had provided all the appliances of pleasure. There were buffoons, there were improvisatori, there were ballet-dancers, there were

musicians, there was Beauty, there was wine. All these and security were within. Without was the "Red Death."

It was toward the close of the fifth or sixth month of his seclusion, and while the pestilence raged most furiously abroad, that the Prince Prospero entertained his thousand friends at a masked ball of the most unusual magnificance.

IT was a voluptuous scene, that masquerade. But first let me tell of the rooms in which it was held. These were seven—an imperial suite. In many palaces, however, such suites form a long and straight vista, while the folding doors slide back nearly to the walls on either hand, so that the view of the whole extent is scarcely impeded. Here the case was very different, as might have been expected from the duke's love of the *bizarre*. The apartments were so irregularly disposed that the vision embraced but little more than one at a time. There was a sharp turn at every twenty or thirty yards, and at each turn a novel effect. To the right and left, in the middle of each wall, a tall and narrow Gothic window looked out upon a closed corridor which pursued the windings of the suite. These windows were of stained glass whose color varied in accordance with the prevailing hue of the decorations of the chamber into which it opened. That at the eastern extremity was hung, for example, in blue—and vividly blue were its windows. The second chamber was purple in its ornaments and tapestries, and here the panes were purple. The third was green thruout, and so were the casements. The fourth was furnished and lighted with orange—the fifth with white—the sixth with violet. The seventh apartment was closely shrouded in black velvet tapestries that hung all over the ceiling and down the walls, falling in heavy folds upon a carpet of the same material and hue. But in this chamber only, the color of the windows failed to correspond with the decorations. The panes here were scarlet—a deep blood color. Now in no one of the seven apartments was there any lamp or candelabrum amid the profusion of golden ornaments that lay scattered to and fro or depended from the roof. There was no light of any kind emanating from lamp or candle within the suite of chambers. But in the corridors that followed the suite there stood, opposite to each window, a heavy tripod, bearing a brazier of fire, that projected its rays thru the tinted glass and so glaringly illumined the room. And thus were produced a multitude of gaudy and fantastic appearances. But in the western or black chamber the effect of the fire-light that streamed upon the dark hangings thru the blood-tinted panes was ghastly in the extreme, and produced so wild a look upon the countenances of those who entered, that there were few of the company bold enough to set foot within its precincts at all.

IT was in this apartment, also, that there stood against the western wall a gigantic clock of ebony. Its pendulum swung to and fro with a dull, heavy, monotonous clang; and when the minute-hand made the circuit of the face, and the hour was to be stricken, there came from the brazen lungs of the clock a sound which was clear and loud and deep and exceedingly musical, but of so peculiar a note and emphasis that, at each lapse of an hour, the musicians of the orchestra were constrained to pause, momentarily, in their performance, to harken to the sound; and thus the waltzers perforce ceased their evolutions; and there was a brief disconcert of the whole gay company; and, while the chimes of the clock yet rang, it was observed that the giddiest grew pale, and the more aged and sedate passed their hands over their brows as if in confused reverie or meditation. But when the echoes had fully ceased, a light laughter at once pervaded the assembly; the musicians looked at each other and smiled as if at their own nervousness and folly, and made whispering vows, each to the other, that the next chiming of the clock should produce in them no similar emotion; and then, after the lapse of sixty minutes (which embrace three thousand and six hundred seconds of the Time that flies), there came yet another chiming of the clock, and then were the same disconcert and tremulousness and meditation as before.

But, in spite of these things, it was a gay and magnificent revel. The tastes of the duke were peculiar. He had a fine eye for colors and effects. He disregarded the *decora* of mere fashion. His plans were bold and fiery, and his conceptions glowed with barbaric lustre. There are some who would have thought him mad. His followers felt that he was not. It was necessary to hear and see and touch him to be *sure* that he was not.

HE had directed, in great part, the movable embellishments of the seven chambers, upon occasion of this great *fête;* and it was his own guiding taste which had given character to the masqueraders. Be sure they were grotesque. There were much glare and glitter and piquancy and phantasm—much of what has been since seen in *Hernani*. There were arabesque figures with unsuited limbs and appointments. There were delirious fancies such as the madman fashions. There were much of the beautiful, much of the wanton, much of the *bizarre*, something of the terrible, and not a little of that which might have excited disgust. To and fro in the seven chambers there stalked, in fact, a multitude of dreams. And these—the dreams—writhed in and about, taking hue from the rooms, and causing the wild music of the orchestra to seem as the echo of their steps. And, anon, there strikes the ebony clock which stands in the hall of the velvet. And then, for a moment, all is still, and all is silent save the voice of the clock. The dreams are stiff-frozen as they stand. But the echoes of the chime die away—they have endured but an instant—and a light, half-subdued laughter floats after them as they depart. And now again the music swells, and the dreams live, and writhe to and fro more merrily than ever, taking hue from the many-tinted windows thru which stream the rays from the tripods. But to the chamber which lies most westwardly of the seven there are now none of the maskers who venture; for the night is waning away; and there flows a ruddier light thru the blood-colored panes; and the blackness of the sable drapery appals; and to him whose foot falls upon the sable carpet, there comes from the near clock of ebony a muffled peal more solemnly emphatic than any which reaches *their* ears who indulged in the more remote gaieties of the other apartments.

But these other apartments were densely crowded, and in them beat feverishly the heart of life. And the revel went whirlingly on, until at length there commenced the sounding of midnight upon the clock. And then the music ceased, as I have told; and the evolutions of the waltzers were quieted; and there was an uneasy cessation of all things as before. But now there were twelve strokes to be sounded by the bell of the clock; and thus it happened, perhaps, that more of thought crept, with more of time, into the meditations of the thoughtful among those who reveled. And thus, too, it happened, perhaps, that before the last echoes of the last chime had utterly sunk into silence, there were many individuals in the crowd who had found leisure to become aware of the presence of a masked figure which had arrested the attention of no single individual before. And the rumor of this new presence having spread itself whisperingly around, there arose at length from the whole company a buzz, or murmur, expressive of disapprobation and surprize—then, finally, of terror, of horror, and of disgust.

In an assembly of phantasms such as I have painted, it may well be supposed that no ordinary appearance could have excited such sensation. In truth the masquerade license of the night was nearly unlimited; but the figure in question had out-Heroded Herod, and gone beyond the bounds of even the prince's indefinite decorum. There are chords in the hearts of the most reckless which cannot be touched without emotion. Even with the utterly lost, to whom life and death are equally jests, there are matters of which no jest can be made. The whole company, indeed, seemed now deeply to feel that in the costume and bearing of the stranger neither wit nor propriety existed. The figure was tall and gaunt, and shrouded from head to foot in the habiliments of the grave. The mask which concealed the visage was made so nearly to resemble the countenance of a stiffened corpse that the closest scrutiny must have had difficulty in detecting the cheat. And yet all this might have been endured, if not approved, by the mad revelers around. But the mummer had gone so far as to assume the type of the Red Death. His vesture was dabbled in *blood*—and his broad brow, with all the features of the face, was sprinkled with the scarlet horror.

When the eyes of Prince Prospero fell upon this spectral image (which, with a slow and solemn movement, as if more fully to sustain its *rôle*, stalked to and fro among the waltzers) he was seen to be convulsed in the first moment with a strong shudder either of terror or distaste; but, in the next, his brow reddened with rage.

"Who dares"—he demanded hoarsely of the courtiers who stood near him—"who dares insult us with this blasphemous mockery? Seize him and unmask him—that we may know whom we have to hang at sunrise from the battlements!"

It was in the eastern or blue chamber in which stood the Prince Prospero as he uttered these words. They rang thruout the seven rooms loudly and clearly, for the prince was a bold and robust man, and the music had become hushed at the waving of his hand.

IT was in the blue room where stood the prince, with a group of pale courtiers by his side. At first, as he spoke, there was a slight rushing movement of this group in the direction of the intruder, who at the moment was also near at hand, and now, with deliberate and stately step, made closer approach to the speaker. But from a certain nameless awe with which the mad assumptions of the mummer had inspired the whole party, there were found none who put forth hand to seize him; so that, unimpeded, he passed within a yard of the prince's person; and, while the vast assembly, as if with one impulse, shrank from the centers of the rooms to the walls, he made his way uninterruptedly, but with the same solemn and measured step which had distinguished him from the first, thru the blue chamber to the purple—thru the purple to the green—thru the green to the orange—thru this again to the white—and even thence to the violet, ere a decided movement had been made to arrest him. It was then, however, that the Prince Prospero, maddening with rage and the shame of his own momentary cowardice, rushed hurriedly thru the six chambers, while none followed him on account of a deadly terror that had seized upon all. He bore aloft a drawn dagger, and had approached, in rapid impetuosity, to within three or four feet of the retreating figure, when the latter, having attained the extremity of the velvet apartment, turned suddenly and confronted his pursuer. There was a sharp cry—and the dagger dropt gleaming upon the sable carpet, upon which, instantly afterward, fell prostrate in death the Prince Prospero. Then, summoning the wild courage of despair, a throng of the revelers at once threw themselves into the black apartment, and, seizing the mummer, whose tall figure stood erect and motionless within the shadow of the ebony clock, gasped in unutterable horror at finding the grave cerements and corpse-like mask, which they handled with so violent a rudeness, untenanted by any tangible form.

AND now was acknowledged the presence of the Red Death. He had come like a thief in the night. And one by one dropt the revelers in the blood-bedewed halls of their revel, and died each in the despairing posture of his fall. And the life of the ebony clock went out with that of the last of the gay. And the flames of the tripods expired. And Darkness and Decay and the Red Death held illimitable dominion over all.

A DAY AT THE OFFICE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

OUR day's work is the measure by which the fates apportion our career. Not genius, nor influence, nor affluence, but a scientific work schedule, makes the great man or the great business. Whoever can order his own day can order his own destiny.

There are three types of mental workers. There are (1) those whose workday is unordered, unfinished and unfinanced; (2) those whose workday is ordered by somebody else for them, on a plan more or less scientific; and (3) those whose workday is ordered by themselves, for themselves, for the business, for the mutual benefit of all concerned. In the first class are the failures; in the second class are the partial successes; in the third class are the big successes, actual or potential. In which class are you?

The standardizing of *mental* operations for brain workers has not yet been accomplished by efficiency engineers. We consider this problem of the highest import. As mental power exceeds manual power, so should mental process outrun and outreach manual process. Your true gage of efficiency is how much and how fast you *think.*

The daily capacity of a tool or machine is the unit of measuring labor—and the mechanic is paid according to his use of this capacity. But the daily capacity of the *mind* is the unit of measuring *management;* and the executive should be paid on the same principle as the mechanic, not for holding a job but for turning out work. A good manager not only regulates people and policies—he originates plans and purposes. A manager who does not produce and execute original ideas for the concern is not a manager, but a foreman. Probably eighty per cent of the office managers of the country are simply foremen, prematurely and unduly exalted.

Whoever has charge of a business, an office, or even a desk, should make a thoro study of the ways of standardizing mental operations. There are company and department managers who can do the work of eight hours in three hours. Also, there are managers who, by dint of much hurry and fret and sweat, can do the work of three hours in eight hours. The difference lies in the presence or absence of a scientific work schedule organized and operated by the modern rules of industry, psychology, sociology, hygiene, economy, production and finance.

When I first took charge of an office, many years ago, the work of the manager, being unorganized, consumed about ten hours a day. The "leaks" were prolific, and the overhead ate up the profits. Wages were low, and mistakes many. Nobody was satisfied—nobody, therefore, did his best work. A scientific schedule was evolved, first for the manager, then for each employee. Results: expenses cut, leaks abolished, wages and profits increased together, mistakes prevented—also grouches, and my routine duties done in three hours a day. Since then, I have made a special study of managerial methods, and would here outline the most valuable.

Experiments indicate that the office executive without professional training in office procedure wastes thirty to forty per cent of the time, energy and money he expends on office routine. Why should a manager, because he is a manager, do things a good factory-hand would be ashamed of? Your first move is to find how much you waste.

On the basis of your entire income, figure what each minute of your office time is worth to the company. Then take a sheet of cardboard and rule off six vertical columns. In the first, put all your executive duties and acts, from the least to the largest. In the second, put the average daily time required for each. In the third, put the managerial cost of each (number of minutes multiplied by your salary per minute). In the fourth, put your estimate of the productive value of each item — what the piece of work actually brings the company. In the fifth, put the difference between the cost and the value of each of your jobs, the cost probably exceeding the value of most items. In the sixth and last column, put the annual loss on each item (daily loss multiplied by number of working days a year).

MANAGER'S EFFICIENCY TEST

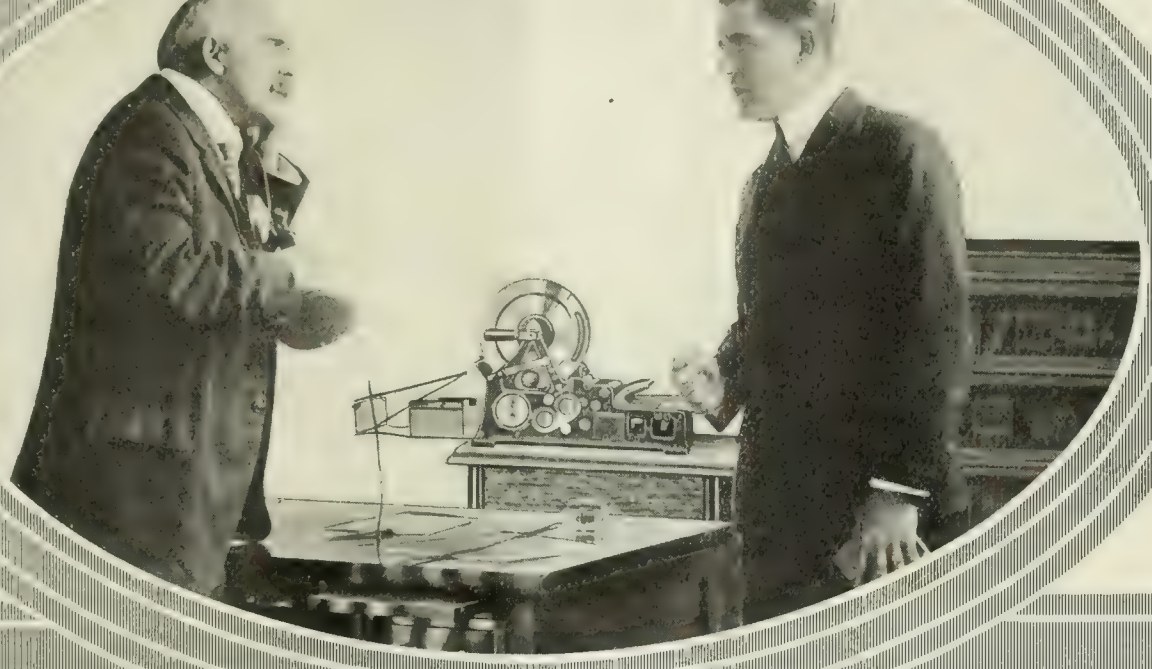
BY WHICH ANY PERSON HAVING CHARGE OF A BUSINESS, A DEPARTMENT OR A DESK, MAY APPLY SELF ANALYSIS FOR IMPROVED EFFICIENCY

DIRECTIONS. First read Mr. Purinton's article "A Day at the Office." Then grade yourself on the following questions. Where answer is Yes, write numeral 4 in space opposite. Where answer is No, leave space blank. Where answer is partial affirmative, write numeral under 4 that you deem correct. Add numerals for your approximate grade. Queries or problems relating to the article or test will be answered gladly when addrest to Mr. Purinton, care Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York

1. Is your routine work done in five hours a day? .....
2. Have you figured how much time you waste, by efficiency standards? .....
3. Are you a graduate of a high-class course in business administration? .....
4. Do you know how to standardize a mental operation? .....
5. Have you delegated or divided all duties that a lower-priced man could complete? .....
6. Are you familiar with scientific management as recently applied to offices? .....
7. Is every process of routine planned thruout before execution? .....
8. Do you know that all the timepieces in your place are kept right? .....
9. Have you reduced half your daily interviews to five minutes or less? .....
10. Are you training each employee to be his own critic and supervisor? .....
11. Did you personally select your office desk, chair, pen, files? .....
12. Have you investigated the uses of forty or more office machines? .....
13. Do you subscribe for the business magazines (4) mentioned in this article? .....
14. Have you consulted the Plan and Purchase Department of The Independent? .....
15. Do you own at least four modern books on office administration? .....
16. Is your most exacting work timed for the early morning? .....
17. Have you tried rotation of jobs, to avoid fatigue? .....
18. Are you able to prevent "brain fag," or cure it speedily? .....
19. Do you and all employees follow an office manual carefully? .....
20. Can you get a satisfactory report from any department on five minutes' notice? .....
21. Do all your associates refrain from interrupting you when you are busy? .....
22. Is your daily schedule, accounting for each five-minute period, in satisfactory operation? .....
23. Have you learned efficient eating, from a sane specialist? .....
24. Are you sure that you breathe and exercise properly? .....
25. Can you play hard enough, or dream high enough, to make you forget efficiency a little while each day? .....

Total equals your approximate grade in efficient management

Copyright 1917 by Edward Earle Purinton



Save a day! When printers say "tomorrow" to your call for hurry-up forms, letters, price lists or bulletins, just tell your secretary to have them *mimeographed—"right now"* —five thousand in an hour! No waits for typesetting, cut making, "OK's," or presses—and probably you'll get a better looking job of printing. No overtime to pay for—no promiscuous handling of confidential proofs. Independence! With the mimeograph, not only typewriting but longhand and line illustrations are immediately—flawlessly—duplicated, in your own office. It's easily operated by a typist—and the ways it will serve you are multifold. It makes office duplicating *proof* against printers' delays—and wonderfully economical. Write for booklet "E." A. B. Dick Co., Chicago—and New York.

MIMEOGRAPH
EDISON-DICK

Then add the sixth column, to find complete yearly waste in managerial time.

A second way, simpler than the estimate, is the experiment. See how many minutes you can clip off each group of daily tasks. Before attempting this, read a few books on personal efficiency; or enroll in a mail course on business administration; or employ an efficiency engineer to watch you for several days and offer suggestions. Examples: you should reduce your correspondence period a third or a half, by adopting the new automatic business letter writer, and teaching your secretary to write most of your letters thru a combination of keyed business forms. You should save about eighteen seconds on every telephone call, by means of the automatic telephone system. You should gain a half hour a day by routing your work on a scientific plan, similar to that used in the big factories. You should increase your output and decrease mistakes by regarding the law of energy and fatigue, which demands that certain hours of the day be reserved for your hardest jobs. You should expedite your work by seeing that no friction, confusion, dissatisfaction, or other emotional rubbish gets in the gear of your mental machinery.

BIG MATTERS FOR BIG MEN

A third means of arriving at waste in management is the substitute method. How much of your daily work might be done, should be done, by a lower-priced man? Go over the entire list of your duties and responsibilities, check all that you could now or later delegate or divide, then look around for the right employee to handle each part of your work thus reassigned. The first rule of the man at the top should be this: *Never do what anybody else can do.* Probably half of the letters, calls and interviews that now take your time should be handled by a subordinate. You should be concerned with big matters and big men. Details must be delegated. I have in mind the president of a national organization who was extremely worried by a long line of daily visitors; they had to "see the president," and spent two hours a day calling him away from his real work. He would not offend them, and could not chat with them. An efficiency man was consulted. He picked a member of the president's staff who was friendly, talkative and attractive; told the president how to train the employee as a reception committee; gave the employee a high-sounding title for use among visitors; and returned to the president an hour and a half each day, with everybody satisfied. On every bit of routine work, your continual, exhaustive query should be: "Who else can do this, without loss of business, prestige or good will?" The principle applies to everything, from supervising your help and purchasing your supplies to answering your telephone calls and sharpening your pencils. To do more great work, you must do less little work.

Having appraised your system by one, or all three, of the foregoing methods, you may want suggestions for improving the business and cutting down waste of time, strength and money on the executive side.

1. Locate near your office the desks or departments that you consult or inspect most frequently. Build a straight-line route for all mail and other daily routine matters; then see that the route is followed right, to prevent mistakes and delays.

2. Plan every piece of work from start to finish; time each operation by itself; reduce the time wherever possible; then put each job on your daily schedule for a certain hour; and keep to the schedule.

ABOLISH INTERRUPTIONS

3. Have conferences and interviews by appointment in advance. Do not let your associates or employees break in on you whenever and however they please — most interruptions are needless, and fatal to order and output. Reserve an hour each day for reports, complaints and consultations. Let each worker know just when, and only when, you are available.

4. Try the plan of requesting callers to send you in advance of calling a memorandum stating object and principal points of the desired visit. You can digest this at odd moments, have leading questions prepared in advance for the visitor, and clip several minutes off the interview.

5. Emphasize punctuality. Be on the minute yourself. Earn a reputation for strictness as to promptness. If a man is late in seeing you, don't let the next engagement suffer, but reduce the time allotted the late comer by so much, and explain why. Keep your watches and clocks right—in a big concern the head men often lose several hours a week from chronometers out of gear. You can rent for about four cents a day a guaranteed clock to hang opposite your main entrance and serve as a guide for all clocks and watches in the place; this model clock is daily set with standard time by electricity from clock headquarters.

6. Apportion the minimum time for each interview, and put the time on your schedule in advance. Keep the schedule before you, and the caller within his time. The President of the United States limits most callers to five minutes — and some he restricts to three. If he can do it, you can. The secret is habitual concentration plus habitual courtesy.

7. Make a chart of the aptitudes and abilities of your office workers, and evolve a plan to create among them a corps of special assistants for yourself. All employees should be given some responsibility other than mechanical. Train your subordinates to criticize and supervise their own work; I know an eighteen-year-old stenographer who is a more ruthless critic of herself than her employer is of her—and in passing on her own work she saves his time and her feelings.

8. Have your tools and implements not only the best, but the best for you. It will pay you to spend half a day in a big stationery store, and find the pen that exactly suits your hand, your handwriting. Note the number, and keep a supply ahead. Can you work better at a roll-top or a flat-top desk? How many compartments should it have, what kind, how arranged? A single desk manufacturer now produces fifty styles of business desk. Obtain catalogs, and choose the one desk made for you.

9. Be comfortable. Is it a penance, or a privilege, to occupy your swivel chair? How about light, heat, ventilation, drinking water, toilet arrangements—have they been approved by an expert? Are your walls and ceilings bright and cheery? Does your office furniture convey the impression of both solidity and beauty, of elegance with simplicity? Do all your items of equipment harmonize? Efficiency engineers declare that a man works longer, better, more easily, amid proper surroundings; and the way your office looks and feels will be duly reflected in the character and amount of your work. Pride in having all things appropriate is not extravagance but economy.

10. Let each department be an automatic guide on its own production, by means of the proper training and tools. Your work is to check up on totals, having seen first that every total has once reached the maximum. Your stenographer, as illustration, should turn out sixty average letters a day. If she does not her equipment is faulty—either implement, or incentive, or instruction. You will save time if you complain less and coöperate more. When production falls below standard, the first man to regulate is the manager.

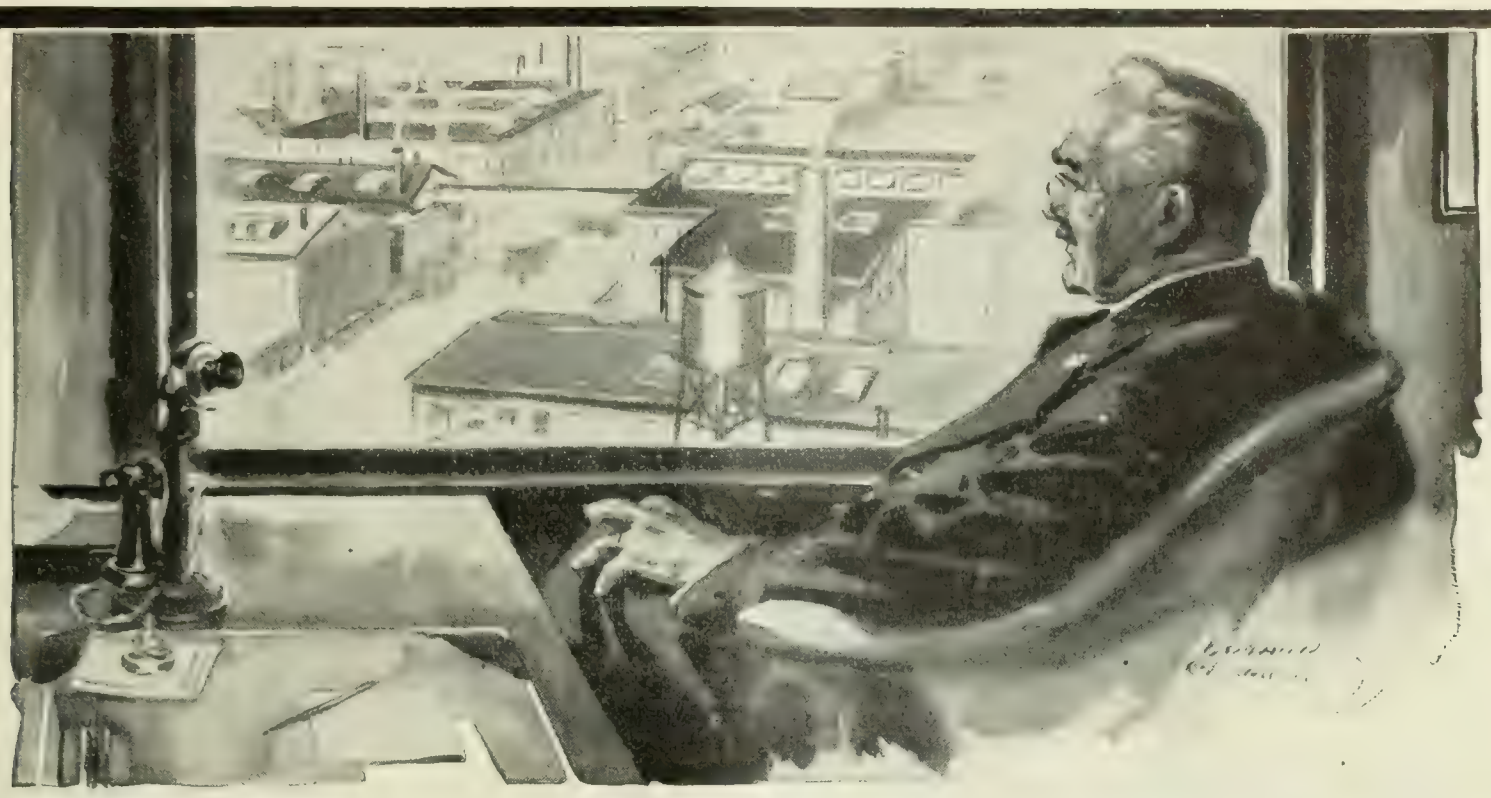
USE MORE MACHINES

11. Put more work on office machines. Whatever a machine can do as well as a man, it usually does more rapidly and more cheaply. Almost every office could use to advantage a computing machine, a dictating machine, a duplicating machine, a billing machine, other machines. As all machine operations reduce time and cost of inspection, you may well consider the matter exhaustively.

12. Subscribe for at least four business periodicals, make them a part of your spare time reading. They should include (1) a general business magazine; (2) a personal efficiency magazine; (3) a publication devoted to office work and appliances; (4) the leading journal of your trade or profession.

13. Rotate your duties of management. As the rotation of crops tends to make a healthy, fertile soil, so the rotation of jobs tends to make a healthy, fertile mind. Alternate your mental and manual work thru the day. Don't grind at one sort of labor long enough to dull the cutting edge of your brain. Plan your schedule so you can leave it, go at something altogether different, then come back to the unfinished work.

14. Concentrate most when you feel best, put your crucial tasks of the day at the high tide of your mentality. The



Builds city of 75,000

There is a busy town in the Middle West that has been described as being literally intoxicated with an all-pervading prosperity.

In a short time its population has increased from 13,000 to 75,000. It boasts of 182 men who have made fortunes from $100,000 to $6,000,000.

This boom—this city and fortune building—is the work of one man. Yet, big as this work is, it is only one phase of this man's gigantic enterprises.

Today, he is master of several industries representing an organization of $175,000,000, employing 36,500 men.

This man started in a humble way as an employe in a lumber mill. At twenty-one he said he had mastered the business and was ready for something else.

A cigar factory required bolstering. He gave it new life.

The town water-works were in a bad way. He put them on a sound basis.

Later he organized a carriage company. Then a motor company. In ten years he was a multi-millionaire and was building fortunes for other men.

He knew the underlying principles of business success

Some men will tell you his success was due to a series of "lucky breaks." Others will say he is one of the men who get all the opportunities.

But the fact is, this man started at scratch—he was born with nothing more than most of us are born with.

It was an unusual mastery of big business laws and principles which gave him his advantage—and this grasp of business principles is within the reach of all who have the determination to learn.

The laws of business success do not vary

This man had to master the laws of business before he could become a success. His text book of business knowledge was the experience of others and the facts of his own daily experience. He was able to crystalize these experiences into working principles.

The knowledge he finally gained in this way was the same knowledge that has stood behind every big business success. It is the same knowledge that, when acquired, needs only the personal qualities of determination and energy, to make success sure for anyone. The difference was in the method of learning. Unlike this man most of us need to have these principles crystalized and set down in writing before we can absorb them.

It is this business knowledge, this crystalized experience of thousands of America's most successful men that the Alexander Hamilton Institute is giving to more than 50,000 business men today.

Based on the actual experience of thousands of successful business men

The Institute collects, classifies and transmits to you thru the Modern Business Course and Service, the best thought and practice in modern business. It will give you a thoro and sound training in the fundamental principles underlying all departments of business—it will give you a knowledge that could otherwise be obtained *only* by years of bitter experience—if at all.

The kind of men enrolled

Presidents of big corporations are often enrolled for this Course and Service along with ambitious young men in their employ. Among the 50,000 subscribers are such men as H. C. Osborn, President, American Multigraph Sales Co.; Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Mfg. Co.; Geo. M. Verity, President of the American Rolling Mills; William H. Ingersoll, Marketing Manager of the biggest watch company in the world; N. A. Hawkins, General Sales Manager of the Ford Motor Company, and scores of others equally prominent.

In the Standard Oil Co., 242 men are enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute; in the U. S. Steel Corporation, 450; in the National Cash Register Co., 194; in the General Electric Co., 282; in the Pennsylvania Railroad, 87; and so on down the list of the biggest concerns in America.

Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing are represented in the Advisory Council of the Institute. This Advisory Council includes Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge E. H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist, and Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce.

"Forging Ahead in Business"

A careful reading of this 135-page book, "Forging Ahead in Business," a copy of which we will send you free, will repay you many times over. It will help measure what you know, what you don't know, and what you should know to make success *sure*. This Course and Service will fit you to grasp the opportunities that are bound to come to those who are prepared.

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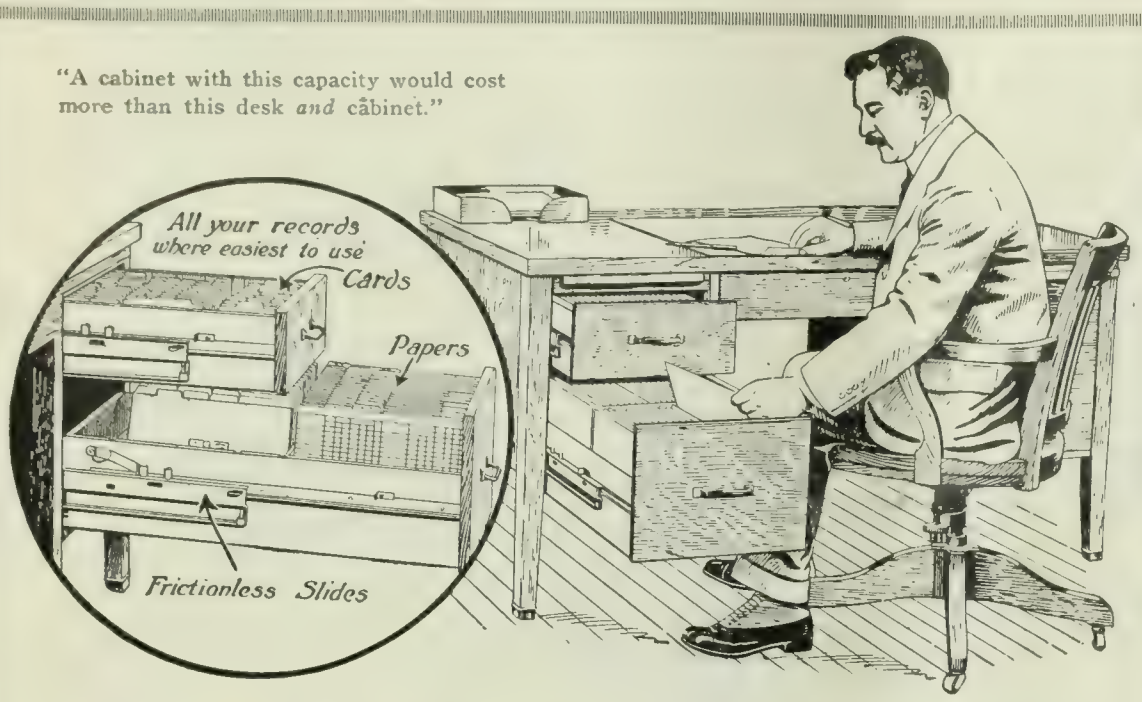
Send me "Forging Ahead in Business"—FREE

Name .....

Business Address .....

Business Position .....

"A cabinet with this capacity would cost more than this desk *and* cabinet."



the Salesmanager's, for example—

There is an Efficiency Desk, equipped with "Y and E" "Short-cut" systems for every business and professional man—for you *personally* and for everyone else in your office. One of these desks will not only cut down expenses for you, but will enable you to do your work better and in less time.

"Y and E" Efficiency DESK

Above we show a typical Efficiency Desk as equipped for the salesmanager of a certain large manufacturing concern, for example.

The upper left-hand drawer contains card record systems by which he keeps in close touch with his travelers, agents, dealers and branches; also territorial consumer records and sales contest summaries. The lower left-hand drawer (for cap- and letter-size vertical systems) holds his file of special reports and of salesmen's applications and correspondence.

The upper right-hand drawer contains card records of contracts and special agreements, the manager's daily reminder, and sales summaries by territories including sales expenses and net profit, also record of employees, salaries, etc. The lower left-hand drawer gives a convenient file for price-lists and catalogs, ads and clippings on his own and competitive lines, follow-up for pending private matters and data on past, present and future selling campaigns.

The center drawer contains a neat arrangement for pins, clips, labels, pencils memo pads, stamps, etc.

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mind, like the sea, ebbs and flows. The full volume of the mind is reached in most people at about 10 a. m., while the ebb usually occurs at 4 to 5 p. m. Don't waste the morning hours from 8 to 11 by seeing after minor details, or doing any sort of mechanical work. Do your thinking, planning, organizing, then.

15. Learn the nature and cause of fatigue, and ways to prevent or cure it. Most "brain fag" is unnatural, unnecessary. Do you grow tired, nervous, confused, irritable, deprest? The cause is probably one of these violations of health: (a) poor ventilation; (b) shallow breathing; (c) faulty posture; (d) tight clothing; (e) lack of system; (f) emotional waste; (g) stomach disorder; (h) mental disturbance; (i) deficient or defective sleep; (j) wrong eating habits; (k) eye strain or derangement; (l) unwise recreation; (m) too little drinking water; (n) too little exercize; (o) constipation and autointoxication; (p) preventable disease; (q) monotony; (r) dislike of work; (s) untrue sex ideation or expression; (t) moral weakness or compromise. You observe these causes do not include "overwork," which is, generally speaking, a myth. Overworking is generally underthinking.

16. Avoid error, waste, confusion by preparing an office manual covering all principles and methods for employees to follow. Have specially typed a supplementary sheet of individual helps and instructions for each worker, with standard of daily performance, and schedule where possible. Make your manual effective by studying first the office manuals of different large corporations.

17. Buy three or four modern books on office administration for yourself. Keep them, study them at home. The past few years have witnessed remarkable developments in your field; the new books on efficient management fully treat of scores of topics that we cannot even mention here. Books named on request.

18. Obtain from the Plan and Purchase Department of The Independent Efficiency Service a compendium of the recent labor and time saving methods and devices, which other managers have used to advantage. The right combination of these will probably save you an hour a day.

19. Keep in close touch with every part of the business machine; first, by daily or weekly reports on all work done, all mistakes and all improvements, all needs and complaints; second, by the interphone system for direct, instant communication with all principal desks; third, by frequent unexpected and informal conferences. Make every worker feel that you are always watching him, not as a spy or slave driver, but as a helper and guide.

20. Be at your desk early. An hour before noon is worth two hours after noon. There is no good reason why a clerk should start business at eight o'clock—and a manager at nine-thirty. When you are cured of the heavy break-



Gymnastic Finger Training at Last Applied to Typewriting

How Stenographers Can Easily Acquire Musicians' Finger Speed

By FRANK J. SIMMONS

IF YOU have ever taken piano lessons, you know that in the beginning your fingers were stiff, stubborn, unwieldy. Perhaps you were "all thumbs." Each finger held itself in its *easiest* position, regardless of what the *correct* position was for piano playing.

Logically, therefore, your first work was confined to the simplest kind of finger exercises—to strengthen the proper muscles for rapid, certain, independent finger action.



Strengthening the finger muscles

Gymnastic Finger Training is a vital and regular part of every musician's work. Teachers in Europe and in America would no more expect pupils to become experts without scientific finger exercises than they would expect them to become experts without the ability to read notes. No one questions the necessity of finger training in music. Yet isn't the need for rapid, certain, independent finger action equally essential in typewriting? *Then why not a system of gymnastic finger training for stenographers?*

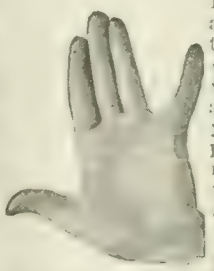


Making each finger independent

The reason the average stenographer typewrites only 30 to 40 words a minute is simply because his or her fingers are not quick enough—are not flexible enough—are not independent enough. The expert strikes the keys with amazing rapidity—with perfect accuracy and with remarkable evenness of touch, typewriting at the phenomenal speed of 80 to 100 words a minute because his or her fingers are trained for quickness, sureness and accuracy!

The average stenographer earns but $8 to $10 per week. The expert earns $25 to $40 a week. And the difference in salaries is caused *by the difference in the quantity and quality of finished typewritten work turned out.*

While gymnastic finger exercises for the music pupil have been in existence for centuries, there has never, until recently, been a definite system of exercises designed and prepared specifically for stenographers. Music exercises are different, because they are intended to produce different results. More than this, they are too difficult—it takes too long to master them. What was necessary, obviously, was a system of gymnastic finger exercises prepared specifically to strengthen and limber up the muscles actually used in typewriting—a system which could be mastered quickly and easily and which would give to stenographers the finger control, finger nimbleness and finger independence that is so vital a factor in speedy, accurate typewriting.



In a few days you notice the difference

It remained for Mr. R. E. Tulloss, perhaps the greatest typewriting authority in the country, to prepare just such a system of finger exercises. It is a noteworthy fact that these exercises are practiced entirely away from the machine—at home, in street cars, in spare moments anywhere, and they do not in the slightest degree interfere with your present work. Although new, this method has already enabled thousands of stenographers who never exceeded 30 to 40 words a minute to typewrite 80 to 100 words a minute with perfect accuracy and with amazing ease. Countless business college graduates—thousands of stenographers who have studied "touch" typewriting, and hundreds who studied special typewriting courses have, through these special gymnastic finger exercises, invariably doubled and trebled their speed in typewriting, and almost without exception has resulted in markedly increased salaries.

One case that comes to my mind is that of Mr. I. G. Hipsley, of 109 E. 42nd Street, Chicago, who always wrote at low speed, suffered constantly from headaches and eye strain. Now he typewrites at the rate of 80 words per minute and the relief obtained from headaches which formerly followed a day's work, has been of inestimable value to him. And he is now earning 25% more than he did before taking up the study of finger training.

Then there is the case of Miss Anna S. Cubbinson, who is today filing the position of chief clerk to the Department of Parks in Harrisburg, Pa., and who says that her salary is exactly double what it was when she took up the study of the New Way in Typewriting. Mr. L. L. Powell, of Chanute, Kansas, increased his speed to 90 words a minute and his work became absolutely accurate through the gymnastic finger training exercises prepared by Mr. Tulloss. Mr. Powell's salary was increased almost at once as the result of his increased ability and through it he was able to command positions and promotions so that now he is earning over $2.000 a year. Miss Carrie M. Brown, of Haughton, La., who had no previous knowledge of typewriting, practiced the finger exercises and was soon able to write at the rate of 80 words per minute on new matter and without a glance at the keyboard!



For speed in striking the keys

I could go on and give hundreds of other instances of the remarkable results achieved through the gymnastic finger training, but the School has prepared a remarkable book for free distribution which goes into detail and reproduces many other letters which bear out the claims made. This interesting book shows how the Gymnastic Finger Exercises will make your fingers strong and dextrous, bringing them under perfect control, making them extremely rapid in their movements—and how in a few short weeks you can transform your typewriting and make it easy, accurate and amazingly speedy.

This new method is bringing such marvelous results to others, is proving itself to be so sure a means of quickly increasing salaries, that in justice to yourself you cannot afford to miss the facts as given in the free book which will be sent on request to anyone who cares to have it. There is no charge. Merely mail a post card or letter or the blank form herewith to the Tulloss School, 3823 College Hill, Springfield, Ohio, and your copy will be sent to you by return mail without obligation. Do this *now* before you turn the page, or tear out the address now to remind you.

Gentlemen: Please send me your free book about the New Way in Typewriting. This incurs no obligation on my part.

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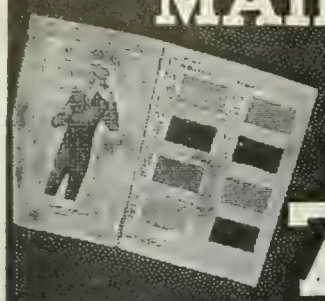
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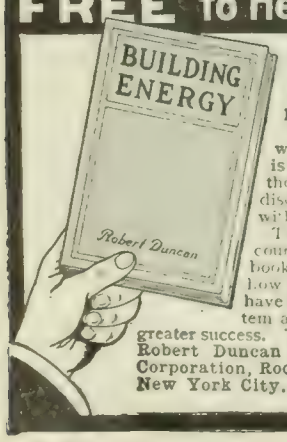
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fast habit, the up-late-at-night habit, and all other habits that result in early morning laziness, you will be on the job at eight o'clock, or sooner. Physical energy is greatest from one to two hours after waking; and if you know how to concentrate, your thinking demands a big volume of energy. Don't waste it by reading trifles in the morning paper, or grumbling at your coffee or potatoes, or oversleeping and becoming enervated.

21. Eat for efficiency. You wouldn't dump a hod of coal into a $5000 automobile and expect to go far on such fuel; but you probably treat your stomach worse—and wonder why you don't get more done, why you are tired, cross and headachey, why so many things go wrong. Your breakfast and luncheon habit makes or breaks your day more than any other one factor. I have personally doubled my day's output of work by the scientific regulation of this one matter. You can take a course by mail in efficient eating—and find your health, energy, buoyancy, vim, largely and rapidly increased.

22. Devote a little time on rising to breathing and stretching exercizes, and a tonic bath, to clear and electrify your brain. But also learn to relax perfectly once or twice a day, for just a few minutes, when business cares and duties press too hard and close. And late in the afternoon, spend an hour if you can renewing brain and body by exercize in the open air.

23. On the basis of the foregoing outline build your daily schedule, with each five-minute period from 8 o'clock till 6 definitely assigned. Experiment, a few days or weeks, until you have a program so finely adjusted as to ensure the daily completion of every task without hurry, and equally without loss of time. A closed desk should always be a clean desk; and the way to guarantee a clean desk every night is to standardize absolutely the regular daily routine. This does not mean rush or nerve strain—you should allow a half hour at least for seclusion without interruption during the day, and a full hour for luncheon. Nor does it mean rigidity of plan—you may leave a few minutes at the close of each hour for delays from interruptions, or a half hour in the late afternoon when all held-over matters can be finished up. Only make your schedule, try it out, certify it, follow it.

24. Set as your goal a five-hour day for routine. Then put the rest of your working hours on building up your business and yourself. Don't be always pointing to the negative pole of your brain. Five hours a day is long enough to squeeze pennies, count motions, fuss over clocks and putty up leaks. Your mind must expand with the new era dawning on the world. Some time each day pry yourself loose from your job long enough to glimpse the great things ahead, and to seize coming opportunities by imagination and resolution. No man was ever supremely effective without inspiration. Your real work is molding tomorrow while managing today.

A MESSAGE

FROM THE

Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in America

To Our Fellow Citizens:

In this time of crisis when our country's highest good is the common aim of all, we voice this deep conviction of patriotic duty.

We see great hope for the future in that all groups are judging war by moral and spiritual standards. Even its strongest advocates justify the incalculable and tragic cost of war only because they seek to achieve moral and spiritual ends. They would enter this way of sacrifice for the sake of humanity and justice and honor.

We would join in the spirit of sacrifice and would seek the same high ends. We are convinced, however, that such ends can never be achieved by military means.

The cause of humanity can never really be served by methods which array men against their brothers in a spirit of suspicion and hate. Justice cannot be permanently secured by means which prove merely the might, not the right, of a nation. Honor cannot be maintained by the organized slaughter of men by men.

The most precious possession of mankind is the spirit of brotherhood and co-operative service. Without it there is no life worth the living. Civilization advances just in proportion as men act upon a belief in their fellow-men. Since war destroys this spirit of brotherhood which is humanity's greatest possession, it is humanity's greatest foe. True patriotism at this time calls, not for a resort to the futile methods of war, but to an assertion of the constructive principles of good-will.

Good-will is contagious, constructive, healing, irresistible. It is the expression of the Spirit of God in every man. As God is supreme, so good-will is supreme among all the powers which men possess.

Throughout many years of an adventurous belief in the Christian principle of human brotherhood, the Society of Friends has seen the triumph of good-will in all forms of human crisis. We now call our country to a daring reliance upon this supreme dynamic of good-will as the only solution of the present intolerable situation between nations.

The people of every land are longing for the time when love shall conquer hate, when co-operation shall replace conflict, when war shall be no more. This time will come only when the people of some great nation dare to sacrifice the outworn traditions of international dealing and act to make the present what they want the future to be.

The United States can be the nation and this is the time. It is America's supreme opportunity.

Unflinching good-will, no less than war, demands courage, patriotism, and self-sacrifice. To such a victory over itself, to such a leadership of the world, to such an embodiment of the matchless, invincible power of good-will, this otherwise tragic hour challenges our country.

Friends National Peace Committee
20 South Twelfth Street,
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3-19-17

A Number of Things

by

Edwin E. Slosson

Curious how ignorant some people are of political economy. They cannot understand, for instance, how it is that American potatoes are selling for three cents a pound in London and eight cents in New York. Yet a moment's consideration will disclose the explanation. The scarcity of shipping and the submarine blockade have sent up freight and insurance rates so high that potatoes which otherwise might bring eight cents a pound in the English market have to be sold for three. The difference of five cents may be regarded as covering the cost of transportation to England.

* * *

"Lynch Bryan!" Shouts American Rights Meeting.—*Newspaper headline.*

Has free speech ceased to be one of the "American rights?"

* * *

The papers report the sinking of the Peruvian bark, "Lorton," in the war-zone. It was a bitter dose for Germany when the "Lorton" went down.

* * *

Shakespeare has been ridiculed for his ignorance of geography because in "The Winter's Tale" he has Antigonus land upon the seacoast of Bohemia. But perhaps he was prophetic. If the Allies have their way Bohemia will become an independent country, and if Wilson has his way every independent country will have an outlet to the sea. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.

* * *

The Germans have begun their march on Berlin.

* * *

There are a great many things about the ministry that puzzle a layman. One is the very small amount of the Bible which is utilized for homiletic purposes. It might be supposed that in listening to sermons at the rate of a hundred a year a man would in the course of a lifetime hear the most of the available portion of the Bible treated didactically, but this is not the case. In reading the Bible one is always striking verses which seem to him, in his unprofessional ignorance, well adapted for texts but which he cannot recall having heard sermons upon, and he wishes his minister would put a slot-box in the vestry into which the congregation could drop the texts they want to hear discussed.

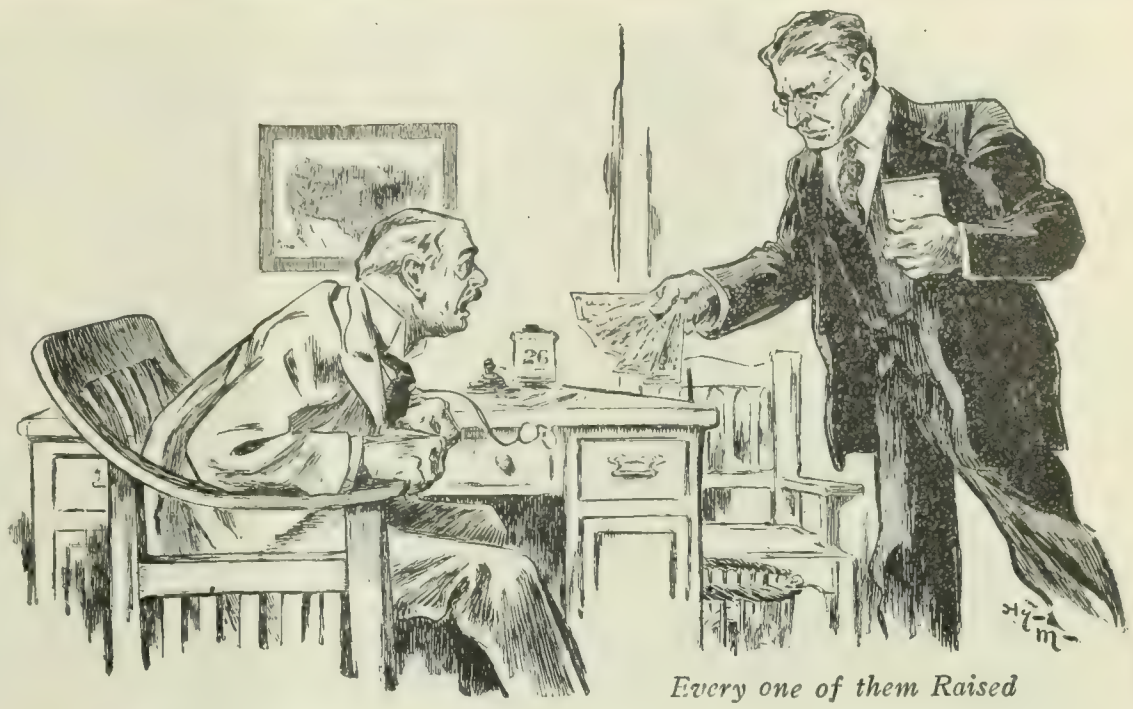
For example, a great deal of atten-

tion is now being paid to questions of political economy in the pulpit, so much so that if all we knew of the Bible was what we get from some of our modern preachers we would suppose it to be purely a treatise on that subject, yet there is one excellent text for sermons of this class which seems to be neglected. I allude to the last clause of the fourteenth verse of the third chapter of the gospel of Luke,"*Be content with your wages.*"

We all know the occasion for the admonition. The Roman soldiers did a great deal for civilization. They were the cement which held together the most stable and extensive of the ancient empires. They maintained order among a hundred nations and enforced peace for the first time on rival sects and castes. They gave a new meaning to the conception of law. They established some degree of justice where the caprice of despots had been the only power. But "single men in barracks don't grow to plaster saints." They had their faults and John kodaked them as accurately as he did the pharisees, the publicans and the multitude. They did sometimes take advantage of their position of public police to accuse men falsely, they were often brutal and rough in their treatment of the subject populace and they were given to striking for higher wages.

What strikers they were, when you think of it! They struck for less work and more holidays; they struck for more spoils of war and less weight to carry. They struck because the weather was too hot and they struck because the water was too cold. They struck whenever a popular leader was removed and if no other excuse presented itself they struck for recognition of the legion. And when new legions were formed with recruits from the recently annexed portions of the empire they struck against the admission of "barbarians," a word that meant the same as "scabs" does now. In every great emergency, in any crisis when it was particularly necessary that all classes should work together for the common good, the legions could be depended upon to strike for higher wages. The election of an emperor was their great chance, and finally it came to be recognized that the man who promised most to the soldiers would be emperor. That is why Rome fell. There are fifty-six other reasons why Rome fell, for which see commencement orations, but they are for use with other subjects.

Some possible reasons occur to me why ministers do not preach from the text "Be content with your wages." One is that it may not be applicable to the present time. If so, it is a good reason. Preachers no longer use the biblical denunciations against the worship of graven images and ceremonial pollutions because these are not modern vices. It may be that there are now no people discontented with their wages, that all employers pay as much as they can afford, that every employee realizes that he is getting as much as he de-



Every one of them Raised

$5,100 Lost on Raised Checks

A Chicago business man (name on request) described to a convention of Todd salesmen, at the Sherman House in January, how *he* had just been victimized through check raising in his office.

All during 1916, he said, his profits seemed to shrink below normal. In December, he ordered an audit. For months, it appeared, the young woman in charge of the office had been making a practice of changing little $5 and $10 checks to $100 and $200, winding up by "boosting" one issued to the cartman, from $5.75 to $575.00.

The method was simple. The checks were made out and signed by the proprietor. Then the clerk erased the amount and the payee's name with ink eradicator, substituted her own name, and multiplied the amount by ten or a hundred. In all, the Chicago man lost $5,100.00 during 1916 alone.

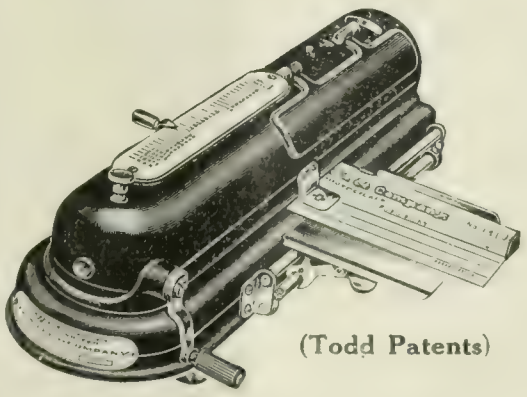
This fraud has happened in thousands of concerns where business men were careless enough to sign a check *before* it was protected. But now, the

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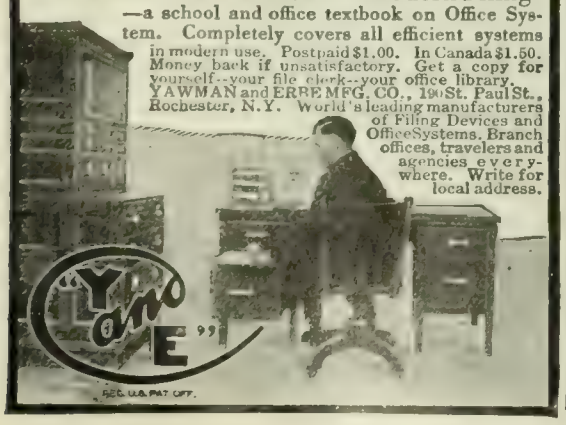
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serves and that the world has become so far christianized that we can delight to see others prosper more than ourselves. It may be that there is now no class which strives to advance its private interests regardless of the inconvenience and injury to the public which may come from the means they employ. If, then, there are none who attempt to get better wages by violence or false accusation the clergy are right in treating the text as obsolete.

*

There is another possible explanation why this text is not used—and I must confess that this is not original but was suggested by a minister. I really never should have thought of it myself. It is that preaching from such texts would "alienate the masses." This is certainly a great objection. In fact it is insuperable. It has always been the great obstacle to the spread of Christianity that preaching the gospel has a tendency to "alienate the masses." It is perhaps not too much to say that if it had not been for this all the world would have been Christian long ago. It must be extremely difficult for a pastor of a mixt congregation to preach "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" and not "alienate" somebody. I do not see how they can do it. And the masses, above all. There are only a few preachers who have millionaires in their congregations, so rich men are fair game. You can learn all about their vices in the newspapers and there are lots of good texts in the Bible to use against rich men, more than any preacher can use up in a lifetime; but if he alienated the masses the church would be empty and his sphere of usefulness curtailed. I see that.

*

Another reason why this text is not used may be because it is not considered inspired. To be sure, it was spoken by the greatest prophet ever born of woman, but that would not prevent its being rejected by the highest critics. The "higher critics" are those who throw out any passage which they do not understand, the "highest critics" are those who deny the inspiration of anything they do not like. It is an easier method than that of the higher criticism, does not require so much scholarship, and it is more successful. It is really the only way to get a Bible which is perfectly satisfactory to oneself and the congregation. Inspiration is of course not confined to the past. We are all of us infallible, more or less, and "they didn't know everything down in Judee." Some ministers go so far as to preach the virtue of "divine discontent." Discontent does seem a queer attribute for the Deity, but probably it is all right. Only if contentment is no longer one of the Christian virtues, let us know it at once and we will stop our feeble and painful efforts to cultivate it.

There is only one other reason I can think of why the new school of sociological preachers should boycott this text, but that explanation is so improbable and so disrespectful to the cloth that I will not even mention it.

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HOWARD UNIVERSITY'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

BY W. S. SCARBOROUGH
PRESIDENT OF WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

HOWARD University has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding in Washington, D. C. It was March 2, 1867, that the charter was first approved and signed, and from that time, thru all of its fifty years, Howard University has steadily grown, increased its usefulness, making itself felt as an educative force, till it now has an attendance of fifteen hundred students and has become one of the best institutions for Negro education in all the land.

The spirit of General O. O. Howard —its chief founder—in honor of whom the institution was named, is still seen and felt as one moves about the College Campus. Quite all the schools for Negro higher learning, founded in the Sixties, were in one way or another helped and aided by this prince of good men. He breathed into these movements for Negro elevation — movements dear to his heart — a spirit that has ever since actuated them.

The purpose of this Anniversary was twofold: a review of the past, and a prophecy of the half century to come —another fifty years, "with all of its possibilities of increased usefulness."

It was an occasion that brought together some of the best minds that the University has ever sent forth, and many of the leading educators of the country who were not Howard men.

At a meeting in Convention Hall where the presiding officer was ex-Chief Justice Stanton Judkins Peel, president of the Board of Trustees, the speakers included such men as Bishop Thirkield, a former president of the University, Hon. Franklin Lane, Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Carl Kelsey of the University of Pennsylvania and Prof. H. T. Kealing of Western University.

Dr. James Waring presided over another interesting meeting held at the Congregational Church, to commemorate the birth of the University and the signing of its charter. The speakers were President Newman, Prof. Richard T. Greener and others.

A Sociological Conference also formed a part of this anniversary, with such themes as: Negro Homes, The Negro in Business, The Negro in Health and Sanitation, etc.

I am asked what Howard University stands for. The answer is easy: It stands for the high "Educational Ideals" set by its founders, and up to which it has lived, both in the spirit and in the letter. Then, too, the greatness of any institution is measured by its product, by its graduates—their successes and their achievements. And here, I observe that Howard men and women have generally made good.

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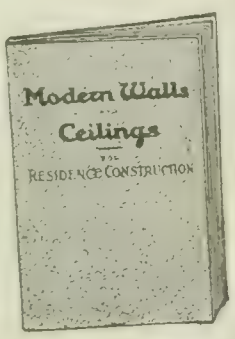
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THE NEW BOOKS

LAND OF FAERY

Why are W. H. Hudson's charming mixtures of natural history and most agreeably unnatural fancy being dug up today from the comparative oblivion in which they have lain for many years? Partly because John Galsworthy wrote an extravagantly enthusiastically introduction to "Green Mansions," partly because many of us today feel with Hugh Britling that what we want is "literary opium—anything about temples of ivory colored stones and purple seas, red caps, chests of jewels and lizards in the sun." Hudson gives us "literary opium" in its most delightful form, in words so musical that at times one almost forgets the sense.

The latest of his books to be revived, *The Crystal Age*, is partly a romance and partly a vision of Utopia, a Utopia which concerns itself far more with social customs and dress and architecture than with politics. There is little object, however, in going into details. As with "Green Mansions," "A Shepherd's Life" and the "Purple Land," the title is alluring enough in itself.

The Crystal Age, by W. H. Hudson. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

IDEALS BEHIND THE WAR

Some time since we suggested that as the war developed it revealed "a conflict of principles even more than of interests." The quotation is from the preface to *The Psychology of the Great War*. Mr. Le Bon compares the Germanic ideal with that of the Arabs of Mohammed's day, in irreconcilable conflict with an individual liberty which the rest of Europe has evolved after a struggle of two thousand years. But he warns us that we are passing thru a worldwide second French Revolution, in which, now as before, the protagonists of the tragedy in appealing to reason were never less under her sway.

Mr. Le Bon then opens with a skilful analysis of the affective, collective, and mystic forces, to take up the question of the variations of personality as contributory to the war. In his Rise and Development of the Germanic Power, we note in passing how the Teutonic blood of the modern Prussian is largely infused with that of the French refugees of the Edict of Nantes period.

Further, the author shows that till Sadowa France regarded Prussia, in the words of Danton, "as her natural ally," German unity as the triumph of the Revolution. But these delusions were shattered when Germany sank under Prussian domination, both friendship and peace became a hopeless dream when the Germanic ideal was proclaimed by her militant philosophers. In the chapter on strategical errors he takes for his text Napoleon's words, "In war the moral is everything . . . to the material as three to one," and points to the lack of moral courage, or daring, at the outbreak of war, whereby the French lost Charleroi, and the Allied fleets the initial advantage of decisive sea victories. He concludes with a discussion of peace problems and refers to his "Psychologie Politique" for his views regarding the "disastrous influence exerted by the social legislation of France" previous to the war.

The Psychology of the Great War, by Gustave Le Bon. The Macmillan Company. $3.

MEN OF NORWAY

No more profound and sympathetic study of the spiritual life of modern Norway has ever appeared in English than the late Dr. Agnes Wergeland's essays on *Leaders in Norway*. Unforgetably vivid are the portraits of the national prophets and heroes, Ibsen, Björnson, Grieg, Camilla Collett, and the author's own great relative, the poet and patriot, Henrik Wergeland. But the best parts of the book are not those which tell of individuals, but those which describe the country which produced them; landscapes so lovingly depicted by the author's pen that even the untraveled reader does not need the painter's brush to see the stern and tender beauties of the northland.

Leaders in Norway, by Agnes Wergeland. Menasha, Wis. George Banta Company. $1.50.

A MASSACHUSETTS ADAMS

In his *Autobiography*, Charles Francis Adams, who by birth and "certain aptitudes" was privileged to know more or less intimately the shapers of America at America's most critical period, gives in his old age a calm, broad-minded, often whimsical, wholly inspiring account of how a dreamy, impractical boy, a clientless, literary lawyer, a too modest, too timidly delinquent citizen, made something, gradually, of the fourth generation of the illustrious Adams family!

Prose stylist enough to prove the poet at heart, no doubt Mr. Adams' ultimate life of business, figures, legislation, had poems in it. Retrospective poems there certainly were, of a youthful stump-speaking trip with the great Seward across the continent; of occasional happy moments lived at Harvard and in provincial Boston; of more sophisticated, sometimes very literally "wild and woolly," sometimes drink guzzling, social and political Washington of the mid-century; of life and death on the field of the Civil War. His ancestry and his native Quincy, whose islands "lost their green, whale-back outlines under an eruption of summer hotels and seashore cottages," were especially poetic and quaint to Mr. Adams and remain so to us. The book is not all interesting to an equal degree, it should

be said. But the sidelights on Sumner, Seward, Douglas, Lincoln, on Washington society, on war and army life, too personal and too filled with these men's "failings," as well as of their unparaded, more intimate virtues, for our "histories," give it charm and real value.

Charles Francis Adams: an Autobiography. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $3.

ENTERTAINING HISTORY

Our Nation in the Building, by Helen Nicolay, is a stirring and vivid narrative of the life and growth of the American commonwealth from the time of Washington to the eve of the Civil War. It is not an American history at all in the usual meaning of the word, for it ignores the sequence of particular events and takes for granted that the reader retains from his schooldays some knowledge of dates and details. The purpose of the book is rather to make history seem real, to illustrate it by gossip of the Presidents and party leaders and by anecdotes of the pioneer life of the western frontier, to convey to the reader some sense of the novel elements which made the civilization of the New World a fascinating puzzle to the European visitor.

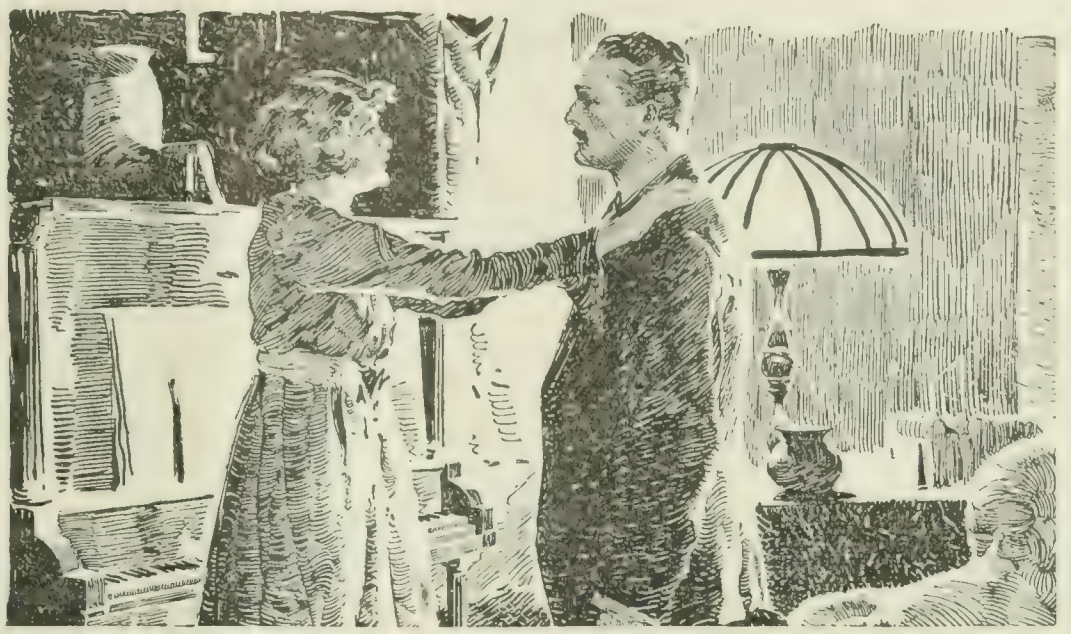
Our Nation in the Building, by Helen Nicolay. The Century Company. $2.50.

BUSINESS TODAY

There are two types of books on economic subjects. The one is the old style, abstract treatise on the theories of production, distribution and exchange. The other is the practical study of current business practise as it is carried on by up-to-date men of affairs.

G. A. Kleene's *Profits and Wages* belongs to the type which was written by the older generation. This is a theoretical analysis of the distribution of income, which the trained student may find very instructive, but which will never be read by the ordinary man of affairs. Similarly, *A Brief History of Panics in the United States*, an adaptation of the work of a French scholar, Clement Juglar, by DeCourcy W. Thom, is also adapted to the uses of trained students rather than to those of the general reader. The book contains a brief introductory section in which the causes of panics are analyzed. This is followed by a continuous historical account of the regular expansion and contraction of credit in the United States during the past 125 years. The narrative is crowded with detailed information but unaccompanied by extended explanation.

The reader who is seeking an introduction to the modern school of economic writers can do no better than to make his beginning with Fetter's *Modern Economic Problems*. This work is, in a sense, a sequel to a book published by the same author a year ago. The earlier volume dealt with broad economic principles; the present book approaches the problems of production, distribution and exchange from the point of view of present day American society. It deals first with the basic material resources of the nation, then it presents a detailed



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For Instance

"The Mentor" of January 2nd contained an unusually interesting article on "Keeping Time" by C. F. Talman of the United States Weather Bureau, and showed clearly just how the time has been determined by mankind from the beginning, and the various modern ways of keeping it.

On January 15th "The Mentor" took to all members a delightful account of "American Miniature Painters," in an article by Mrs. Elizabeth Lounsbery.

The February 1st issue was devoted to the consideration of many famous precious gems, such as the Koh-i-noor diamond—a fascinating article by Esther Singleton.

W. J. Henderson, well-known music critic, wrote the February 15th issue which dealt with "The Orchestra."

"Brazil" was the subject of a "travelogue" by E. M. Newman in "The Mentor" for March 1st, and you can imagine the beauty of the accompanying pictures which show the wonder sights of Brazil.

These are but examples. The texts, from time to time, reach into the realms of Fine Art, Travel, History, Biography, Literature, Music, Domestic Art, Nature and Popular Science. Each is lavishly illustrated in addition to the separate gravures or color pictures.

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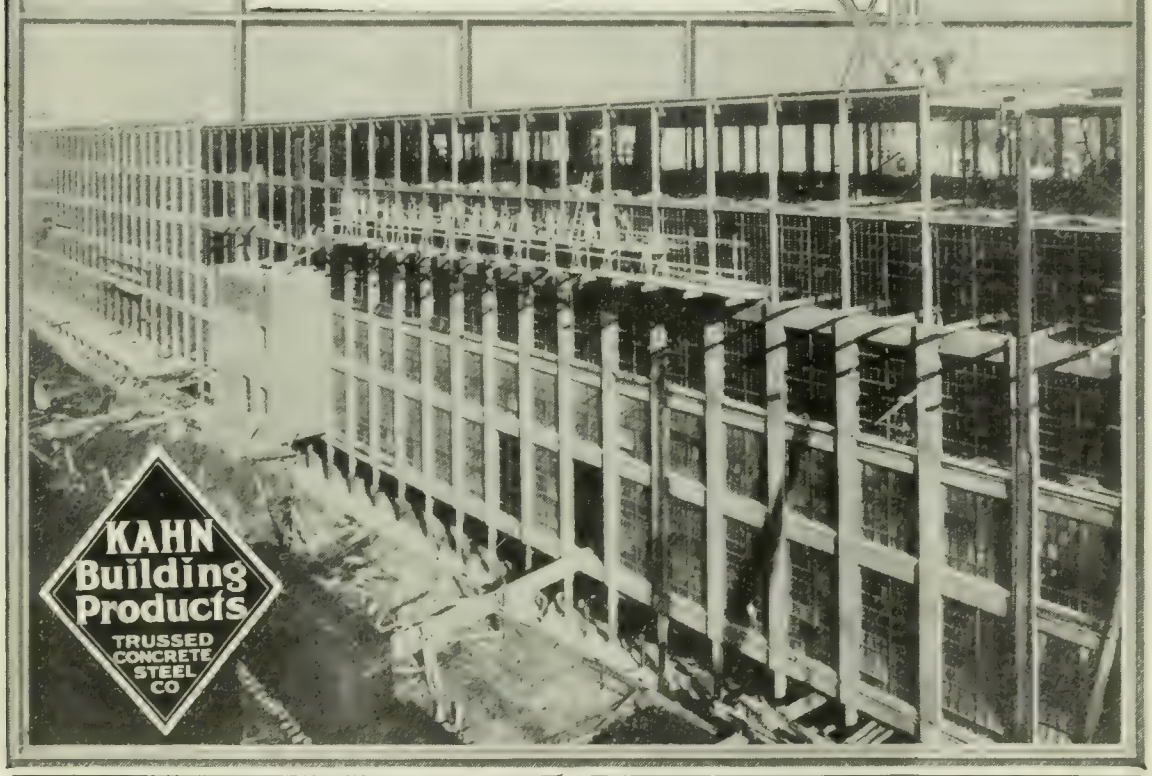
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Journalism As An Aid To History Teaching

By EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.

Literary Editor of The Independent

Associate in the School of Journalism, Columbia University

This address, which was given before the History Section of the New York State Teachers' Association at Rochester, November 23, 1915, has been published in pamphlet form and will be furnished free to teachers.—Write to The Independent, 119 West 40th St., New York.

discussion of such practical subjects as the relation between money and prices, the American system of banking and insurance, international trade and tariff legislation. This is followed by a series of chapters on the relations between workers and employers, on the problems of agricultural society, on the organization of railroads, and on the public and private ownerships of the agencies of production and exchange. This book will repay careful study because it dispels a number of popular fallacies and because, as has been said, it offers an excellent introduction to the more modern method of dealing with economic phenomena.

The Administration of Industrial Enterprises, by Edward D. Jones, is a purely practical treatise. Here are no abstract theories of business organization, but facts in profusion stated so plainly that factory hand, manager and college professor alike may easily understand. The aim of the author is to present, first, the problems of factory equipment, then, the development of an administrative organization, the problems of the adjustment of the relations of labor and capital, and finally, the problems of mercantile distribution. Thruout the book two things have been kept in mind by the author: to trace the application of scientific method in industry, and to point out the efficiency of an economic policy based on welfare and service. Perhaps, in his enthusiasm for the subject, Professor Jones overemphasizes the results which will come from scientific management. After all, the human element must always remain as a large factor in business success.

Edward N. Hurley, formerly chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, in his *Awakening of Business*, approaches the same subject from a somewhat more general point of view. His purpose is to suggest methods for the betterment of American business conditions thru the adoption of sound methods of cost accounting, proper methods of coöperation which will do away with wasteful and unwise competition and government regulation which will encourage rather than hamper American trade. At the basis of all business success, according to Mr. Hurley's analysis, lies an intelligent system of cost accounting. In addition, the salvation of American business, the possibility of success in competition with the European seller, lies in the formation of legitimate trade associations which will encourage the standardization of the processes of manufacture and merchandizing and provide for proper commercial education. In all these processes private initiative must continue, but the Government must intervene to suppress unfair methods of competition, to collect and furnish information for manufacturers and merchants, and to regulate certain types of business where individual competition cannot prevail.

Perhaps the most difficult problem in the organization of business is the establishment of a proper relation be-

tween employer and laborer. To this subject the Commission on Industrial Relations devoted special attention. Professor George E. Barnett of Johns Hopkins and Professor David A. McCabe of Princeton prepared for the commission a special report on one phase of this subject and their book, *Mediation, Investigation and Arbitration in Industrial Disputes,* has grown out of this report. In this volume the reader will find in convenient form the most available material for a study of this subject. According to the authors, the best results in industrial disputes may be expected from proper methods of mediation, tho investigation may be expected to create a healthy public opinion if the results of investigation are published and the possibility of voluntary arbitration also should exist as a final resort.

Finally, in this list of books on economic subjects, it is worth while calling attention to Edward TenBroeck Perine's *The Story of the Trust Companies,* not because the book contains information useful to the general student of economics, but because it is an interesting story of the hundred years' development of the institution which has sometimes been called the department store of finance.

Profts and Wages, by G. A. Kleene. The Macmillan Company. $1.25. *A Brief History of Panics in the United States,* by Clement Juglar. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1. *Modern Economic Problems,* by Frank A. Fetter. The Century Company. $1.75. *The Administration of Industrial Enterprises,* by E. D. Jones. Longmans, Green & Co. $2. *Awakening of Business,* by E. N. Hurley. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2. *Mediation, Investigation and Arbitration in Industrial Disputes,* by Barnett & McCabe. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25. *The Story of the Trust Companies,* by E. T. Perine. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

YOUNG FOLKS

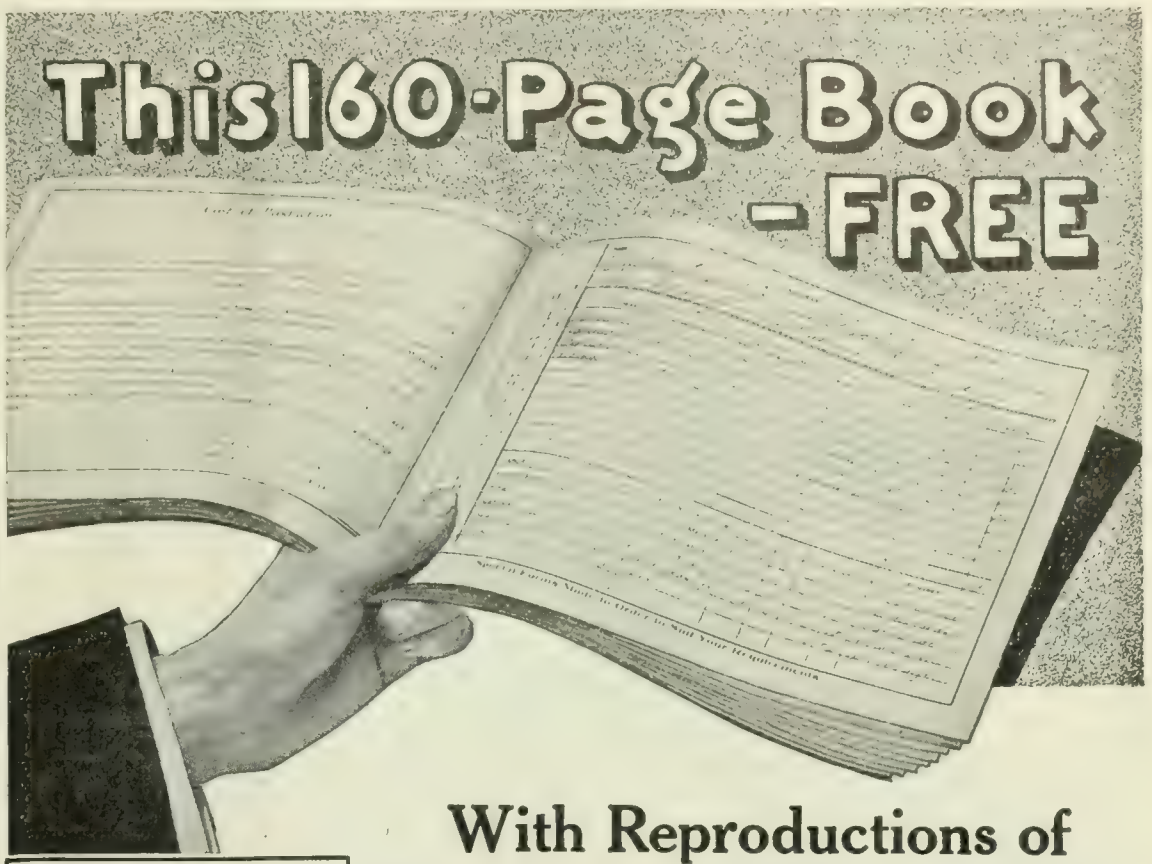
The Wonders of Animal Life, by W. S. Berridge, has interesting chapters on the courtship of birds, on animal giants and dwarfs, fish that live out of water, animal worship and superstitions, birds that cannot fly, etc. It contains some excellent illustrations. (F. A. Stokes Company, $2.)

The Three Pearls comes from England as you know without seeing J. W. Fortescue's name on the title page. The crab's dialect belongs to an English shire, but he talks well all the same, as do the trout and the kingfisher, and the bad mermaiden and the princess. A pretty book and a pretty tale, if withal sentimental at the close. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

Sonny Jim, Elaine Sterne's funny little boy, does all sorts of funny things like trading the family Thanksgiving dinner for a brand new colored baby, breaking up the Sunday school picnic by having a circus in his barn, and celebrating the purchase of his first valentine by a great battle. Grown up folk will recognize his genus. (Boston: W. A. Wilde Company, $1.)

Dr. Forbush has not chosen a deceptively attractive title. He is entirely frank about his *Young Folks Book of Ideals,* and we hope this honesty will not drive away any young folk, for the book is full of interesting stories and essays, written in easy, chatty style, and singularly free from any attitude of instruction or superiority. (Boston: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, $2.)

Pictured Knowledge opens with a chapter on how to learn from pictures, advice for the teacher as well as the youngster. The two volumes treat an immense variety of topics, with illuminating illustrations. The short explanations are in large type, clear and interesting. It is a children's cyclopedia, of miscellaneous information, but so inclusive as to meet a child's ques-



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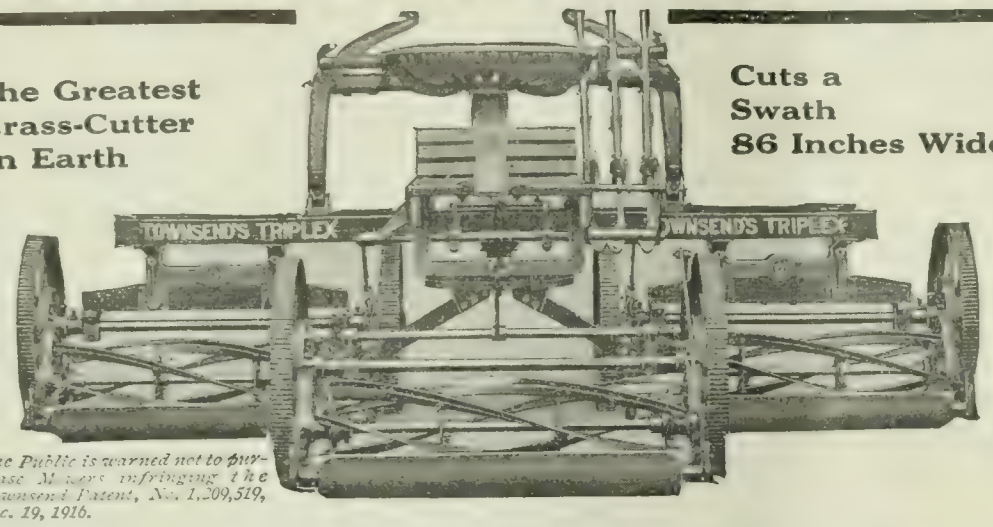
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Cuts a Swath 86 Inches Wide



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Does not smash the grass to earth and plaster it in the mud in springtime, neither does it crush the life out of the grass between hot rollers and hard, hot ground in summer as does the motor mower.

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contains everything that can possibly interest every garden lover, from the "back yard enthusiast" to the owner of acres. Full directions for growing practically every Vegetable and Flower worth planting.

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Hand, Pony or combination styles—one or two, leak- and dent-proof steel sections, strong bail, rounded edges; won't tear the turf.

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Catalog FREE. Book, "*Lawn and Lawnmaking*," 10c stamps.

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Who's Your Milkman?

Under this title an article by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, was printed in the August, 1916, issue of GOOD HEALTH and created so much interest that the edition containing it was soon exhausted. Since then, we have responded to many requests for the article with typewritten copies but —this is too expensive. Therefore, as the requests for "Who's Your Milkman" continue to come in, we have had the article reprinted and will hereafter supply copies postpaid at 10 cents each. Send five 2 cents stamps, if you wish a copy of this important article about the milk supply.

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Today?

tions at many points. For use in schools as illustrative material fuller indexing would be convenient. (Chicago: F. E. Compton & Co., $7.75 and $9.50.)

Katherine Pyle has done well in introducing and illustrating a new edition of *Granny's Wonderful Chair*, the fairy tales of the blind poet. Frances Brown. These were first published in 1857 and the introductory essay tells this generation of the dauntless and brilliant Irish girl who was one of the literary figures of London seventy years ago and whose Irish fancy gleams thru these whimsical stories for small folk. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.50.)

PEW AND PULPIT

Despite Edwin Markham's laudatory introduction to *Creative Involution*, a metaphysical dissertation by Cora Lenore Williams, it might truly be said of the intellectual processes involved in the making of this book, "The mountain labors and brings forth a mouse." (A. A. Knopf, $1.50.)

Preaching to children is a difficult task. The Reverend J. Edgar Park's volume of parables, *The Children's Bread*, is skilfully related to the events of a child's daily life, but verges dangerously upon the goody-goody. Rightly delivered, they might be charming, even to that most critical of auditors, a child. (Boston: The Pilgrim Press, 75 cents.)

In the Sprout lectures on *The Religion of Power*, Dr. Harris E. Kirk uses history as the basis of a strong appeal for the finality and adequacy of the Gospel. He argues that a religion which was equal to the moral and spiritual demands of the ritualistic Oriental, the philosophic Greek, the practical Roman, the deeply moral Jew, has power still to satisfy man's higher needs. (G. H. Doran Company, $1.50.)

Living for the Future is an earnest attempt on the part of Prof. J. R. Slater to forecast the life after death by following out the implications of certain well recognized moral values. The constant use of poetic allusion and qutoation gives a literary flavor to these persuasive chapters on the unbroken unity of the mortal and immortal life. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.)

Faith Justified by Progress contains the Bross Lectures for 1916 delivered by Prof. Henry W. Wright. The author elaborates a well articulated argument for the essential need of the religious element in modern life. Religious belief has been a product of human volition, and the spiritual factors of life have always been supreme in determining the ethical and social development of mankind. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

A new type of psychological study appears in Professor Snowden's *Psychology of Religion*. Assuming philosophical theism and the Christian faith as true, the author seeks to elucidate these hypotheses by psychological explanation and illustration. The work is, therefore, an exposition of Christian psychology, its purpose being to assist ministers and Sunday School teachers in the preparation of their work. (F. H. Revell & Co., $1.50.)

In *Theology in Church and State*, Principal P. T. Forsyth contends that church and dogma are as inseparable as the church and kingdom. But he sharply distinguishes between dogma and doctrine, dogma being the distinctive message of Christianity around which the church is built and which gives to the church a kind of corporate personality. Church and state may be independent, but they must be coöperative. (G. H. Doran Company, $1.25.)

The difficulty experienced by an imaginative mind in dealing with historical facts is strikingly shown in Allen Upward's discussions of *The Divine Mystery*. A little haziness about the edges of knowledge and a good deal of a poetic fancy have led the author to piece together, in a kind of crazy-quilt pattern, history, mythology, conjecture and fantasy, making a curious synthesis of learning, originality and impossible nonsense. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.75.)

PEBBLES

A bachelor's exclamation: "A lass!"
A maiden's exclamation: "Ah Men!"—*Awgwan.*

Sunday School Teacher—Willie, who was born in Bethlehem?
Willie—Charles M. Schwab.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Freshie—I don't like those shavings for breakfast.
Sophomore—It beats the board we used to get last year.—*Awgwan.*

Affable Waiter (handing soup)—Looks like rain.
Cantankerous Old Gent—It does; but it smells like soup!—*Awgwan.*

Lady—What! A great, big, strong man like you begging!
Loafer—Well, miss, yer've got ter be big and strong for the profession in war-time, or yer might get 'urt!—*Tatler.*

Maybelle Sergeant—A sailor winked at me last night.
Toppe Sergeant—Did you knock the tar out of him?
Maybelle Sergeant—No. I had him arrested for assault.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Patient—Is the doctor in?
Attendant—No; he stepped out for lunch.
Patient—Will he be in after lunch?
Attendant—Why no, that's what he went out after.—*Chaparral.*

There once was a farmer from Maine
Who walked thru Paree in the rain.
In crossing a river
He was hit by a Flivver,
Which tended to drive him in Seine.
—*Harvard Lampoon.*

The month's prize for the bummest joke goes to the Kansas Editor who admonished his readers in the following words: "In order to combat the constantly soaring cost of living, we advise our readers to biplane food."
It was a rice murder.—*Gargoyle.*

"I went down in the war panic of 1914," said the big man, as he hung to a strap in the crowded street car. "But now I am getting on my feet again."
"In that case," ventured the little man just behind him, "perhaps you wouldn't mind getting off mine."—*The Lamb.*

"Our Tommy," said the boy's mother, "ought to make a success in life. He shows great determination to stick to anything he undertakes."
"Does he?" queried the proud father.
"Yes," she replied. "Why, he put in the whole day making soap bubbles and trying to tie strings to them."—*New York Times.*

"Well, did he pay you?" asked the wife of a dentist who had been to collect a bill for a full set of false teeth that he had made for a man almost a year before.
"Pay me," growled the dentist. "Not only did he refuse to pay me, but he actually had the effrontery to gnash at me—with my teeth!"—*New York Times.*

Jones had conceived a grudge against O'Connor and sought for a way to pay him out.
"I say, O'Connor," he said, "you remember you told me you had hunted tigers in West Africa? Well, Captain Smith tells me there are no tigers there."
"Quite right, quite right," said O'Connor blandly. "I killed them all."—*Life.*

With most of us the grim necessity of purchasing coal is no joke. Yet a Boston man found at a coal emporium in that city a chap who managed to infuse a degree of facetiousness into the transaction.
"How much is chestnut coal?" timidly inquired the prospective customer.
"That depends," said the salesman. "A la carte, it's $8; cul-de-sac, it will cost you 50 cents extra."—*Everybody's.*

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THE INDEPENDENT
119 West 40th St. New York

MOTOR PROGRESS

Conducted by John Chapman Hilder

THERE are two major incentives to the purchase of trucks; the possibility of accomplishing more per day, and of accomplishing it at a lower cost.

The first thing to find out, if you are considering the purchase of motor vehicles to replace horses, is the exact cost of operating this horse equipment. Approximate figures are better than none, but exact figures are best. You really ought to know to a nickel how much you are spending before you can make an accurate comparison of motor truck costs as applied to the same work. You ought to know anyway, regardless of comparisons or probable changes.

At the outset, let us analyze the items which enter into a calculation of delivery costs. They include the following:

Depreciation on
1. Horses
2. Wagons
3. Harness, etc.

Interest on the investment
Feed
Stables
Veterinary
Drivers' wage
Stable help
Shoeing
Paint and repairs
Incidentals

With horse drawn equipment it is reasonable to class these as fixed charges, inasmuch as they do not, as a rule, vary according to the amount of work done. Horses cheerfully eat whether they have long hours, short hours or no working hours at all. Wages of the driver and stableman are fixed, stable rent (which you should charge to yourself, if you own your stable) are all fixed. As a rule, also, it is safe to assume that you will need the services of a veterinary to a certain extent during the year and will be called on to pay out a certain sum for painting, repairs and shoeing.

If you add up the cost of these items for a year you will have a figure to use as a basis in calculating the cost of your delivery or hauling system per mile, per ton, per package, per ton mile, per package mile and so forth.

Right here you will note that with a horse drawn equipment you have certain charges which, because such equipment is not flexible in operation, can be spread out to only a limited extent. Suppose, for example, that your horses each make three trips of eight miles a day—twenty-four miles apiece. The cost per mile equals the daily cost, divided by the number of miles covered. It would be impossible to reduce the cost per mile by adding another dozen or so miles to the length of the day's run, because if you did your horses would soon be good for nothing. That is one of the horse's great handicaps, he can do just so much in a day. Overwork or overspeed him and he will drop. Whereas with a truck there is no limit to its working hours.

The cost of any delivery service or hauling system is based, primarily, on the load carried, the distance it is carried and the speed in which this distance is covered. Incidentally, the time required for loading the vehicle must be considered; but for purposes of comparison between horse drawn vehicles and motor trucks this may be ignored, since it may be assumed that the time required is no greater for loading one than the other.

TAKE the case of a merchant operating three horse wagons and contrast the yearly cost of his service to what it would be if he replaced the three wagons with a truck.

MOTOR EQUIPMENT

Truck and body	$2000

YEARLY FIXED COST

Depreciation	$400	
Interest	120	
Insurance	95	
Garage	60	
Driver, $3 a day	900	
License	5	
Repairs	150	
		$1730

MILEAGE COST

Gasoline, 25 cents per gallon	$.025
Oil, 30 cents a gallon	.002
Tires	.0225
Per mile	$.0495
Average 60 miles per day	2.97
Three hundred working days	891.00
Total yearly cost	$2621

HORSE EQUIPMENT

Five horses	$1250
Three wagons	750
Harness, etc.	250
Total invested	$2250

YEARLY COST

Depreciation on		
Horses	$250	
Wagons	75	
Harness	50	
		$375
Feed, 60 cents per day per horse		$1092
Stables		120
Veterinary		50
Interest		135
Repairs and paint		50
Three drivers, $60 a month		2160
Stableman		600
Total yearly cost		$4597
Deduct yearly cost of truck		2621
Total saving		$1976

This shows the truck costing $1976 less yearly than three horse wagons—a little over 42 per cent. That savings such as these are worth while, when you consider that the truck does all that the wagons do and is capable of even more, need hardly be said.

It is obvious that the first saving attendant upon the substitution of a motor for, say, three wagons, is in drivers' wages. Next comes a saving in housing space. One truck not only requires one-third less room than three carts, but eliminates the necessity for horse stalls, too. Where extra men are needed to help unload or deliver packages, two are eliminated by the use of a truck.

It has been proved over and over again that in point of speed, load pulling capacity and endurance the horse is hopelessly out of it in comparison with the motor truck. Where a horse, pulling one thousand pounds, will require two hours for an eight mile round trip, a truck, carrying two thousand pounds, will complete the run in half an hour. Where the horse is capable of making only three such eight mile trips in a day, the truck will make nine, with ease. Where the horse on this basis transports three thousand pounds a day, the truck will transport eighteen thousand, and be able to go right on thru the night should it be necessary.

Since the arrival of the truck as a serious contender for the position so long filled by the horse it has been evident that written records of its lower upkeep cost and higher efficiency would be the strongest factor in its success. For this reason buyers have been encouraged to check up the performance of their motor equipment and hence it is possible nowadays to obtain figures that show quite clearly and in detail just how much it costs to operate certain types of machines under widely differing conditions. You can readily see that the existence and availability of such figures enable you to find out pretty accurately what a truck will cost you before you buy it.

After you have bought it, it is essential that you, in turn, keep full records. In no other way can you be sure that you are getting every penny's worth of good out of the machine. There are any number of ways of keeping such records, dozens of systems, simple and complex. In subsequent issues of The Independent I will illustrate and describe the forms used by successful truck users, of all sizes. Meanwhile, if you are contemplating the purchase of a truck, but are a little bit at sea as to the type to choose, sit down and write me just what you will want your machine to do, how much you feel you ought to pay and everything regarding your business that you think may have some bearing on your delivery or hauling problem.

Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give impartial information about any individual product.—Address Motor Editor, The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, N. Y. C.



FEDERAL

Assures Schedule Service

Dependable haulage is more than a matter of service to James Riha, trucking contractor of Chicago. It's a case of contract.

Under the direction of a dispatcher, timed to the minute, Riha's FEDERALS make a round trip hourly from the Sears-Roebuck warehouse to the Sears-Roebuck plant. In the course of a day, a two-ton FEDERAL carries 35,000 lbs. of merchandise, travels 41 miles, and works on a schedule that does not allow more than five minutes leeway.

Sears-Roebuck Railroad Schedule

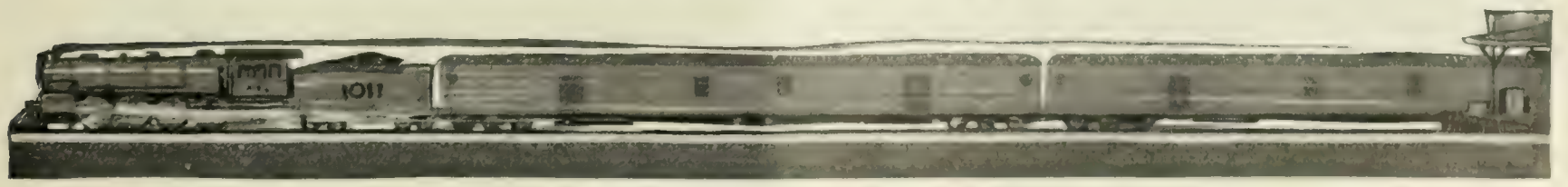
Truck No.	1	2	3	4
Warehouse Arr.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15
" Lve.	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30
Plant Arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45
" Lve.	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00
Warehouse Arr.	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15

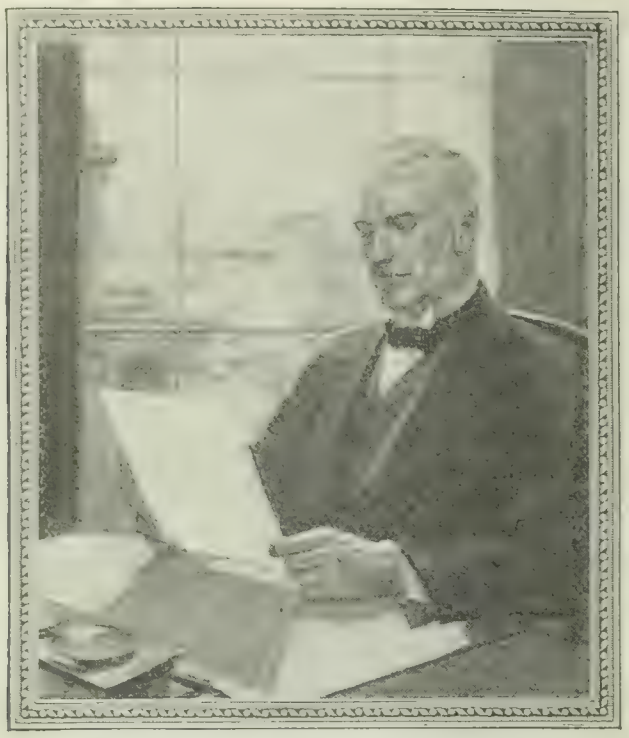
NOTE—These four trucks on a 15 minute headway make a round trip every hour.

FEDERAL Motor Trucks will reduce *your* delivery problem also to "time table certainty." You can schedule their operation hour by hour—twenty-four hours a day if need be—confident that FEDERAL stamina will meet your severest needs—the unexpected emergency as well as the daily grind.

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FROM SCHOOL TO SCHOOL

THE schools of Austin, Texas, give credit for excellence in Boy Scout work.

The average salary of all the school teachers in the United States is $525 per annum.

The number of men teachers in the United States has increased very slightly since 1900; the number of women teachers has almost doubled.

In the schools of the United States there are at present enrolled the astonishing number of 23,500,000 pupils, twenty-four per cent of our population.

The pupils of the Woodward High School, Cincinnati, carry on the work of a large farm, and gain practical experience in every kind of farm work.

The pupils of the technical high schools of Los Angeles, California, prepare plans for the new elementary school buildings erected by the Board of Education.

The Board of Education of Washington, D. C., is taking active measures to compel all foreign-born or foreign-speaking citizens resident in Washington to speak English.

Enid, Oklahoma, is making an effort to reduce the evening work of high school students by dividing the work of the high school into eighty minute periods, forty minutes of which are used for directed study.

Assistant Superintendent Frank V. Thompson, of Boston, in an address at Indianapolis, emphatically declared that the general high school can not meet all the needs of its pupils. He recommended specialized senior high schools and Junior high schools with differentiated courses.

Colorado proposes to reorganize its state system of education so that the State Board of Education will be appointed by various governors, and the Commissioner of Education by the State Board. County Board of Education will have charge of the rural schools, and will appoint county superintendents.

The poet Tagore recently lectured at the University of Nebraska. The committee in charge paid all the expenses of the lecture and then gave the profits to the poet to use in buying a printing press for his school, "The Abode of Peace." The one stipulation is that the press shall be known as "The Lincoln Press."

The certification laws of Ohio grant a life certificate for teaching in the high schools of Ohio to any graduate of a standard college with a four year course, approved by the State Superintendent of Education, provided the applicant for the certificate has had fifty months of successful experience in teaching. No examination is required.

The City of New York has created the position of City Superintendent of Schools Emeritus, with an annual salary of $5000, for Dr. William H. Maxwell, now absent on sick leave. Dr. Maxwell has been City Superintendent of Schools in New York City since 1898. The resolution provides that any city superintendent of schools who holds office for fifteen years may be made Superintendent Emeritus.

Acting under the authority of the Finance Committee of Boston, a committee of prominent educators has suggested sweeping changes in the organization and the administration of the public schools of Boston. It is proposed to reduce the Board of Superintendents to no more than three members with a salary limited to $4500; to introduce a complete system of district supervision of elementary schools; to establish Junior High Schools thruout the city; to extend the proper number of heads of departments in high schools; to group special classes in one building as far as possible; to recast salary schedules; to provide for a complete system of medical inspection and the care and training of defectives; and to give early training for children with speech defects.

The Market Place

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

In the week that began on the 5th the stock market broadened and became more active. Only 2,492,000 shares had been sold on the New York Stock Exchange in the preceding week, the last two days of which had shown a general advance of prices. This upward movement was not checked on Monday, the 5th. It had been stimulated on Saturday by expectation that the Senate would pass the Armed Ship bill. But in the interval passage of it was prevented and Congress adjourned. The prevailing opinion was that prices were still rising because of a belief that public condemnation of the "little group of willful men" in the Senate, and the manifesto signed by nearly all their associates, indicated that the desired action would soon be taken. Railroad shares were comparatively weak. On Tuesday the transactions amounted to 928,000 shares, but there was scarcely any net change in the average of prices. There were some gains for industrials, but railroad stocks were weak again or inactive. A recent rumor that the Pennsylvania company had bought 50,000 shares of New Haven was not confirmed by the company's annual report, which showed that its original holdings of 53,125 shares had not been increased. Various prices ranging between 125 and 190 were paid for these, and the price now is about 44. On Wednesday, when 867,000 shares changed hands, there was a slight average decline. Dullness followed on Thursday (527,000 shares), and averages at the close showed that the market had been almost stationary, the net loss for fifty representative securities having been only one-twentieth of a point.

With an increase of 40 per cent in the day's transactions, there was a marked recovery on the 9th. Prices moved upward thruout the five hours' session, owing partly to the great majority in the Senate for the closure plan and to indications that the Armed Ship bill would soon become a law. Railroad gains were, as a rule, about 1 point, but additions for many industrials were larger. The General Motors Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, thus increasing its annual rate to 12 per cent, and the day's gain for its stock was 5 points. An advance of 2 raised the price of Steel Corporation to 112¼. In the week's five full days



DEBATING SOCIETIES

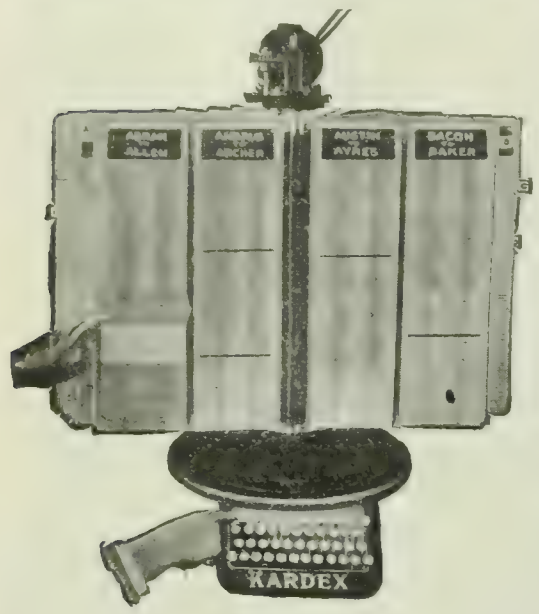
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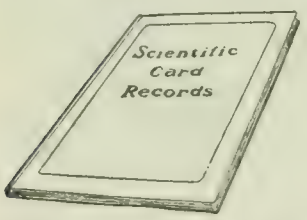
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3,892,000 shares were sold, against 2,492,000 in the dull preceding week, and nearly one-fifth of them, or 741,000, were Steel. A majority of those actively interested in the market think that war probably cannot be avoided. The market's attitude appears to be one of composure, strength, and confidence in the nation's resources.

GRAIN RESERVES

Sales of wheat at $1.92 a bushel were made at Chicago on the 7th, but closing figures every day during the week were a few cents lower. Corn rose to $1.10 on the 9th, from $1.06 on the 5th. The advance of wheat prices has been caused by the persistent foreign demand and the Government's report, published on the 8th, concerning reserves. It shows that there were only 101,365,000 bushels remaining in farmers' hands on March 1, against 244,448,000 a year ago. This is the smallest quantity for that date since 1897, and, with two exceptions, the smallest in forty years. If exports continue at the present rate, all that can be spared will be shipped some time before the next harvest. The corn reserves are 789,416,000 bushels. One year ago they were 1,116,559,000. There is a growing demand abroad for our corn. Exports in the seven months that ended with January were 32,269,000 bushels, against only 13,183,000 in the corresponding seven months of last year. Reserves of all kinds of grain are much less than they were in 1916. Reported additional reductions are as follows: oats, from 598,000,000 to 393,000,000 bushels; barley, from 58,000,000 to 32,000,000.

MUNITION PROFITS

Annual reports published recently show how large have been the profits of several companies that make war supplies. The Du Pont Powder Company's gross receipts of $318,845,000 yielded $78,459,000 in net earnings available for dividends, and this would have permitted the payment of 133 per cent. The dividends paid were 100 per cent, or $58,854,000. Gross income in 1914 was only $25,170,000. Since the beginning of the war $60,000,000 has been expended for new plants. Experts employed by the company are making plans for the utilization of a part of the property in the production of chemicals after the war, when it will not be needed for the manufacture of powder. For several years previous to 1914 the company's net profits averaged less than $6,000,000. Net earnings of the Hercules Powder Company were $16,658,000, or 227 per cent on the stock, gross receipts having risen to $63,419,000 by an increase of $47,000,000. The net income of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, which makes brass, rose to $13,402,000 from $5,974,000 in 1915, and $456,000 in 1914. Last year's profits were equal to 268 per cent. In the affairs of the American Brass Company the similar movement of net was from $1,450,000 in 1914, and $6,128,000 in 1915, to $10,991,000, or 72 per cent.

IRON AND STEEL

The prospect that our Government will give large orders has affected the steel market, already under pressure on account of the continuing demand from abroad. Prices are still advancing. Among the additions last week were $4 a ton for wire and pipe, $5 for light rails, and $5 for bar iron. The average for eight leading steel products is now $81, the highest ever known. Before the war the price of ship plates was 2¼ cents a pound; Japan paid 6½ for 10,000 tons two or three weeks ago, and orders were placed last week at 7 cents. Bids for these plates are coming from all parts of the world. There are inquiries for more than 300,000 tons. The leading manufacturers have their entire capacity for this year engaged and have taken large orders for 1918. Japan wants 50,000 tons in addition to 40,000 bought in revent months. Our own shipyards must have 200,000 tons. It is now known that the Cunard Company has given orders here for eighteen ships, six of which will be built on the Pacific coast. France in the last two weeks has bought 60,000 tons of rails, and is in the market for 100,000 tons more. Other foreign Governments are seeking 40,000 tons of iron and 40,000 tons of shell bars. Our Government's naval program will call for 200,000 tons of steel this year, exclusive of armor plate. Owing to shortage of coke and the railway congestion, the output of pig iron was only 2,637,042 tons in February. In several preceding months it had in the neighborhood of 3,200,000, and the furnaces yielded 3,500,000 in October.

COTTON

The publication of Germany's submarine note reduced the price of cotton at once by 5 cents a pound. More than half of what was lost has since been regained, but the old figures have not been reached because the export movement has been checked and large quantities are awaiting shipment at Southern ports. The Senate, upon the motion of Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, has directed the Department of Justice to ascertain whether the methods of the New York Cotton Exchange are not in some way unlawful and at variance with the Sherman act. Southern planters do not like to see the price go down and are inclined to hold the Exchange responsible for the decline, giving little or no weight to natural causes. Officers of the Exchange do not object to the investigation. They point to the fact that the new Cotton Futures law was enacted for the regulation of their business, which is done in accordance with its provisions. An official report says that 584,000 bales were consumed last year by the manufacturers of ammunition.

The following dividends are announced:

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, quarterly, 1½ per cent., payable April 1.

Electric Storage Battery Company, common and preferred, payable April 2.

Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable April 2.

Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

REFUTING THE DEFERRED DIVIDEND ARGUMENT

In its monthly bulletin for January, the Old Line Bankers' Life Insurance Company of Lincoln, Nebraska, takes exception to views expressed in this department recently on deferred dividend life insurance, a form of contract the sale of which it prosecutes vigorously, and accounts for my hostility to it on the ground "that some one is using the columns of The Independent for personal purposes, regardless of the truth of statements made."

As I, the writer of the criticism referred to have been openly assailing that form of gambling in life insurance now known commonly as "deferred dividends," formerly called tontine, semi-tontine, accumulated dividends, etc., for twenty years, antedating by many years the legislative proscription of it by the state of New York, the insinuation of personal interest is pointless. I have on a number of occasions given the reasons for my opposition. I will restate them. They are very simple and they should be convincing.

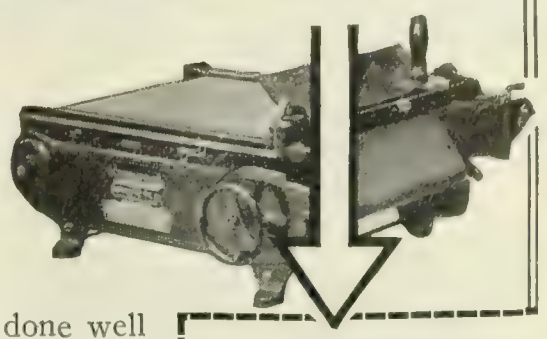
Life insurance is a provision against either one of two certain misfortunes: death or penniless or helpless old age. It is not an investment, because it is an expense. It has become a necessary of family life. Its annual cost includes a liberal overcharge to guarantee safety, for security is the prime requisite. This surplus is refunded at the end of each year and the difference between the gross premium paid at the beginning, and the so-called dividend at the end of the year, is the net cost.

Instead of accounting for and paying back this overcharge annually, the deferred dividend scheme holds it in the custody of the company to be used as a stake to be played for in a game that is to last ten, fifteen or twenty years. At no time during the period agreed on in the contracts do the players know how much their respective stakes amount to, for it is agreed that there will be but one accounting—at the end of the long game—and that accounting is certified to as correct, it is specifically ratified in advance, when the application for the policy is signed by the misguided and misinformed person who is induced to "get into the game."

It is as blind a piece of gambling as ever is indulged in. One of the rules of the game is that the players who die or retire (by permitting their policies to lapse) must leave their stakes on the table. The banker of the game (the company) holds all stakes thus forfeited, and is supposed to divide them

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up among the players who remain until the long game is ended.

Because it is a gamble hitched on to life insurance; because the money which should be used to keep the cost at a figure as low as possible is used as stakes; because the stakeholder never has to account for it while the game is under way; because such accounting as he makes at the end is ratified as correct and satisfactory ten, fifteen or twenty years in advance; and because as iniquitous and merciless a scheme of forfeitures as was ever invented to freeze out the weak and unfortunate constitutes its principal virtue, I am opposed to it.

There is no argument that can be concocted by the brain of man that can, without the use of fallacy and deception, make the business as I have described it—and I have presented only facts—respectable.

The Old Line Bankers' Life continuously advertises in its monthly bulletin specific testimony of the profits made on its policies by a few policyholders. In the issue now before me there is one such on a $2000, fifteen-payment policy, the aggregate premiums on which were $1,146, the settlement of which resulted in a paid-up policy of $2000 and a dividend in cash of $642.-62. The letter of the policyholder, expressing his warm satisfaction, is presented. That policyholder doesn't stop to inquire where that dividend came from. He perhaps doesn't realize that a very large portion of it once belonged to other policyholders less fortunate than himself.

How many of the Old Line Bankers' Life policyholders ever get these fat dividends? What is its annual premium income? In 1915 it received $1,633,-067. How much did it distribute among policyholders in dividends? The small sum of $34,789. It is plain from this statement that the number of individuals actually receiving dividends is small. It will answer to this that it earned much more than this amount. That is true. But will those earnings eventually get to the policyholders? If the answer is yes, then I ask why the deferred dividend fund is carried in its annual reports to the insurance departments of the states in which it transacts business as a free surplus, instead of as a liability? The Old Line Bankers' Life is a stock company, and unless it voluntarily charges the deferred dividend funds up in its accounts as a liability due policyholders, they are the property of stockholders.

W. D., Centralia, Mo.—(1) The term "loading," used by life insurance mathematicians in connection with premium rates, refers to the sum added to the "net premium" for expenses. The "net premium" consists of the amount charged for mortality, plus the amount of the reserve. The three together constitute the amount of the reserve. The three together constitute the amount of premium a policyholder pays. (2) The term "double indemnity" as used lately by some life insurance companies is borrowed from the accident business and usually indicates that the amount of the policy payable for a natural death is to be doubled if death occurs as the result of an accident.

DIVIDENDS

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Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1917, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

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THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY

Allegheny Avenue and Nineteenth Street.
Philadelphia, March 7, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 19, 1917. Checks will be mailed. WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.
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MANAGERS
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, April 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 17th, 1917.
T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

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New Americanized Encyclopedia, 15 vols., 3-4 Leather. Publisher's price, $75.00. My price, $14.75
Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, 12 vols. 3-4 Leather. Publisher's price, $120.00. My price, $39.50.
New American Encyclopedic Dictionary, 5 vols., 3-4 Leather. Publisher's price, $21.00. My price, $4.75.

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News of Efficiency

The National Institute of Efficiency has received an invitation thru President L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, to send delegates to the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, to be held in Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday, April 20th and 21st. The Academy has a record of service along the line of securing and presenting reliable information on many phases of social life, which gives it a distinguished place in the efficiency movements. President Rowe has been notified of the Institute's willingness to send delegates to the meeting.

*
* *

Already the aeroplane is being successfully used to detect forest fires and so help to conserve our supply of timber. Further pacific uses are indicated in the annual report of the work of the Coast Guard, which states that aeroplanes could frequently carry a life-line to wrecks occuring too far off the shore to be reached with the line-throwing gun. "There is no doubt that the use of aircraft will, moreover, greatly facilitate the vitally important work of finding derelicts soon after they are first reported and removing them from the paths of commerce. The desirability of providing aviation stations and equipment for the Coast Guard has been represented to Congress, with the result that authority to undertake this additional function has been incorporated in the pending naval appropriation bill."

*
* *

There would seem, from an article in the London *Spectator*—an organ rarely given to being fantastic—to be a unique opportunity in Europe for the right kind of publicity man. Pointing out that the Serbians have secured many prisoners by dropping nicely-worded postal cards, endorsed by captured Bulgarians, into the enemy trenches, the *Spectator* seriously advocates an extension of the principle on the Western front. "We suggest that there should be printed on the postal cards, in German, specific declarations made by prisoners of war in England, and who have experienced what our treatment is like. 'Kind treatment for prisoners a specialty' must be our advertising head-line, and we must add to it, 'Every facility for quick and easy surrender provided. Do it now.' We believe that the plan would result in the surrender of many thousands." Aeroplane distribution of printed matter is suggested, and billboards erected on "No Man's Land" may yet forestall the peace negotiations of the diplomatists.

Salt Mackerel

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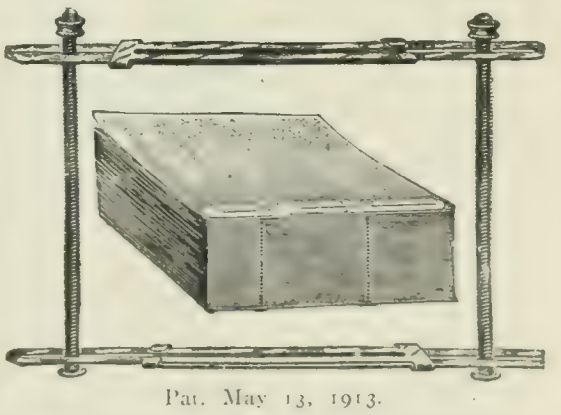
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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. LITERATURE.

Flowers. By Marguerite Wilkinson.

1. To what emotion does the poem make appeal?
2. What contrast existed between the girl's character and her appearance?
3. What other contrast does the poem emphasize?

The Masque of the Red Death. By Edgar Allan Poe.

1. Explain the five characteristics of the Short Story as an art form.
2. Explain in detail the resemblance between Poe and the Prince in "The Masque of the Red Death."
3. Why did Poe write tales of gloom and terror?
4. In what ways is "The Masque of the Red Death" highly artistic?
5. Show how Poe makes description add to the story.
6. Give definite proof that Poe chose his words carefully.
7. Point out sentences that are rich and musical in effect.
8. Show definitely how the story rises to a climax.
9. Point out color, sound and other sense effects in the story.
10. Point out symbolism in the story.
11. Write a story in which you try to imitate Poe's style.

SECTION II. WORD STUDY.

Editorial Articles and the Story of the Week.

1. Define the important words that are used in narrating or in discussing the news of the week.
2. Give the derivation of ten of these words.

SECTION III. GRAMMAR.

America's Chance in China. By Li Yuan-hung.

1. Give the syntax of all the words ending in "ing" in this article.
2. Give the syntax of all adverbial clauses in the article.
3. Give the syntax of all the infinitives in this article.

SECTION IV. COMPOSITION.

President Li. By Hollington K. Tong.

1. Show in what ways President Li is like or unlike George Washington.
2. Write an explanation of President Li's success.

Can a College Abolish Snobs? By James Irwin Taylor.

1. Write an argument for or against high school fraternities, using this article as contributory evidence.

Will Prohibition Work? By Charles B. Alexander.

1. Give the logical steps by which Mr. Alexander develops his thought.
2. Write a clear expression of your approval or disapproval of the plan here presented.

A Day at the Office. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. By what means has the author gained clearness? coherence? emphasis?

Editorial Articles.

1. Write an argument for or against the thought presented in "A Denial of Americanism."
2. Write a clear explanation of the so-called filibuster in the Senate.
3. Write your own opinion of the American spirit as shown by the work of the American Ambulance Corps.

The Story of the Week.

1. Write an article in which you properly group and summarize recent events of national importance.
2. Write a summary of the present condition of affairs in Mexico.
3. Explain the relation of the United States Government to the Government of Cuba.
4. Write an explanation of some of the important measures, other than war measures, that are to be considered by Congress.
5. Write a clear explanation of the Irish Home Rule question.
6. Show in what ways the arguments in Burke's "Speech on Conciliation" could be applied to the Irish question.
7. Write your own opinion concerning the German comments on the proposal to ally Mexico with Germany against the United States.
8. Write a summary of the reasons that have prompted President Wilson to arm American merchantmen.
9. Write an explanation of the importance of the British capture of Bagdad.
10. Re-read some of the "Arabian Nights" stories and then write a fanciful story in which you connect present events with those told in the "Arabian Nights."
11. Write a contrast between the present events in Palestine and those that took place three centuries ago.
12. Explain the present military situation in France.
13. Write a short summary of the results of the war on the ocean in the past few weeks.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. The American Attitude Toward Revolution—"A Denial of Americanism."

1. What incidents did the writer probably have in mind when he wrote the list of countries in the fifth paragraph.
2. Look up the story of one or more of the revolutionists referred to at the end of the same paragraph: Bozzaris, Kosciusko, Toussaint l'Ouverture, Kossuth, etc.
3. Give some of the facts that justify the statements in the following paragraph.
4. Does it follow that "if the revolution of 1848 had succeeded the Great War would have been prevented?"

II. Congress and the President—"Thus Passes the Filibuster," "Congress to Meet in April," "Senate Reforms Procedure," "Legislatures Denounce Filibuster."

1. Study the call of the President for a special session of Congress. What subjects is the special session to consider?
2. "It is still uncertain which party will control the House," etc. Discuss in this connection the whole subject of the organization, rules, etc., of the House of Representatives.
3. Compare the organization, rules, procedure, etc., of the two houses.
4. Mention some occasions in the earlier history of the United States when states took action censuring their representatives or senators.

III. The Republic of China and the United States—"America's Chance in China," "President Li."

1. Preliminary to the discussion of this subject, make a brief study of (a) European aggression in China during the nineteenth century, (b) Chinese-Japanese relations since 1894, (c) America's interests in China since 1900.
2. Look up the history of the establishment of the Chinese Republic in 1911-1912 and the history of the Republic since then.
3. What has been the American attitude toward business with China? What opportunities does China offer at the present time?

IV. Latin-American Affairs—"The Mexican Election," "Cuban Government Triumphant."

1. Compare the Mexican and Cuban elections described to the last election in the United States.
2. Review the history of Cuba during the past twenty years. How often has the United States "been forced to intervene in Cuban affairs?"
3. Note the uneasiness implied in our descriptions of Latin-American affairs lest these countries side with Germany. Why should this uneasiness exist?

V. The Prohibition Movement—"Will Prohibition Work?"

1. What method does the author suggest for dealing with the Prohibition movement? What are his reasons?
2. What objections do you find in this article to a federal prohibition amendment?
3. Make a study of the "fiscal side" of the drink question in your community. Of the "economic phase." Do the facts tally with the author's statements?

VI. Progress of the Great War—"The Campaign in France," "The Conquest of Turkey," "The Capture of Bagdad," "The Australian Invasion of Palestine."

1. Trace on a map the military movements which have taken place since the beginning of the war.
2. What is the present military situation in (a) France and Belgium, (b) northern Italy and southwestern Austria, (c) the Balkans, (d) Poland and Galicia, (e) Asiatic Turkey.
3. Comment on the following extracts: (a) "Thruout 1916 Salonica has been a burden as Gallipoli was in 1915." (b) ". . . a second effort will be made to conquer Italy." (c) "It is still a mystery why Rumania . . . declared war," etc. (d) "Germany may attempt to improve her position by invading one of the smaller neutral nations," etc.
4. What were the plans of England, Russia and Germany in reference to western Asia before 1914? How have these plans been affected by the war?

VII. Modern Industrial Organization—"The New Books: Business Today."

1. Which of the books mentioned in this review would you like to read? Ask for them at your Public Library.
2. Compare the method of dealing with the subject of economics used in your textbook and the method described in the review of Fetter's *Modern Economic Problems.*
3. Judging from the review, what are the common elements in Jones's and Hurley's books? Discuss the points wherein they are different?

The Independent

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

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Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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THE NEW PLAYS

The Professor's Love Story, one of Barrie's first plays, is pleasantly old-fashioned, even sentimental. George Arliss as the Professor does some of his best work. (Knickerbocker Theater.)

Johnny Get Your Gun, excellent low-brow comedy with Louis Bennison as cowboy hero, saving the girl from titled English villain. Prolog is take-off of taking a moving picture. (Criterion Theater.)

Rather than take a chance with a new play Henry Miller has revived *The Great Divide*, forceful, tho its "wild and wooly west" seems a bit obvious today and the plot machinery creaks. (Lyceum Theater.)

The Willow Tree, modern play disguised as fantasy of Old Japan, well-acted thruout; principal roles by Fay Bainter and Shelly Hull. Written by Harrison Rhodes and Benrimo, an author of "The Yellow Jacket." (Cohan & Harris Theater.)

REMARKABLE REMARKS

SARAH BERNHARDT—I am a suffragist.

KING CONSTANTINE—I know nothing about politics.

CONGRESSMAN CALLOWAY—Ain't we a set of "beauts"?

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—There is great fighting in front of us.

DON MARQUIS—The Kaiser is an advocate of Earth control.

AUGUST RODIN—Only he who knows works slowly.

CHAMP CLARK—This is the best behaved House I have ever seen.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—God also in the future will be with us.

LILLIAN WHITNEY, M.D.—Wear rubber gloves for washing dishes.

REAR-ADMIRAL FISKE — The United States has become effeminized.

MARY PICKFORD—There are very few people who can stand success.

CONGRESSMAN GARDNER — The whole community seems to be chloroformed.

BILLY SUNDAY—I'll be darned if I'll preach if you don't look at me.

H. W. GOSSARD—My mission is to have every woman improve her figure.

PRESIDENT HIBBEN—We have not the vestige of an international conscience.

THEODORE MARBURG—We should go into this war expecting it to last for years.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM—Bernard Shaw is working for the benefit of humanity.

ED. HOWE—Most people go to hell because of bad luck; few deliberately jump in.

H. G. WELLS—Mankind as a whole seems to have learned nothing and forgotten nothing in thirty months of war.

DAVID STARR JORDAN—Military drill on the part of students counts for very little in the way of military preparation.

RUDYARD KIPLING—It is the hour before dawn which weighs most heavily on those who have spent the night in suffering.

REV. COURTLAND MYERS — God only knows what would happen if the East Side of New York should go on the warpath.

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF—I do not know whether I flatter myself, but I do believe I am not disliked by the American people.

DUDLEY FIELD MALONE—One million of President Wilson's critics are not earning $25 a week for the support of their families.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE—Women are the same everywhere the world over.

FRANCIS NEILSON—You can't start a war in Europe unless you have a liar—he's more necessary than a censor.

GRANTLAND RICE—We would consider it considerable bliss to have a dollar for every word that has been written about Honus Wagner.

BARON SAKATANI — An international missionary system should be adopted so that missionaries can go forth with the object of realizing a world religion.

SENATOR BRANDEGEE — Shall we sit supinely and allow the ukase of some foreign potentate to clear the ocean of American shipping and blockade our ports?

CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG —We by no means underestimate the difficulties caused to neutral shipping and we therefore try to alleviate them as much as possible.

JOSEF HOFMANN—A schneller or a mordent occurring in a very slow movement would, if played too rapidly, destroy its repose and so to speak "fall out of the frame."

LADY DUFF-GORDON — When spring comes dancing over the little hills, I want to make dresses that look like the flowers and the sunshine and the green fields and the blue sky.

EX-AMBASSADOR GERARD — Doesn't it seem to you ridiculous that the two states of New York and New Jersey should have more chauffeurs in them than there are soldiers in our army?

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON—As the sun comes up and the sun goes down, as the months go by and the years elapse, I have recognized that under a government of the people there must be organization by parties.

FROM SCHOOL TO SCHOOL

A number of teachers' organizations of the City of New York have united in an effort to bring about a new adjustment of salary schedules to enable teachers to meet the increased cost of living.

The Indiana State Vocational Survey recommends that housekeepers allow their maids, cooks and domestic servants a minimum of two hours per week from regular work in order that they may gain instruction in the best methods of work.

A bill has been drafted to compel the school trustees of Indiana to provide suitable military instruction in any school in the state on petition of forty or more boys thirteen years of age or older. The same bill provides for the instruction of girls in nursing and red cross work on petition of forty or more girls.

Dr. van Loon, who teaches modern history at Cornell and can make history as vivid as fiction, witness *The Golden Book of the Dutch Navigators*, believes in working at "applied history," too. So he was a staff correspondent of the Associated Press with the Russian armies during the Japanese war, and he has been in the Scandinavian countries, in Holland, Belgium and France during the past two years, in order to know whereof he speaks in his many articles on Dutch neutrality.

President Wilson has signed the Smith-Hughes Vocational Educational Bill that provides for Federal aid to the states in giving training in agriculture, trades, home economies and industrial subjects. The bill appropriates $500,000 for such aid in 1918, $750,000 for 1919, $1,000,000 for 1920, $1,250,000 for 1921, $1,500,000 for 1922, $1,750,000 for 1923, $2,000,000 for 1924, $2,500,000 for 1925, $3,000,000 for 1926, and the same sum annually thereafter. In addition to this the bill appropriates for preparing teachers of the subjects concerned $500,000 for 1918, $700,000 for 1919, $900,000 for 1920, and $1,000,000 for 1921 and annually thereafter. The bill is one of the most important educational bills ever made effective.

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The Independent
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HARPER'S WEEKLY
A Journal of Civilization

THE DOOM OF THE DYNASTIES

THE Romanoff autocracy has fallen. The doom of the Hapsburgs and of the Hohenzollerns is at hand. The kings must go; and go they will.

On August 10, 1914, in its first editorial reaction to the war, The Independent printed the words which appear on its cover today. Our prediction is verified sooner than we dared then to expect. Complete fulfilment may take a longer time than we now are willing to contemplate, or it may be accomplished swiftly. Royalty may be abolished altogether; or, stripped of all real power, it may be permitted to survive as in England, on condition that it shall function democratically, useful chiefly, like the flag, as a symbol of political unity. Whichever of these possibilities comes true, monarchy as absolutism is a fact of ancient history, and ancient history, as we said ten days after the event, closed at midnight of July 31, 1914.

The Head Devils began this war. This also we said in our first reaction to the Demon Dance. None of the other alleged causes by itself, we contended, "nor all of them in combination, would have made war if the consuming vanity, the monstrous egotism and the medieval-mindedness of the absolute monarchs had not been thrown into the scale." Today all the world knows that this assertion, like our prediction, was true. The war was begun because the dynasties saw their thrones endangered by the rising tide of democracy.

The Czar goes first, because he tried to play the traitor's game. He has been the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of the war. Professedly organizing and leading the forces of his empire against the Hohenzollern, he and his minions have been paralyzing the arm of the fighting force, disorganizing communication, scattering and confounding munitions and supplies, starving the people, and preparing, if at any moment the attempt should seem safe, to make a separate peace. The house of Romanoff, partly Teuton in blood, largely Teuton in sympathy, and wholly Teuton in interests, has met the inevitable fate of the traitor, and it is one that satisfies the world's profoundest sense of justice.

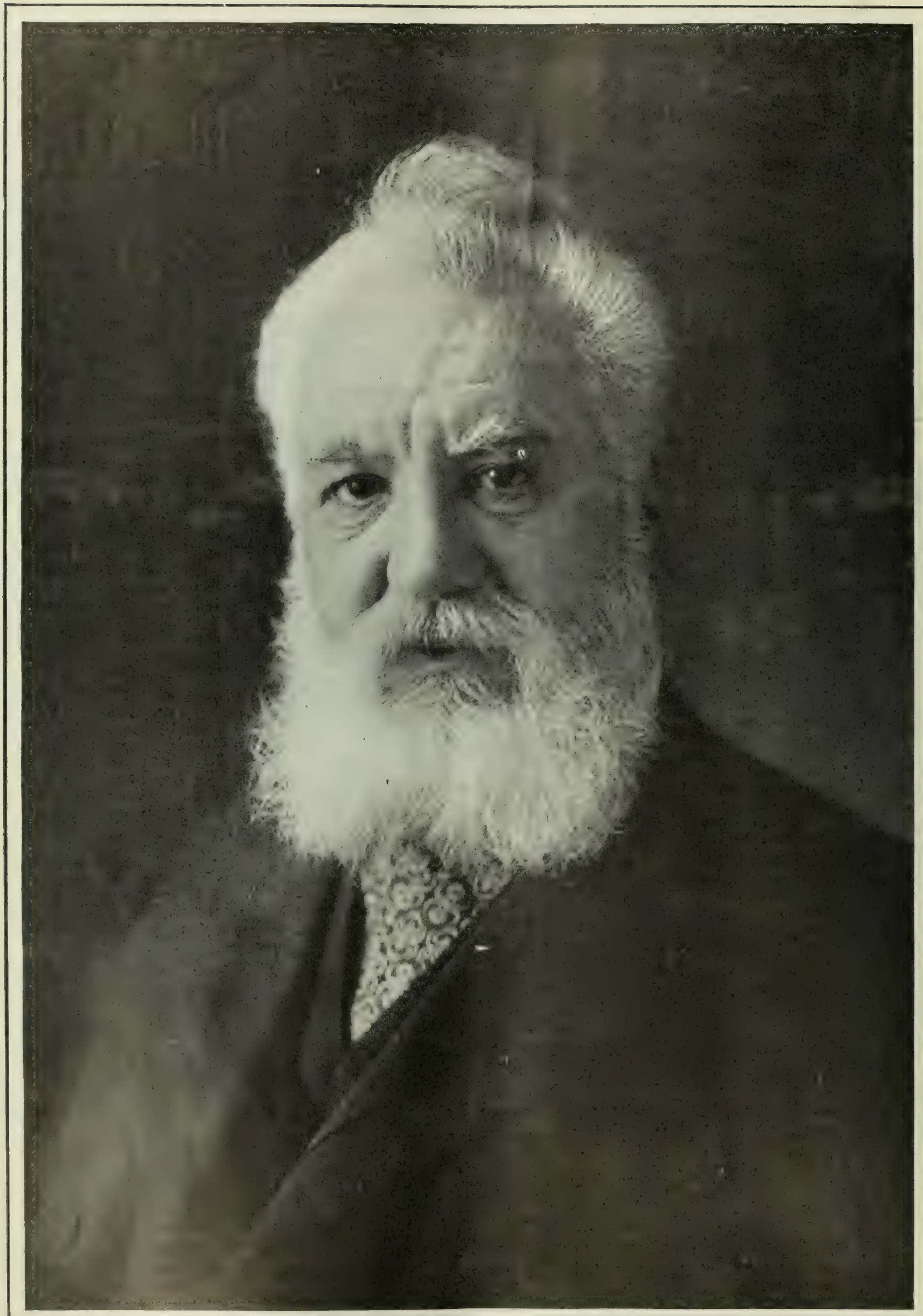
After Nicholas, the Kaiser and the Emperor of Austria: it matters little which goes first, they both must go, and go they will. What is more, they know that they must go. Since Bismarck saw and told them, they have perfectly understood that the three czars would stand or fall together. The impending doom was known in Berlin before the news of the Russian revolution reached this continent. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech to the Prussian Diet on Wednesday afternoon proclaimed it to the Empire. "Wo to the statesman who cannot read the signs of the times," he said. Wo, indeed, for the Chancellor has spoken too late. Whether the flame of revolution shall sweep over the Carpathians and the Vistula to the Vosges and the Rhine, or the Chancellor shall be able to keep his promise to reward the loyalty of the German people by giving them the reality of popular government, will matter little in the end. Hapsburg and Hohenzollern, as absolutist powers, have had their day.

And whether the war goes on for months or for another year, the victory of democracy over absolutism is assured. Peace without victory there never has been, there never can be. The forces that clash in war are the forces of reaction and of progress. In the titanic struggle for civilization and liberty peace is but an armistice until civilization and liberty are safe. By exertions and sufferings that have paralyzed imagination they have been saved. A necessary part of the cost has been the temporary sacrifice of much individual liberty and a temporary subordination of civil procedure to military authority in the freer nations, but the back swing of the pendulum has begun. This war, when it ends, will not have militarized the world, as the pacificist has feared. The returning tide of democratic liberty will run swift and deep, from this day on. The doom of the dynasties has fallen.

THE PASSING OF OLD RUSSIA

THE long hoped for, often announced and ever deferred event has at last occurred. The Russian revolution has arrived. Everybody knew it must come some time and some how. Even the Czar's Black Hundreds must have secretly felt what they would never openly admit, that the age of absolutism was over.

But however long and however confidently we may have anticipated the event, it takes us all by surprize when at last it comes. It was disclosed to the world with the skill of a dramatist. The first news we got of the revolution was—silence. We had been told of food riots in Petrograd, but that was an old story. The Czar prorogued the Duma for a month, but that he had done before. We heard that the Duma was reluctant to comply, yet previously their reluctance had been overcome, or, as in 1907, they had been sent to prison.



THE INVENTOR OF THE TELEPHONE

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL WAS PRESENTED LAST WEEK WITH THE CIVIC FORUM'S MEDAL OF HONOR FOR DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE. THE FORMER RECIPIENTS OF THE HONOR WERE COLONEL GOETHALS AND MR. EDISON

Then, for four days, nothing came from Russia. Berlin and London knew something of what was going on in Petrograd, but did not share the secret with America. We heard an echo before we heard the report. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg appeared unexpectedly before the Prussian Diet and announced that the people must have a larger share in government and that after the war he would undertake the reform of the franchise. Why the Prussian Government should so suddenly concede what it had hitherto so stubbornly refused was apparent when we learned what he knew then, that a revolution had broken out in Russia because of the refusal of the Russian Government to allow the people to participate in the management of public affairs.

While the cable from London was still silent, the aerial waves from Berlin brought us the first knowledge of the rising in Petrograd. It is strange that London should have allowed Berlin the privilege of breaking the news to America if the revolution was, as it is said to be, an anti-German movement. The English people have in the past shown almost as much sympathy for the Russian revolutionary movement as the Americans, and during the war they have suffered under the sneer that, while ostensibly fighting for freedom and democracy, they were actually supporting the most absolute of monarchies. They will rejoice to be relieved of this appearance of inconsistency, and America will sympathize more unreservedly with the Allies now that the Russian people have gained control of their own government.

Such a stupendous change as the conversion of an autocracy into a democracy cannot be accomplished in a week, yet it appears that the center of power has been definitely, and we believe permanently, shifted. The Russian revolution was as sudden and promises to be as permanent as the French. In spite of the fallacy of historical parallels one cannot avoid comparing them.

Nicholas II was much the same sort of monarch as Louis XVI, well meaning and weak, stupid and stubborn, a good husband and a bad king. Both were under the influence of a foreign wife, distrusted by the people, Marie Antoinette, the Austrian, and Alexandra Alixe, the German. Nicholas, like Louis, was justly suspected of secret negotiations with the enemies of his country, Germany and Austria. Nicholas, like Louis, began by concession, then turned too late to repression. He ordered the Duma to disperse as did Louis the States-General. The Duma, like the States-General, refused to obey and declared itself the rightful government. The Czarevitch, like the Dauphin, becomes the innocent victim of his royal birth. The Russian revolution, like the French, was the offspring of two forces, hunger among the people and liberalism among the educated. So the Russians rose like the French, attacked their Bastille, the Fortress of St. Peter and Paul, liberated the political prisoners, and made bonfires of the archives of the secret police, as the French did of the tax rolls. But, fortunately for humanity, history does not have to repeat itself, and we have good reason for hoping that in the Russian revolution neither a Robespierre nor a Napoleon will appear.

The charges which the representatives of the Russian people brought against the bureaucracy for its conduct of the war were three:

1. Inefficiency.
2. Corruption.
3. Treachery.

In spite of the stringent censorship enough has leaked thru to prove that there are abundant grounds for these accusations. We have heard of millions misspent, of shells that would not fit the guns, of munitions piled up at Archangel or shipped to Vladivostok when needed at the front, of the complete breakdown of the transportation system, of regiments sent into action without ammunition and left without food. Russia, with more soldiers than any other belligerent, has suffered the most ignominious defeats. Russia, which grows grain for western Europe, has more starving people than insular England or imprisoned Germany.

And we know that this inefficiency was in large part due to the venality of officials who filled their own pockets at the expense of their country. Contracts were let to the highest bidder—to the purchasing agent. Goods were ordered that were never intended to be delivered, but were paid for just the same. A long chain of chinovniks had to be "seen" before business could be done. Supplies for the front were sometimes sent forward too far and went to equip or feed the German army. Maps and campaign plans also went over the line in the same way. Hindenburg knew the disposition of the Russian troops among the Mazurian Lakes of East Prussia before he made his attack, for a Russian officer supplied him with the information.

Finally the scandal became so great and the danger so imminent that the presidents of twenty-eight zemstvos, or provincial assemblies, met at Moscow on October 29, 1916, and issued this bold arraignment of the government:

> The painful and terrifying suspicions, the sinister rumors of treason, of dark forces that are working for Germany by trying to create a favorable sentiment for a shameful peace at the price of the destruction of our national unity—all these rumors and suspicions are transformed into this certainty: an enemy hand is secretly directing the affairs of the nation!

In the following month Professor Milukov, like a second Mirabeau, delivered his startling philippic in the Duma, denouncing by name the pro-German premier, Stürmer, as a traitor to his country. This brought about the fall of Stürmer, but he was replaced by the reactionary Trepov. The Czar, angered by the open assassination of Rasputin, his ghostly adviser, put in Prince Golitzin as premier and ordered the suspension of the Duma.

After that came the deluge.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

BEFORE the Supreme Court of the United States could pass on the constitutionality of the eight-hour day for railroad workers, the question was finally settled once and for all. The railroad managers capitulated unconditionally. Faced with the certainty of a universal railroad strike if they continued to resist, the managers granted the eight-hour day regardless of the law and its interpretation. A few hours after the managers announced their surrender, the Adamson law was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court—but even if it should be subsequently repealed, the eight-hour day for railroad workers has come to stay.

Its coming marks another step in progress in the im-

provement of working conditions for American workingmen. Whether the eight-hour day for railroad employees is actually what it seems—a means of shortening the workday—or merely a device for securing increased wages, its establishment is a good thing for the workers and for the community.

But it has been brought about in the wrong way. Lasting progress in industrial relations must depend upon the substitution for the methods of war, in settling disputes between employers and employed, of more enlightened and more reasonable means. When capitalists and laborers fall out, the outcome of the quarrel must be made to depend not upon the relative armed strength of the disputants, but upon the justice of their respective causes.

The eight-hour day was first granted to the railroad workers of the country by act of Congress because the workers were so strong in combination that Congress feared what they threatened to do. The eight-hour day has just been confirmed to the railroad workers by act of the railroad managers for precisely the same reason.

What the railroad men have secured for themselves is a full measure of justice in their working relations. But it should be neither possible, nor necessary, for a group of workers to use threats of coercion in readjusting their relationship to their employers. War is as undesirable in industry as in international relations. In both realms we must find some other way.

IF NECESSARY

GERMAN submarines have sunk three American ships in one day. It is perfectly clear that once more Germany means to do precisely what she has threatened. American ships and American citizens sail the high seas off the European shore at their peril. Germany, in complete defiance of international law and the sacred rights of humanity, will "get" them if she possibly can.

Our duty is clear. We must resist this German lawlessness with all our might. American merchant ships are being armed to resist the submarine menace. That will probably not be enough. The American navy must take a hand. We must use every means at our command to make the highway of the sea safe for our people and our ships against these pirates of frightfulness. If this means war Congress must declare it, the American nation must wage it, the American people must sacrifice themselves that it be made successful.

THE ELIMINATION OF RELIGION AND EDUCATION FROM MEXICO

THE Mexican constitution which was promulgated February 5, 1917, and is printed in translation by *The Mexican Review* of Washington, is a most amazing document. It appears that the reactionary party is in full control and are determined to prevent any light from the outside world penetrating the darkness of Mexico, and to preclude the possibility of the Mexican people developing a free and enlightened civilization for themselves.

Americans of all classes are desirous of aiding in the regeneration of Mexico, not by conquest or intervention, but by establishing there free schools, free press and free churches such as have formed the character of our own country, and such as Mexico needs more than anything else in the world. Scores of devoted and qualified young men and women are ready to enter this field. Millions of Americans have contributed money to this cause. Our universities are anxious to assist. Several organizations have been formed to start educational institutions of various kinds, elementary, higher, technical and normal, religious or secular. Never has there been such a generous proffer of good will and practical aid from one people to another.

But the new Mexican constitution is drawn up with diabolical cunning to frustrate and impede all such efforts and to keep the people in ignorance and superstitution. Even Dr. Francia, autocrat of Paraguay, dared not assume such tyranny over the acts and consciences of his subjects.

We have space here to consider the effect of a few of the provisions of this obscurantist instrument:

> Every religious act of public worship shall be performed strictly within the places of public worship which shall be at all times under governmental supervision.

This would prevent such religious services as household prayer meetings and Sunday schools and the development of new churches. No nonconformist or reformation movement could ever arise in Mexico if this provision is enforced. For all "places of public worship" that now exist or shall hereafter be erected are "the property of the nation" and the Department of the Interior decides whether any such places of public worship are needed, and, if so, what sort of services shall be conducted in them and what the minister may say and do. For one thing, the minister is absolutely prohibited from exercizing his highest function, that of influence on public affairs:

> No ministers of religious creeds shall, either in public or private meetings, or in acts of worship or religious propaganda, criticize the fundamental laws of the country, the authorities in particular or the government in general; they shall have no vote, nor be eligible to office, nor shall they be entitled to assemble for political purposes.
>
> Every kind of political association whose name shall bear any word or any indication relating to any religious belief is hereby strictly forbidden. No assemblies of any political character shall be held within places of public worship.

That is to say, such political preachers as Isaiah and Jeremiah, John and Jesus, Paul and Peter, Augustine and Savonarola, Knox and Calvin, Wesley and Edwards are not allowed in Mexico! They might expose some of the rottenness of Mexican politics and some of the evil in high places.

> Only a Mexican by birth may be a minister of any religious creed in Mexico.

America rejoices that she has been able to call from abroad such able ministers as Whitefield and McCosh, Jowett, Aked and Hugh Black, but they would not be allowed in Mexico.

> The state legislatures shall have the exclusive power of determining the maximum number of ministers of religious creeds according to the needs of each locality.

Think of giving our state legislatures such power! Yet we believe they will compare favorably with the Mexican in honesty and intelligence.

The press as well as the pulpit is to be muzzled in Mexico:

> No periodical publication which either by reason of its program, its title or merely by its general tendencies, is of a religious character, shall comment upon any political

affairs of the nation, nor publish any information regarding the acts of the authorities of the country or of private individuals in so far as the latter have to do with public affairs.

If this had been the law in the United States such periodicals as The Independent and *The Outlook* would never have been started and the religious press of the country would be deprived of its influence on public affairs.

No religious denomination, no minister or ex-minister, is allowed to found or conduct schools, colleges, universities, technical institutions, research laboratories, hospitals, orphan asylums, charitable institutions or anything else of the kind. But at least nine-tenths of the higher educational and the charitable institutions of the United States were founded under religious auspices. If this had been our constitution we should have been deprived of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, St. Luke's and the Presbyterian hospitals, the Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew orphanages, and all similar institutions of incalculable benefit to our country. Russia could not do worse than Mexico under the new régime.

Finally, to make the power of the bureaucracy absolute and to extinguish all possibility of popular control, it is expressly provided that

No trial by jury shall ever be granted for the infraction of any of the preceding provisions.

We understand fully the conditions that have given rise to the fanatical anti-clericalism which finds expression in this constitution. It is an intolerance generated by intolerance. It is a tyranny evoked by tyranny. The Roman Catholic Church has had supreme control over the people of Mexico for four hundred years and cannot escape responsibility for their ignorance, superstition and poverty. But the way to reform a church is not to make it subservient to the state. That makes it worse. The only way to combat intolerance is by tolerance. The only thing that can conquer tyranny is freedom. With free schools, free churches and free press there would be great hope for the future of Mexico. But the new constitution, altho it contains many enlightened provisions, would strangle the only agencies capable of reforming Mexico.

GILL NOT HILL

THE United States Brewers' Association has caught The Independent in an error. In our issue of March 5, we spoke of Mayor Hill of Seattle. It should, of course, be Mayor Gill. We welcome the correction.

But the Brewers' Association, speaking thru its secretary, Mr. Fry, thinks that The Independent was also in error in trusting Mayor Gill's testimony as to the good results of prohibition in Seattle. Mr. Fry writes us on this point as follows:

Mr. Gill was driven from office a few years ago, under the Recall Law of Washington, because of his tolerance of vicious conditions. A short time afterward he made a confession of his omissions, . . . and the deluded voters of his city, male and female, returned him to the office from which he had been ejected, upon his promise to be good. Within a month or so he has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury under the most sensational circumstances on the charge of conspiring to over-ride the laws, and establish a monopoly of the illicit sale of liquor in Seattle, in connection with some rather notorious characters of that place. In view of these circumstances, it appears to me that the testimony of this gentleman, as to the good effects of prohibition, may at least be received with reserve.

The main facts are as Mr. Fry states them. Mayor Gill was recalled from office in 1910, ran again unsuccessfully in 1912, was elected again in 1914 by an enormous majority as the candidate of the reform forces, and reëlected to a third term last March. During the past year Mayor Gill has enforced the prohibition law with severity and effectiveness. By his activity against the liquor traffic since his return to office he has earned the whole-hearted support of the "dry" interests and the equally hearty hostility of the "wets."

It is true that he has been indicted by a Federal grand jury, on the charge of accepting a bribe from a firm of druggists for protection in the illegal selling of liquor.

But when it is known that the complainants and chief witnesses against the Mayor are the druggists in question, whose stores Mr. Gill had raided, the case looks not quite so clear against him. In the course of the raid casks and bottles containing over 2000 gallons of liquor had been smashed and the liquor thrown away. Both druggists on their own plea of guilty have been convicted of the illegal sale of liquor.

There the case stands. In common with all good citizens, we shall assume Mayor Gill to be innocent until he is proven guilty. In fairness to the Brewers' Association we are glad to present these facts. In fairness to Mayor Gill we should reiterate that he has the stedfast support of the prohibition forces in Seattle and the bitter hostility of those who are attempting to carry on the surreptitious and illegal sale of liquor.

We submit that the weight of probability is all in Mayor Gill's favor as a witness to the effectiveness of prohibition in Seattle.

THE RICH MAN'S CHANCE

WHEN Harry Thaw killed Stanford White, his family poured out money in the employment of legal acumen and medical skill to save him from the logical penalty of his act. He was saved on the ground that he was insane.

When Thaw had been for a time in an asylum for the criminal insane, the family wealth was again used in repeated attempts to have him declared sane. For a long time the attempts failed.

Then the family money was used to engineer an escape from the asylum. The plan succeeded, but the fugitive was captured in another state and brought back in spite of all the legal obstacles the Thaw money could buy.

Another attempt to have Thaw declared sane succeeded. He became a free man again.

It was not long before he was accused of a vicious crime of degeneracy. But once more the family wealth has come to the rescue; and he has been adjudged by a Pennsylvania court to be insane.

Apparently Thaw is insane whenever he commits a crime, and in his right mind between times. At least so the money of the Thaw family succeeds in proving to the satisfaction of the law.

Is it any wonder that the notion prevails that the rich man stands a better chance before American courts than the poor man?

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Russian Revolution

Within less than a week and practically without bloodshed the autocracy and bureaucracy of the Russian Empire have been overthrown and the government is in the hands of a group of able and progressive men backed by the national assembly, the Duma. The causes of the movement are discussed editorially. Here we can only briefly narrate the remarkable events that took place in Petrograd. First there was the failure of the transportation system to keep the capital supplied with food. This was ascribed to the incompetency or treachery of Protopopov, Minister of the Interior, and so manager of the state railroads, who was suspected of aggravating the hardships in order to put a stop to the war.

Bread lines formed. Mobs collected in the streets. The police fired upon them but were not able to suppress them. Then the troops were called on to help the police but showed a strange lack of enthusiasm for the task. The Cossacks who used to delight in charging unarmed civilians with whip and saber now fraternized with the people. The Guards fired over their heads or refused to fire at all. Some shot their officers. The police used machine guns from the tops of public buildings with murderous effect on the crowds below.

When the Duma declared itself the government workingmen and nobles, students and peasants, soldiers and sailors hastened to the Tauris Palace to declare their willingness to support the new regime. The famous Preobrajensky Guards, all six-footers, were drawn up in front of the palace, while the president of the Duma, Mr. Rodzianko, made a speech to them. The Grand Duke Cyril, cousin of the Czar, appeared in the Duma Hall with officers of the Naval Guard and placed the Imperial Corps at the command of President Rodzianko. The Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphed from the Caucasus his acceptance of the new regime.

One by one the regiments went over to the side of the Duma. Students and strikers obtaining arms from the arsenal took possession of the streets. The old Cabinet and the police and soldiery that stood by it were besieged all night in the Admiralty Building, the Alexander Gardens, St. Isaac's Cathedral, and the Astoria hotel. Here there was fierce fighting, but early Tuesday morning the resistance broke down and the ministers surrendered. The national ensign was lowered and the red flag raised in its place while the crowd sang the song of the revolutionists. The archives of the hated secret police were raided and the papers that had sent so many thousands to Siberia or death were brought out and burned. As soon as the Czar's abdication was known a mob with ladders gathered in front of the Winter Palace and tore down the ipemrial insignia from the façade. The prisons were entered and the leaders of the old regime put in the place of the revolutionists who had been confined in the dungeons of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The food stores were released and the shops again opened. There was surprizing little looting and the total number of lives lost in the insurrection is probably less than five hundred.

The Czar and the Duma

On March 11 the Emperor issued a ukase declaring the Duma adjourned "owing to extraordinary circumstances until further notice," tho promising to reconvene the sessions of parliament not later than April. But instead of obeying, the members of the Duma, with the exception of the conservatives, met in secret session and declared the present government overthrown and authorized the establishment of a provisional government in its place.

President Rodzianko of the Duma sent the following message to the Czar who after dismissing the Duma had gone to his customary headquarters at the front:

> The situation is grave. Anarchy reigns in the capital. The Government is paralyzed. The transport of provisions and fuel is completely disorganized. General dissatisfaction is growing. Irregular rifle firing is occurring in the streets. It is necessary to charge immediately some person trusted by the people to form a new Government. It is impossible to linger, since delay means death. Praying God that the responsibility in this hour will not fall upon a crowned head.

This was followed on Tuesday by a still more urgent message from President Rodzianko:

> The position is becoming more serious. It is imperative that immediate measures be taken, because tomorrow will be too late. The last hour has come when the fate of the fatherland and the dynasty are being decided.

The Czar's only response was to start for Petrograd, but his train was stopped at Pskov, 125 miles away. Here he was met by two members of the Duma who placed before him for signature a manifesto of abdication. The Czar asked to be allowed to consult his wife, but that was refused. He talked of suicide but was persuaded from it by his confessor. He declared that he had been betrayed, but finally he submitted to the inevitable, saying:

> It would be very hard to be separated from my son. Therefore I will abdicate in favor of my brother, in behalf of myself and my son.

The Emperor Nicholas then signed the document which we publish in another column. He then left for his Crimean residence.



THE CROWN WAS TOO HEAVY FOR HIM
Alexis, the only son of Nicholas II, was excluded from the throne by his father

Grand Duke Michael

When the Czar abdicated the Russian throne, both for himself and for his only son, he nominated his only brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, as his successor. The latter accepted only on condition that the question of the form of government be submitted to the people. This is his public declaration:

> This heavy responsibility has come to me at the voluntary request of my brother, who has transferred the imperial throne to me during a period of warfare which is accompanied with unprecedented popular disturbances.
>
> Moved by the thought which is in the minds of the entire people, that the good of the country is paramount, I have adopted the firm resolution to accept the supreme power only if this be the will of our great people who, by a plebiscite organized by their representatives in a constituent assembly, shall establish a form of government and new fundamental laws for the Russian state.
>
> Consequently, invoking the benediction of our Lord, I urge all citizens of Russia to submit to the provisional government established upon the initiative of the Duma and invested with full plenary powers until such time, which will follow with as little delay as possible, as the constituent assembly, on a basis of universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage, shall by its decision as to the new form of government express the will of the people.



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THE MEN WHO REMADE RUSSIA'S GOVERNMENT

A recent photograph of the Russian Duma taken in London during the conference of the Duma and the British Parliament. Professor Milukov, leader of the revolution, and now Minister of Foreign Affairs, is seated at the extreme right; the leader of reaction, M. Protopopov, former Minister of the Interior, is seated fifth from the left

China Breaks With Germany

As soon as the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany the Chinese Cabinet notified the American minister at Peking, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, that China would take the same action. But the President, Li Yuan-hung, refused to approve of such a measure, holding that the constitution reserved to the president the power with the concurrence of the National Council to declare war and make treaties. The Cabinet thereupon resigned and the Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, took train for Tientsin in spite of the President who had given orders to the railroad to refuse him transportation. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Minister to the United States, had resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs a few days before alleging as a reason that he had become deaf thru a recent illness. But President Li, finding that parliament would not support him in a policy of neutrality, recalled the Premier from Tientsin and negotiations with the Entente Powers were resumed. The representatives of England, France, Belgium and Japan urged China, by substantial inducements, not merely to break with Germany, but to join the Allies in the war. This was of

RUSSIAN FREEDOM

Citizens.—The Executive Committee of the Duma, with the aid and support of the garrison of the capital and its inhabitants, has succeeded in triumphing over the obnoxious forces of the old régime in such a manner that we are able to proceed to a more stable organization of the executive power, with men whose past political activity assures them the country's confidence.

The new Cabinet will base its policy on the following principles:

First.—An immediate general amnesty for all political and religious offenses, including terrorist acts and military and agrarian offenses.

Second.—Liberty of speech and of the press; freedom for alliances, unions, and strikes, with the extension of these liberties to military officials within the limits admitted by military requirements.

Third.—Abolition of all social, religious, and national restrictions.

Fourth.—To proceed forthwith to the preparation and convocation of a Constitutional Assembly, based on universal suffrage, which will establish a governmental régime.

Fifth.—The substitution of the police by a national militia, with chiefs to be elected and responsible to the Government.

Sixth.—Communal elections to be based on universal suffrage.

Seventh.—The troops which participated in the revolutionary movement will not be disarmed, but will remain in Petrograd.

Eighth.—While maintaining strict military discipline for troops on active service, it is desirable to abrogate for soldiers all restrictions in the enjoyment of social rights accorded other citizens.

The Provisional Government desires to add that it has no intention to profit by the circumstances of the war to delay the realization of the measures of reform above mentioned.



Cesare in New York Evening Post

THE SCEPTRE

THE CZAR'S ABDICATION

We, Nicholas II, by the Grace of God Emperor of all the Russias, Czar of Poland and Grand Duke of Finland, etc., make known to all our faithful subjects: In the day of the great struggle against a foreign foe who has been striving for three years to enslave our country God has wished to send to Russia a new and painful trial. Interior troubles threaten to have a fatal repercussion on the final outcome of the war. The destinies of Russia and the honor of our heroic army, the happiness of our people and all the future of our dear Fatherland require that the war be prosecuted at all cost to a victorious end. The cruel enemy is making his last effort and the moment is near when our valiant army, in concert with those of our glorious Allies, will definitely chastise the foe.

In these decisive days in the life of Russia we believe our people should have the closest union and organization of all their forces for the realization of speedy victory.

For this reason, in accord with the Duma of the Empire, we have considered it desirable to abdicate the throne of Russia and lay aside our supreme power.

Not wishing to be separated from our loved son, we leave our heritage to our brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, blessing his advent to the throne of Russia.

We hand over the Government to our brother in full union with the representatives of the nation who are seated in the legislative chambers, taking this step with an inviolable oath in the name of our well beloved country. We call on all faithful sons of the Fatherland to fulfil their sacred patriotic duty in this painful moment of national trial and to aid our brother and the representatives of the nation in bringing Russia into the path of prosperity and glory. May God aid Russia.



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THE CITY OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS

The British army which started over two years ago to fight its way up the Tigris river to Bagdad has as last attained its object. This is a severe blow not only to the Turks but also to the Germans, who had long planned to run a railroad from Berlin to Bagdad, thus making an overland route to the Far East as a rival to the British sea route via Suez. This view of Bagdad is taken from the eastern side of the Tigris and shows the bridge of boats connecting the two parts of the city

course opposed by the 3000 Germans in China and also by the radical wing of the Chinese republicans. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first president of the republic, cabled to Premier Lloyd George begging him to let China alone, as a declaration of war against Germany might lead to another massacre of foreigners and a rising of the Mohammedans in the south.

But as a whole, the Chinese are decidedly anti-German, and had been before the war. The German troops who went with the international force to relieve the legations in Peking during the Boxer rebellion were instructed by the Kaiser to act like Attila and so terrorize the Chinese that they would be remembered for a century. These instructions were carried out with such literalness and efficiency as to shock the civilized world. An excessive indemnity was demanded by Germany for Boxer damages and expeditionary expenses. The Chinese port of Kiaochau had been demanded by Germany as compensation for the murder of two German missionaries and with this foothold on the coast the Germans were gaining control of the rest of the Shang-tung peninsula. Besides these older grievances and apprehensions China has suffered directly from the German submarine warfare for some of the hundred thousand coolies sent to France to replace French laborers have been lost on vessels sunk in the Mediterranean.

China still has to pay over $30,000,000 a year on the Boxer indemnity until 1940, but by entering the war on the side of the Allies she would repudiate that part of the indemnity due to Germany and Austria while the Allies would in consideration of her support either remit the rest of the Boxer indemnity or permit the postponement of the payments until better times.

China also seeks permission of the powers to raise her tariff above the five per cent established by international agreement. The United States has long urged this on the other sixteen signatory powers, but only Japan and Great Britain have been willing to consent to it.

Apparently the Premier obtained these or similar concessions from the Entente Powers for he brought a proposal to break off diplomatic relations with Germany before Parliament where it was passed by a vote of 431 to 87 in the House and 152 to 37 in the Senate. Following the break the Chinese Government took possession of the six German ships at Shanghai.

British Take Bapaume and Péronne

The retirement of the Germans in France is going further than was at first supposed. The British a few weeks ago finding the trenches in front of them vacated expected that the Germans would attempt to make a stand on the ridge in front of Bapaume, and about a mile behind the former German line. But when they reached this point they found that Bapaume was held only by a rear guard which was overcome after stiff fighting. Before evacuating the town the Germans had taken away or destroyed everything of value in the homes as well as public buildings and had set fire to the town.

Bapaume, altho it had only three thousand inhabitants before the war and was not a fortress, has by reason of its position played a considerable part in military history, and was the scene of one of the notable battles of the war of 1871.

More important, however, is the evacuation by the Germans of the ancient fortress of Péronne, on the Somme, which was the main objective of French and British offensive last summer.

South of Péronne the French have occupied Roye and Nogon which were not destroyed by the Germans like Bapaume. All along the forty-five mile front from the Oise to the Ancre the Germans have fallen back within the last month and in places to a distance of two or three miles. It looks as tho the Germans had decided to give up the angle which has ever since the fall of 1914 pointed at Paris and to retire to a shorter and stronger line running thru Lille, Cambrai and St. Quentin and from ten to twenty-five miles behind their former front. This is the greatest change in the line since the battle of the Marne.

French Ministry Resigns

The first victim of the persistent attacks on the French Government in the Chamber of Deputies was one of the latest additions to the cabinet, General Louis Lyautey. He was called to take charge of the War Office from Morocco where he has been in control during the four years since that country became a French protectorate. There he has brought order out of chaos. Previous to this General Lyautey had distinguished himself as a colonial administrator in Tonking, Oran and Madagascar.

But the qualities that make a good proconsul are not the same as make a good parliamentarian. Lyautey was as

THE GREAT WAR

March 12—Russian Duma votes to depose government. American steamer "Algonquin" sunk. China breaks with Germany.

March 13—Revolutionists control Petrograd. Russians take Kermanshah, Persia.

March 14—German Chancellor promises reforms to Prussian Diet. British pursue Turks up the Tigris 30 miles beyond Bagdad.

March 15—Nicholas II abdicates the throne of Russia. British Chancellor of the Exchequer asks Parliament for $320,000,000 more.

March 16—British take St. Pierre Vaast Wood. German airships raid England and France. Zeppelin brought down near Paris.

March 17—British take Bapaume. French take Roye. Briand ministry resigns. American ships "City of Memphis" and "Illinois" sunk.

March 18—American ship "Vigilancia" sunk without warning. British occupy Péronne.

much out of place in a cabinet as Kitchener was. He was restive under popular criticism and did not know how to secure the support of parliamentary factions. Finally when called upon to defend his policy in the Chamber he began with what the Deputies chose to consider an insult and they howled him down.

Among the points criticized were the reëxamination of all men who had been rejected for physical defects to see if they were still ineligible for service, the incorporation of priests in fighting units and the deficiencies of the aeroplane branch of the army. General Lyautey began by saying:

> I must admit that at first thought it would be preferable if this debate did not take place. It really did not seem opportune at a moment when I had just established an organization which answers, in principle at least, to most of your requirements to begin such a discussion I thought, and still think, is dangerous, but if I agreed to it it was because it was most distasteful to me to give the appearance of shunning it.
>
> I believe there are things which must not be spoken. You will permit me not to follow you into technical questions, because even in secret session my responsible opinion is that it would expose the national defense to risks.

At this a tumult of unprecedented violence broke out in the Chamber and he was not allowed to continue. There is evidence enough in the present war to justify his distrust of the Chamber of Deputies in keeping military secrets, but that did not matter. On account of the refusal of the Chamber to listen to him he was obliged to resign his post as Minister of War.

This was followed by the resignation of the whole cabinet and Premier Briand laid down the office which he has held for a year and a half, on the very day when the French armies made their great advance. President Poincaré asked the ex-Minister of Finance to form a new cabinet.

Four American Ships Sunk

The report for the week ending March 11 showed thirteen British and two French vessels of over 1600 tons sunk by German submarines and mines. On February 1 the British possest some 3730 vessels of over 1600 tons, and in the first six weeks of the U-boat campaign 78 of these were sunk, so it seems that the Germans are not reducing British shipping very rapidly, especially when we consider that British and neutral shipyards are constructing more British ships as fast as they can.

Until Count Bernstorff was safely back it seemed that the Germans avoided attacking American ships, but now it is evident that they intend to carry out their threat to sink at sight any vessels in the war zone, for since then four American vessels have fallen victims to the U-boats within a week.

The freighter "Algonquin" from Brooklyn, loaded with meat for London, was suddenly shelled by a submarine from a distance of a mile early on Sunday morning, March 11. The captain immediately stopped the steamer and put his crew in the boats. The submarine, which proved to be the "U-38," continued firing, twenty shots in all, of which some struck the ship and others endangered the boats. Then the submarine submerged and circled around the "Algonquin" several times to see if it were safe to approach. Finding her deserted the submarine came up and sent men on board who hauled down the American flag and placed bombs in the engine room. Ten minutes later these exploded and the ship sank. Captain Nordberg asked the commander of the submarine to give him a tow, but he replied: "I'm too busy. I expect a couple of other steamers."

After twenty-seven hours' rowing, the boats reached Scilly without having seen a single ship on the way to the coast. The crew numbered twenty-seven, fourteen of them Americans. All were saved. The cargo of the "Algonquin" was insured for $1,200,000 and the vessel for $300,000. The American flag was plainly painted on her side and the Germans took photographs of her before blowing her up.

On Sunday, the 18th, three more American steamships were sunk in the same waters, the "City of Memphis," owned by the Ocean Steamship Company of New York; the tankship "Illinois," owned by the Texas Oil Company, and the "Vigilancia," owned by the Ward Line. The "City of Memphis" and the "Illinois" were bound for America and without cargo. The former had been carrying cotton and the latter petroleum. They were blown up on Saturday afternoon after the removal of the crews, most of whom have arrived safely at Scilly. The "Vigilancia" was torpedoed without warning by an invisible submarine. Many of her crew are still missing. The total tonnage of the lost vessels was 14,587.

Rallying Round the President

The response of the country to the German threat of forcing war upon the United States by continuing unrestricted submarine warfare on neutral commerce indicates that President Wilson will have the support of the overwhelming majority of his fellow countrymen in any action that he may take to vindicate our rights at sea. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has followed the example of other state legislatures in all parts of the country and adopted a resolution condemning the filibuster against the armed neutrality bill. On March 13 governors of the six New England states met in Boston as an executive council of defense. They pledged support to the government and urged instant measures of military preparedness. The New York Federation of Churches adopted by a three to one vote a declaration approving the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany and recommending universal military service. The mayor of New York has secured, it is estimated, more than a million signatures of citizens to a pledge of loyalty to the American Government. In Milwaukee more than 10,000 persons, many of them of German birth, took part in a monster mass meeting to assure the government of their support in any emergency.

Organized labor generally is meeting the international crisis with undiluted patriotism. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a call to labor leaders all over the country to meet for the dis-

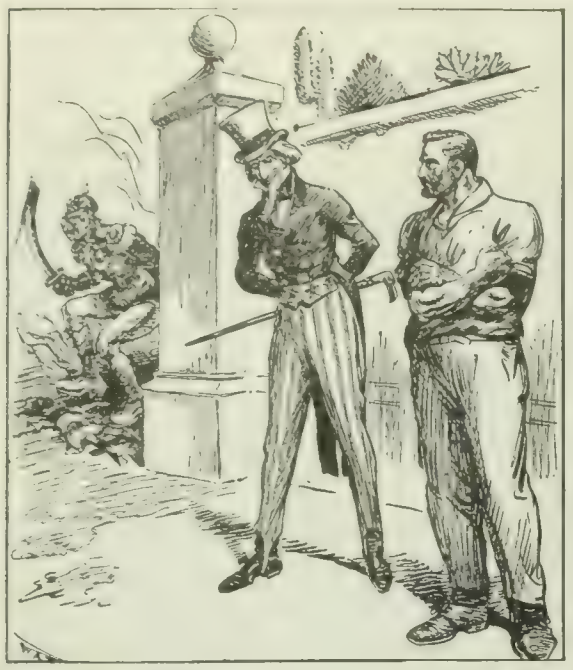




Underwood & Underwood

BEFORE — AND AFTER

Ten days' drill at the Newport Naval Training Station really made the change the photographs show. The uniform is partly responsible, of course, but the stimulus of standing straight is reflected in the boys' faces, too



Rogers in New York Herald

IF YOU WANT TO STRIKE, SON, STRIKE THE KAISER



Kirby in New York World

TAKING HIM BY THE THROAT

UPHOLD OR HOLD-UP

cussion of the relation of organized labor to national preparedness.

The Socialist party has been much stirred by an address of Eugene V. Debs, thrice the Socialist candidate for President, which advocated a general strike in case of war with any foreign nation. He urged workers to combine into great industrial unions and be ready to paralyze all industry by concerted action if necessary to preserve peace. Some Socialists dissent from these tactics. Congressman Meyer London, who has always voted with the extreme pacifists in the House of Representatives, declared that the party should oppose any policy leading to war, but should not make difficulties for the government after war has been declared.

Railroad Strike Averted

During the past week the nation has been under the shadow of a general strike of the four great railroad brotherhoods. At first the strike was scheduled to begin on Saturday, March 17, but at the urgent solicitation of the federal government the order was postponed until the following Monday. On Monday the verdict of the Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law was expected, and if the decision were favorable no strike would be necessary. The reason why the union leaders attempted to bring on a strike before the decision of the Supreme Court was partly impatience with further delay and partly the fear that war might come and public opinion would regard an industrial dispute of so menacing a character as little short of treasonable. The railroad managers reproached the railroad brotherhoods for embarrassing the government at a time of international tension which is almost as critical as if war were already declared. In reply to this the unionists retorted that patriotism works both ways and that the dispute would end at once if the railroads would grant the eight-hour day which has already received the sanction of Congress and the President and has been embodied in the Adamson law.

If all the members of the four railroad brotherhoods had taken part in the strike about four hundred thousand men would have stopped work, and it is certain that it would have been impossible to find trained men enough outside the unions to fill their places. But the railroad managers counted on the loyalty or the self-interest of a large proportion of the railroad workers to keep their trains running. Many men who had been long in employment were reluctant to lose their chance of a pension and the security of a good job, and some local branches of the unions which happen to be in an especially favorable position did not wish to risk their immediate interests for uncertain benefits to organized labor as a whole. Individual members of the brotherhoods in Pennsylvania filed bills in the United States District Court for an injunction against the organization officials on the ground that a strike would endanger the security of the beneficial funds of the brotherhoods. Various locals in the Middle West announced their intention of disregarding any strike order. The Switchmen's Union, which is not affiliated with the four railroad brotherhoods, declared its "neutrality" in the event of a strike.

At last the railroad managers capitulated. The terms of settlement awarded by the committee on the railroad crisis of the Council of National Defense conceded the eight-hour day at the present standard rate for ten hours' work, even if the Adamson law were declared unconstitutional.

On Monday, March 19, the Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the Adamson law, thus confirming the agreement already reached and proving the wisdom of the railroad managers in bowing to the will of the federal government and the necessities of the situation while it was still possible to make a virtue of concession.

Wilson Picks Tariff Board

President Wilson has named the six members of the new tariff commission which is charged with the duty of investigating the administrative, fiscal economic and industrial effects of existing duties, questions relating to tariff schedules and classifications and modifications of the customs regulations, and the commercial relations between the United States and foreign countries. All of the information secured by these experts is to be at the disposal of Congress and the President. Professor Frank Taussig of Harvard University is appointed as chairman of the commission. The other members are: Daniel Roper, recently first assistant postmaster general; David Lewis, a representative of Maryland in



Press Illustrating

NEW ENGLAND IS READY

Five of the Governors of the New England States, who met in Boston on March 13, to pledge the support and coöperation of their several states in "the most energetic preparation for national defense on land and sea." Standing, left to right: Governors Keyes of New Hampshire, Milliken of Maine. Seated, left to right: Governors Graham of Vermont, McCall of Massachusetts, Holcomb of Connecticut



International Film

OUR FASTEST DEFENSE

One way in which Uncle Sam is preparing to meet marauding U-boats. The Government is trying out this new "sea sled" at San Diego and it is said to be the fastest craft afloat

the Sixty-fourth Congress; William Kent, a representative from California without party affiliation; William Culbertson, a Progressive from Kansas, associated with the old tariff board; Edward Costigan, who was recently Progressive candidate for Governor of Colorado. Republicans complain that the commission should have been non-partizan and yet there is not one straight Republican or protectionist among the six. All are low tariff men and represent various phases of radical thought. The commissioners have terms of varying length, from two to twelve years, and each will receive $7500 a year.

Uncle Sam's Ships

Contracts with private builders have at last been placed by the navy department for the construction of four battle cruisers and six scout cruisers. The total cost of construction, not including armament and equipment, will reach $112,000,000. A fifth battle cruiser will be built directly by the government at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The private companies which have undertaken battle cruiser construction have agreed to accept ten per cent net profit. The gross cost of building may, however, be increased in order to hasten the completion of the ships. Contracts for three battleships, thirty-eight submarines, fifteen destroyers and many coast patrol boats and auxiliary ships still remain to be awarded.

President Wilson won a striking personal victory when the Senate confirmed his nomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson as medical director of the navy with the rank of rear admiral. No recent appointment of the administration has been so criticized; the principal objection being that 127 other officers had precedence over Dr. Grayson in the normal order of promotion. The vote confirming the nomination was a strictly party division.

The Great War has not apparently inflicted much injury on the American merchant marine. The navigation bureau announces that the merchant vessels which have taken American registry since the war began have a tonnage 313,814 gross tons more than those which transferred from American to foreign registry during the same period. The number of vessels, however, has not increased. Shipping circles seem to have less fear than formerly of a successful German submarine campaign. The International Seamen's Union, which has been demanding a bonus of seventy-five per cent to each of its members serving on a ship bound for the war zone, has agreed to accept a fifty per cent bonus. The total decline of the foreign trade of the country during the month of February was $190,000,000.

Colombia Treaty Withdrawn

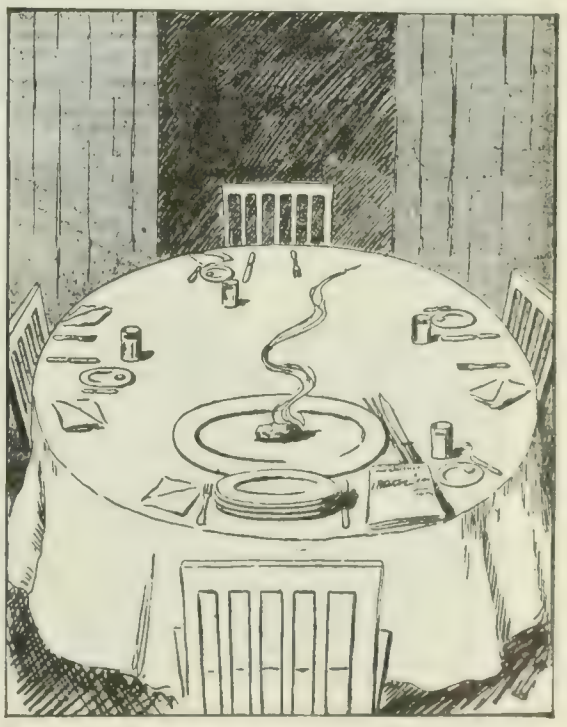
The projected treaty with the Republic of Colombia which has recently engaged the attention of the Senate has been withdrawn and will not be brought up again until Congress meets in special session after April 16. After this action had been taken by the administration the Senate adjourned on March 16. The Colombia treaty was intended to satisfy the grievance which the republic has always felt against the United States for taking a hand in the Panama revolution and thus depriving Colombia of all rights over the Canal route. It contained expressions of regret for the lapse of friendly relations between the two nations and provided for the payment of $25,000,000 to cover Colombian claims. President Wilson urged prompt ratification on the ground that it was imperative that the United States should secure the good will of all Latin-American countries and especially of those near the Panama Canal. This hint that a large money payment was requisite to prevent Colombia from acting in the interest of Germany against us was bitterly resented by many Senators. Senator Lodge accused the President of trying to force the country to pay blackmail. Colombians deny that German influence plays any part in their foreign policy, and ex-President Reyes tells us that Colombia would side with the United States in case we should be at war with Germany because the Monroe Doctrine makes the interest of all American republics identical.

President Wilson can count on his own party to support the treaty but he will need ten Republican votes in the Senate to reach the necessary two-thirds. Only three Republicans appear to favor the treaty, La Follette of Wisconsin, Gronna of North Dakota, and Knox of Pennsylvania. La Follette and Gronna are strong pacifists and took a leading part in the filibuster which prevented the enactment of the armed neutrality bill. The strong support given to the Colombia treaty by Senator Knox was a great surprize to the Senate since he served in the Republican cabinets of Roosevelt and Taft, and has been a fairly consistent opponent of the foreign policy of the present administration. His argument for the treaty was that "it will end a grievance, which, whether fancied or real, has grown so traditional as to be unsusceptible of obliteration in any other way." When the treaty is again brought before the Senate it will probably be modified to meet the views of some of the Republican Senators in order to make possible its ratification. For example, it may include an option on the Atrato River route where another trans-isthmian canal could be constructed.



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

HURRY, MEN! IT MAY NOT BE TOO LATE



Ding in New York Tribune

DINNER IS SERVED

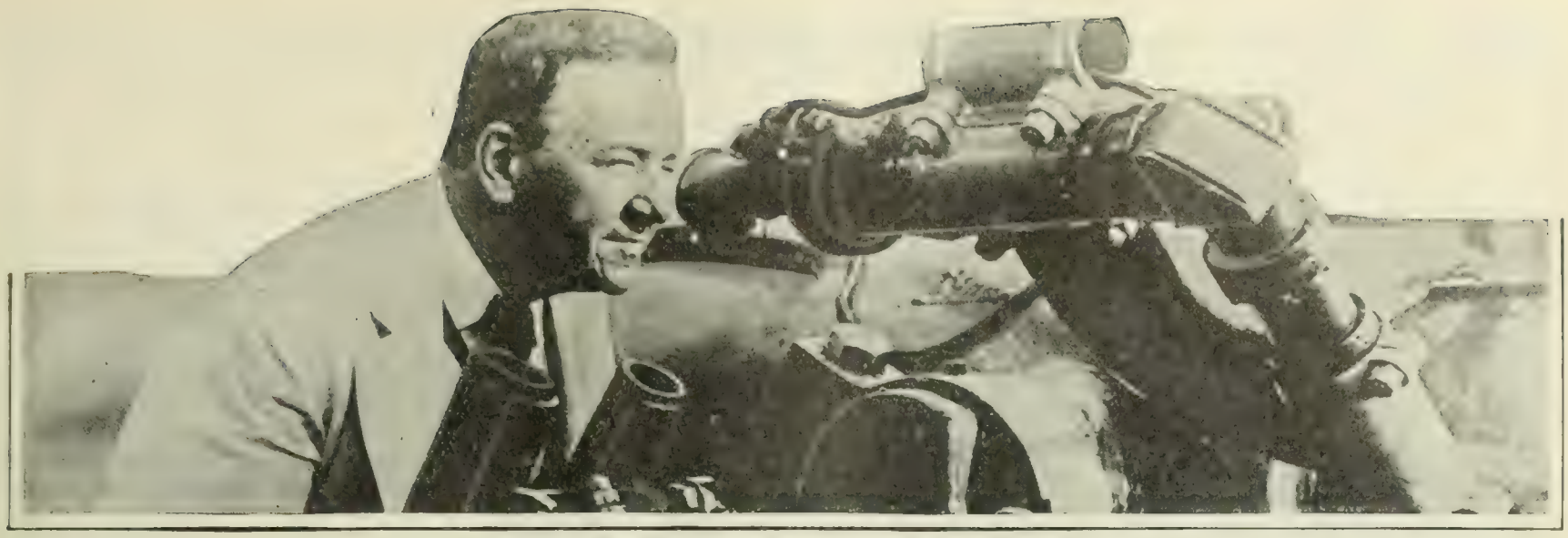
HAVE YOU A GARDEN?



© E. Muller, Jr.

A SEVEN MILLION DOLLAR SAMPLE

THE BATTLESHIP "NEW YORK," ONE OF THE HALF DOZEN BIGGEST SHIPS IN THE U. S. NAVY



SECRETARY DANIELS TRAINING A BIG GUN

OUR BILLION DOLLAR NAVY

BY JOSEPHUS DANIELS

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

DURING the four years of the first administration of Woodrow Wilson there was appropriated on account of the naval establishment the sum of about $1,135,000,000. The three-year program adopted by the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress authorized the construction of 156 vessels of different types, and the money has now been provided to commence the construction of 7 battleships, 5 battle cruisers, 7 scout cruisers, 35 destroyers, 48 submarines, 1 destroyer tender, 1 submarine tender, 1 hospital ship, 1 fuel ship, 1 ammunition ship and 1 gunboat.

The outstanding features of the latest naval bill are, first, the $115,000,000 appropriation for speeding up the construction of ships already authorized and those authorized in the bill just approved, and the purchase or construction of aircraft, additional destroyers, submarine chasers, motor boats and other small craft, which will be essential in an emergency and which can be constructed in a comparatively short time. A further emergency appropriation of $18,000,000 is provided specifically for the construction of 20 coast submarines in addition to the 18 submarines for which money is provided in the three-year program.

A serious problem that has confronted the Navy Department during the past two years has been the inability to secure the prompt construction of the ships authorized. The pressure upon private yards for merchant craft has been so great and the demand for skilled labor, which is of a very superior class, has been so unprecedented, that it has been impossible either for private shipyards or the navy yards to secure enough skilled men to do all the work demanded.

The authorization of money to speed up the work, added to the power granted the President to commandeer private shipyards and plants manufacturing war materials, will result in a more rapid construction of ships than has ever before been accomplished in this country. It is going to call for perfect and harmonious action by the private shipbuilding companies, the skilled mechanics, and the Navy. This necessity of securing quick construction may require the delay of merchant craft. In an emergency like the present the needs of the government are paramount.

Of course, to secure this speedy construction I expect to ask the private shipyards, ammunition makers, and contractors who furnish material and skilled workers to give the Navy first call. A number of contractors and builders have already volunteered to do so at prices that are reasonable and I am sure mechanics also will respond patriotically to this call. I shall be quick to recommend taking over any plants if it be essential to do so in order to secure the building of new ships in double quick time.

National preparedness will lay a heavy contribution upon the country, but there will be ready response, I feel sure, and at profits no larger than those paid in foreign countries, which have had to make like demands upon builders and contractors. We need not fear that the generous appropriations of Congress will be followed by excessive prices either for labor or material.

THE naval bill carries some appropriations worth noting. The appropriation of $12,000,000 for the equipment of navy yards for the construction of ships, added to the $6,000,000 authorized at the preceding session, will enable the department to fit out yards and build a larger share of the ships. This will probably be essential if private yards cannot at once respond to the needs of the government because they have not facilities enough to build the program heretofore authorized and authorized in the latest bill. Moreover, the government ought to be able in shipbuilding, as in ammunition making and in making guns and armor, to construct a portion of everything needed for the national defense, the quantity to be determined by the prices charged by outside concerns, time for deliveries and other circumstances.

Large appropriations are carried for the storage of ammunition and torpedoes, mines, projectiles, and other materials. The work upon these storage magazines and other storehouses will be undertaken as rapidly as possible. Plans have already been made for the construction of some of these buildings.

The ordnance appropriations, and funds for fitting merchantmen and other auxiliaries that may be called into service, amount to nearly $57,000,000, the largest amount ever authorized for a like purpose in any naval bill.

One of the most important appropriations in the bill is the appropriation for enlarging and fitting up the submarine base at New London, Connecticut, which will be a base for submarines in the North Atlantic, where there will be a training school for all officers and men who engage in the submarine service. This is not only of the highest importance for training the men in charge of our submarine work, but the proper development of this base will release mother ships for submarine fleets and thereby furnish a number of officers and men who have heretofore been employed on tenders for submarines. The day, of course, must come when there will be enough submarine shore bases to do away with all submarine tenders and mother ships except those needed to attend the craft operating at considerable distances from their bases. Other submarine bases will have to be provided for in the future. The Sundry Civil appropriation bill, which failed of passage, carries an appropriation for the establishment of a submarine base at the east entrance to the Panama Canal.

Aviation is provided for in an appropriation of over $5,000,000, together with $1,000,000 to purchase patents on aircraft. The expenditure of this money may or may not be necessary, but it is the determination of the department to open the way so that manufacturers of aircraft may engage in their manufacture on a larger scale than has yet been undertaken in this country.

Washington, D. C.

FREEING RUSSIA

BY G. J. SOSNOWSKY

THE Russian people have today won the greatest victory which they could expect to achieve in this war. They have won their liberty, their rights. Today the Russian people are a free people, ready to take their place as the world's foremost democracy.

"*The hour has struck. The will of the people must prevail,*" telegraphed the Duma to the Czar on Monday. And the will of the Russian people, contrary to the Government, is to prosecute this war to a successful issue. By coming into power, the Russian people are the best guarantors for the success of the Allies' cause.

It is not only a tremendous victory for Russia, it is a lustrous victory for the Allies, and it brings the promise of a glorious future for democracy in the East.

It is a most crushing blow not only to the autocracy of Russia, but to the autocracy of Germany as well. Those two absolute governments have been upholding each other for centuries, and the downfall of one must of necessity shatter the prestige of the other. That the German governmental circles are anticipating just such another condition at home is proven by the pledges of liberty given by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to the German people in a debate in the Prussian Diet on the 14th instant.

We may unquestionably rest assured that the German people will not await the end of the war in order to receive "equal rights" from the hands of their reactionary ruler, but in the very near future they will take in their own hands by force the destiny of their Fatherland in the same manner as the Russians have done.

THE address delivered by President Wilson before the Senate on the 23rd of January, 1917, widely sowed the seeds of democracy over Europe and thruout the rest of the world. The day of the deliverance of that speech will be celebrated by all mankind devoted to human rights and broad ideals of democracy, as the birthday of international democracy. The seeds are bearing fruit.

The people of Russia are the first to respond to the principles of democracy as outlined by the executive head of this great republic, and today they are proud and happy that it was Russia who took the lead.

Let us hope the people of Germany will soon follow the lead of the Russians. And then, and then only, may we expect the cessation of this abominable slaughtering of mankind for the benefit of a degenerated dynasty and a rotten bureaucracy. Let us hope that then the German people will do their part in arranging for world peace in accordance with the principles outlined by President Wilson.

Germany was aware of the fact that there would be a revolution in Russia at about this time of this month, but Germany expected a very different outcome.

Mr. Sosnowsky—he has discarded his Russian military title since he became an American citizen—has studied Slavic questions, particularly those pertaining to the government of Russia and the position of Poland, for many years, and he has lived in this country long enough to see their interrelations in true perspective. Mr. Sosnowsky was delegated to the United States on a special commission by the Russian Minister of War. Mr. Sosnowsky is also an officer of the French Academy.—THE EDITOR.

Germany's hope was for a separate peace with Russia. Twice she nearly was successful and twice her machinations were frustrated by the will of the Russian people.

IN the middle of the summer of 1915, after the retreat of the Russian army from Poland, she had all her plans ready for a separate peace. The Russian Court camarilla and pro-German government have made all the preparations for a sham revolution in the whole of Russia. Such a revolution was to serve as an excuse before the Allies and the civilized world for a separate peace.

The plotters were not sure of the army with the Grand Duke Nicola Nicolayevitch at its head, and they resolved to remove him from this high command and to put at the head of the army the Emperor. For this task they employed Pitirim, the then Archbishop of Gruzia. Pitirim implored the Czar to save the sacred city of Moscow and the city of Petrograd from the Germans by himself taking command of the armies. The Grand Duke was relieved of his office, the Duma was closed and the revolution started.

But those machinations were known to the Duma and the real patriots, who, in turn, enlightened the people as to the true situation, and succeeded in restoring order in twenty-four hours, thus effectively frustrating all hopes for the time being of a separate peace.

AFTER this failure more extensive and thoro preparations were undertaken by Germany to achieve her object. Ministers who were more loyal to Germany than to Russia were placed at the head of the Russian Government and a complete disorganization of the interior of the Russian Empire was arranged for.

Premier Stürmer proved himself most obedient to the commands from Berlin. Protopopov was enforcing the most reactionary measures inside the Empire, but his activity was most productive in spreading dissatisfaction by keeping from the people the necessities of daily life.

Trepov disorganized the entire railroad system, hampering not only everyday life but putting to the greatest disadvantage the very existence of the army at the front. Pitirim, by this time made Metropolitan (Bishop) of Petrograd, was gaining rapidly at the Court the influence which, after the assassination of his best friend, Rasputin, put him at the head of the black forces of Russia.

He lately formed a triumvirate: Pitirim, Stürmer, and Kokowcev—who were to rule unopposed the whole of the Russian Empire.

THRU such means and by such men the ground was prepared for the sham revolution and the separate peace—that would for many years to come preserve the life of autocracy and bureaucracy of Russia and give the victory of the Great War to Germany for the enslavement of the German people in the future.

It was designed that the revolution should start in the early spring in order to help the German drive into Russia. The plotters were sure of their success, as the sufferings of the people made them an easy prey for any turbulence, and it seemed easy to persuade them that the war was the cause of their misery and hunger. With further reverses on the battlefields and revolution inside, the pro-German Government was assured that the people of Russia would clamor for speedy cessation of war. .

The closing of the Duma and Imperial Council and precedent withdrawal from the markets of all the necessities of life in the big cities was to mark the hour for revolt. But members of the Duma and the agents of Allies were closely watching the development of events.

Members of the Duma, Ziemskoj Sojus, Gorodskoy Sojus and thousands of other patriots were preparing themselves for months for this historical hour. They relied mostly on the attitude of the army, and no trouble was spared to enlighten its ranks with the real character and purposes of the pro-German Government.

WHEN the hour struck, the Duma was ready to act and turn the tables on the plotters. The members disobeyed the order of the Emperor to close the Duma, and continued their sitting, and, having the support of the army, mastered the revolution, giving to the good people of Russia freedom, the most sacred treasure of any people.

The members of the new National Cabinet are strong men who have the full confidence of their people. They saved the Russian Army from utter defeat many times—now they will make this army victorious.

New York City

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



Bain

The last stand of the bureaucracy. After all the rest of Petrograd was in the hands of the revolutionists the officials of the old regime and the police defended themselves all night in the Admiralty Building on the bank of the Neva



Ritzman

The Czar that was—and his family. On March 15, he renounced the throne for himself and for his only son, Alexis



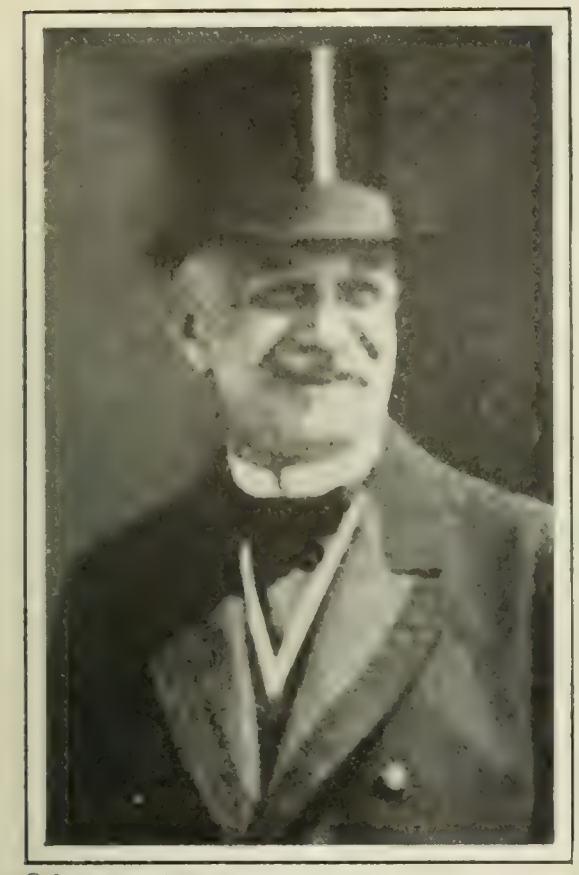
Central News

A war phase of the Panama Canal: the United States coaling station at Christobal which is just being completed

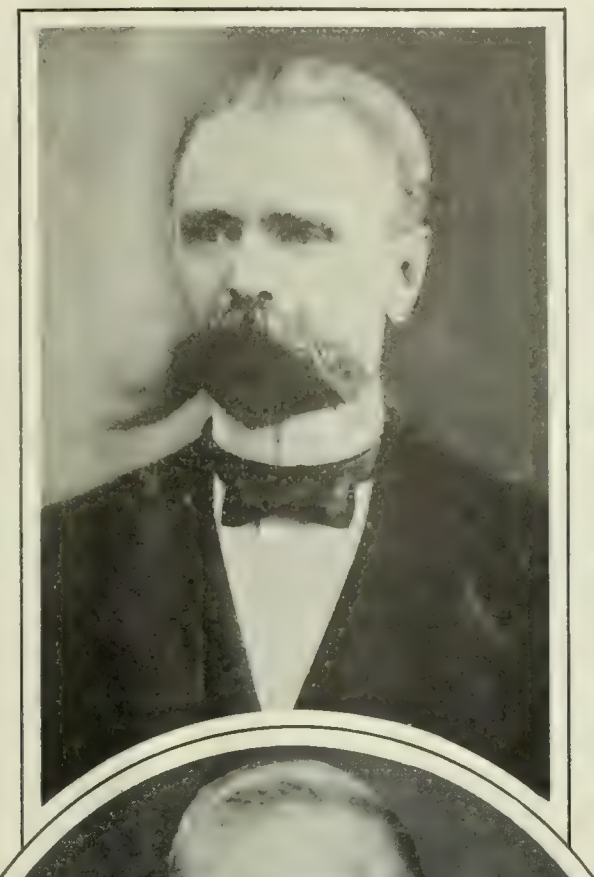


Central News

From a French observation balloon the occupants photographed this Allied hydroplane returning to its hangar



© International Film







Ritzman

Above: the three leaders of old régime. Below them: the three men upon whom responsibility for the new government has fallen. In the upper left hand corner is Minister of the Interior Protopopov, leader of the dark forces of the reaction; next to him, ex-Premier Stürmer, who conspired to betray his country to the Germans; and on the right is Prince Golitzin, last week Premier of Russia, now a prisoner of the Duma. The center portrait is Professor Paul Milukov, leading spirit in the revolution and Minister of Foreign Affairs under the new government. An article on Professor Milukov is published on the next page. In the lower left corner is the president of the Duma, Michael Rodzianko

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International Film



Ritzman

The new ruler of Russia (on the right). When the Emperor Nicolas II abdicated at midnight of March 15 in favor of his younger brother, the Grand Duke Michael accepted the crown of Russia subject to a referendum of the people

MILUKOV, PROFESSOR OF PROGRESS

BY SAMUEL T. DUTTON

A NEW page of history has been turned. The hope that among the by-products of the war would be a new and freer life for Russia seems about to be realized.

Among the names of the new cabinet, as announced in the morning papers of Friday last, was that of Professor Paul Milukov, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. A few weeks ago he was reported as having been obliged to flee from Petrograd. He had made some very frank declarations in the Duma, where he has long been the recognized leader of the Liberal party, concerning the vacillation and dishonesty of certain government officials. He soon returned, however, and has continued to take so bold an attitude that gradually he has surrounded himself with a strong body of brave men. Now, those whom he attacked are in jail, while he is called to the most important position in the ministry at the present time. The advent of Professor Milukov to this office at a critical moment in the life of Russia is only one dramatic incident in the most remarkable revolution the world has ever seen.

Many citizens of New York will be interested to recall that Professor Milukov came here in 1908 to lecture on January 14th in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Civic Forum. He made the journey from Petrograd to New York for the sole purpose of giving his lecture, and after three days was on his way back to his duties. His subject was, "Constitutional Government in Russia"; and what he said then was prophetic, viewed in the light of what has just happened. He pointed out that the welfare of Russia was wrapt up in the social composition of the Empire and in the possibility of waking to a new life the dormant intelligence and aspirations of the people. Even at that time he was conscious of anti-Russian intrigues, which were endeavoring, as they have been recently, to thwart the movement for constitutional government. He declared for religious tolerance and said "that the only true representatives of the Jewish people in Russia were the representatives of our party." He was not optimistic concerning an early improvement of conditions and said it was too soon to think of a commonwealth in Russia.

As a member of the progressive party in the Duma and as editor of a leading paper he has been, for many years, an exceedingly busy man. For, in addition to his official duties, he has lectured thruout the empire on education and historical topics, and there is no doubt that he has instilled into the minds of the thoughtful Russians the principles of democracy and the need and advantages of popular government.

Some years before he lectured in New York he was invited to lecture in Chicago University. Connected with this is an interesting story. Professor Milukov, in reply to the invitation, said that he had not learned English, but that if they would postpone the lectures for one year he would prepare himself to give them. Not long after this he was arrested for some of his political activities and sentenced to the fortress for six months. "Now," he said to himself, "is my chance to learn English." In three months he had acquired the ability to read and to write the language. Then he applied to the authorities for a release, so that he could go to England and learn spoken English, with the understanding that at the end of three months he would return and complete his sentence. Permission was granted him. He went to England and at the end of three months was able to speak the language. Then he returned and found the government indisposed to let him finish his sentence in the fortress. He insisted, however, but was permitted to remain only a short time, from which, it would seem, official Russia has sometimes had difficulty in knowing what to do with some of their statesmen.

Professor Dutton, who is associate editor of "Christian Work" and a trustee of the World Peace Foundation, knew Professor Milukov well, when as members of the International Commission on the Balkan War they met for conference at Paris. A photograph of Professor Milukov appears on the preceding page.—THE EDITOR.

It should be said, in passing, that Professor Milukov is a profound scholar, and is master of all the langauges spoken in Central and Southern Europe. Some years ago he was exiled to Siberia, from whence he escaped. At a later period being sent out of the country he went to Bulgaria and became professor in the University of Sophia. During these years he made a most careful study of the ethnology, history and geography of the whole Balkan peninsula, and is today, without doubt, the best living authority on these subjects. He is also the best authority on international law and politics in Russia.

Professor Milukov was a member of the international commission sent by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to inquire into the causes and conduct of the Balkan Wars. The commission met in Paris, in 1913, and four members were selected to perform this service. The writer has ever esteemed it a high privilege that as a member of that commission he had the opportunity of being for several weeks in close contact with Professor Milukov and of hearing, from his own lips, something of his hopes and aspirations for Russia. As an investigator he was alert open minded and impartial. He insisted that everything which the committee published should be verified by the most undoubted evidence.

Professor Milukov is blest with vigorous physique, glowing health, abounding courage and so is just the man to strike without finching. It may be said of him, as of Samuel Adams, that he inspired the revolution. Without doubt he hopes to see two great ends accomplished: first, Russia victorious in the war; second, Russia freed from the curse of autocracy and political corruption.

A recent statement from him indicates his attitude toward the war:

> The reëstablishment of a power capable of achieving a victory, as demonstrated by recent events, will increase the popular enthusiasm and multiply the national forces of the people's anger and their determination.

Here is seen the true character of the man. While a great Liberal and intensely ardent in his faith that a better future would come to the Russian people, he was wise enough to maintain a conservative and studious attitude and not to precipitate an attempt at revolution before the times were ripe. There is good hope that the revolution will succeed. There has been going on during the past three years among the peasantry a slow process of education thru the Zemstvos, and so it may be expected that the peasantry, as well as the middle classes, will rally to the support of the new government.

The leaders of the revolution have one difficult problem to solve and that is found in the reverence which attaches to the person of the Czar as a representative of Divinity. Can the throne be supplanted by a republican form of government? This is the question which will be settled as soon as it is seen what path leads to safety and security.

There will be a ray of hope for all who have been anxious about the future of Constantinople. There can be little doubt that the promise of the Allies to Russia will be fulfilled and the Turks will be forced to give up their capital and yield their position in Europe. Under the new regime this will mean that American institutions will be no less free to carry on their educational work than they have been under Moslem rule, and that is saying a good deal. For whatever sins the Turks have committed, they have usually treated with tolerance and consideration the Americans and their institutions.

America and Russia have always been most friendly. If the Great Empire of the North enters the ranks of free nations, with equal opportunities for all its people, the bonds which hold us together will be still stronger, and the brave men who are leading the Russian people out of darkness into the light of free education and liberty will be honored and supported by all true Americans.

New York City



PROFESSOR DEWEY

JOHN DEWEY: TEACHER OF TEACHERS

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

This article completes the series entitled, "Twelve Major Prophets of Today." The first six, dealing with Maurice Maeterlinck, Henri Bergson, Henri Poincaré, Elie Metchnikoff, Wilhelm Ostwald and Ernst Haeckel, were republished in book form by Little, Brown & Company, Boston, who will next month bring out a second volume, "Six Major Prophets," containing the following articles which have already been published in The Independent: Rudolf Eucken (Feb. 17, 1913), H. G. Wells (Nov. 20, 1913), Bernard Shaw (April 20, 1916), G. K. Chesterton (Nov. 27, 1916) and F. C. S. Schiller (February 12, 1917).—THE EDITOR.

IF some historian should construct an intellectual weather map of the United States he would find that in the eighties the little arrows that show which way the wind blows were pointing in toward Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the nineties toward Chicago, Illinois, and in the nineteen hundreds toward New York City, indicating that at these points there was a rising current of thought. And if he went so far as to investigate the cause of these local upheavals of the academic atmosphere he would discover that John Dewey had moved from one place to the other. It might be a long time before the psychometeorologist would trace these thought currents spreading over the continent back to their origin, a secluded classroom where the most modest man imaginable was seated and talking in a low voice for an hour or two a day. John Dewey is not famous like W. J. Bryan or Charlie Chaplin. He is not even known by name to most of the millions whose thought he is guiding and whose characters he is forming. This is because his influence has been indirect. He has inspired individuals and instigated reforms in educational methods which have reached the remotest school houses of the land. The first of the Dewey cyclones revolved about psychology, the second about pedagogy and the third about philosophy.

I was a thousand miles away from the first storm center yet I distinctly felt the vibrations. That was in the University of Kansas when the psychology class was put in charge of a young man named Templin just back from his *Wanderjahr* in Germany. This study had hitherto belonged *ex officio* to the Chancellor of the university who put the finishing touch on the seniors' brains with aid of McCosh. But the queer looking brown book stamped "Psychology—John Dewey" that was put into our hands in 1887 relegated the Princeton philosopher to the footnotes and instead told about Helmholtz, Weber, Wundt and a lot of other foreigners who, it seemed, were not content to sit down quietly and search their own minds—surely as good as anybody's—but went about watching the behavior of children, animals and crazy folks and spent their time in a laboratory—the idea!—measuring the speed of thought and dissecting brains. This young man in Michigan made bold to claim psychology as a natural science instead of a minor branch of metaphysics and he did the best he could to prove it with such meager materials as were available at the time. His "Psychology" appeared, as should be remembered, six years before the epoch-making work of James. Dewey was called to the University of Michigan as instructor at the age of twenty-five and he was the youngest professor ever appointed in that institution. In taking down again my battered brown copy of Dewey's "Psychology" I am surprized to find how trite and old-fashioned some of it sounds. Altho Dewey thought he had thrown overboard all metaphysics it is evident that he was then carrying quite a cargo of it unconsciously.

But the commotion started by Dewey's "Psychology" was a tempest in a tea pot compared with the cyclone that swept over the country when he began to put his theories into practice at the University of Chicago in 1894. I heard echoes of it as far west as Wyoming. The teachers who went to the summer session of the University of Chicago came back shocked, fascinated, inspired or appalled, according to their temperaments. The very idea of an "experimental school" was disconcerting, suggesting that the poor children were

being subjected to some sort of vivisection or—what was worse—implying that the established educational methods were all wrong. "He lets the children do whatever they want to do," whispered the teachers to their stay-at-home colleagues, who, like themselves, were spending their time in keeping the children from doing what they wanted to do and in making them do what they did not want to do. "He lets the children talk and run around and help one another with their lessons!" and all the teachers looked at each other with a wild surmise silent on the school room platform. Could it be that there was a better way, that this task on which they were wearing out their nerves, trying to reduce to rigidity for five hours a roomful of wriggling children, was no less harmful to the children than to themselves? "I'd like to see John Dewey try to manage my sixty," remarks the presiding teacher as she suppresses a little girl on the front seat with a smile and a big boy on the back seat with a tap of her pencil.

AS a matter of fact, the children neither studied nor did what they pleased, but the idea was that if children had a sufficient variety of activities provided they would like what they did and their activities could be so arranged as to result in getting knowledge and in forming good habits of thought. The common assumption that the main idea was to have the children do and study what they liked was a complete missing of the intellectual idea or philosophy of the school which was an attempt to work out the theory that knowledge, with respect to both sense observation and general principles, is an offshoot of activities, and that the practical problems arising in connection with consecutive occupations afford the means for a development of interest in scientific problems for their own sake.

The social grouping of children, and the attempt to get coöperative group work, was always just as important a phase as individual freedom — not only for moral grounds, but because of the theoretical conception that human intelligence developed under social conditions and for social purposes—in other words, "mind" has developed not only with respect to activity having purpose, but also social activity. These same notions of the central place of intelligence in action and the social nature of intelligence are fundamental in Dewey's "Ethics."

But even more revolutionary than Dewey's rejection of the strict discipline then prevailing in the schools was his introduction of industrial training as an integral part of education, not merely for the purpose of giving the pupils greater manual skill, still less with the object of improving their chances of getting a job or of making them more efficient for the benefit of the employer, but chiefly because it is only thru participation in industry that one can get an understanding of the meaning of science and the constitution of the social organism. In the old days when most industries were carried on in the household or the neighborhood children learned them by observation and participation. School was then a place where this very effective form of home education could be supplemented by "book learning."

BUT Dewey faced frankly the fact that the household arts and handicrafts had past away for keeps and he refused to join in the pretense that they could be profitably "revived" by the various esthetic and socialist movements of the William Morris and Ruskin type. He recognized that the machine and the factory had come to stay and if the worker is not to become a factory machine himself he must receive in school such a broad and diversified training as will make him realize the significance of the work he does. Or as Dewey said in "School and Society" in 1899:

> We sometimes hear the introduction of manual training, art and science into the elementary, and even into the secondary, schools deprecated on the ground that they tend toward the production of specialists—that they detract from our present system of generous, liberal culture. The point to this objection would be ludicrous if it were not often so effective as to make it tragic. It is our present education which is highly specialized, one-sided and narrow. It is an education dominated almost entirely by the medieval conception of learning. It is something which appeals for the most part simply to the intellectual aspect of our natures, our desire to learn, to accumulate information, and to get control of the symbols of learning; not to our impulses and tendencies to make, to do, to create, to produce, whether in the form of utility or art.

Mere "manual training," then all the rage, has failed, as Dewey said it would, because of its fictitious and adventitious character. His method was as different from the ordinary kind of "manual training" as hay-making is from dumb-bell exercize.

> We must conceive of work in wood and metal, of weaving, sewing and cooking, as methods of living and learning, not as distinct studies. We must conceive of them in their social significance, as types of processes by which society keeps itself going, as agencies for bringing home to the child some of the primal necessities of community life, and as ways in which these needs have been met by the growing insight and ingenuity of man; in short as instrumentalities thru which the school itself shall be made a genuine form of active community life, instead of a place set apart in which to learn lessons.

So Dewey set the children to solving the problems of primitive man and retracing for themselves the steps in the evolution of industrial processes. They picked the cotton from the boll, carded, spun it into thread and wove it into cloth on machines of their own making and for the most part of their own devising.

This gave opportunity for personal experimenting and taught them history by repeating history, not repeating a verbal version of history. And the history they thus learnt was the history of the human race, not the history of some chosen people.

This recapitulation theory, like all others, has since been carried to an extreme. Acting on the idea that the child normally passes thru the same stages as European civilization some teachers seem to think it necessary to keep them to the chronological curriculum.

So they cultivate a pseudo-savagery for a year or two, then make them pagans and later teach the ideals of the age of chivalry which are hardly less repugnant to the modern mind. So careful are they to avoid anachronism that if a boy should by any accident behave like a Christian before he reached the grade corresponding to A. D. 28 he would be likely to get a bad mark for it. So, too, I have known teachers of mathematics who would not allow their pupils to take a short cut to the answer by way of algebra unless it was in the algebra class and teachers of chemistry who would not permit the word "atom" to be mentioned in classroom until the term was half thru. But such extravagances find no countenance in Dewey's writings or the examples he cites.

IN the laboratory school of the University of Chicago Professor and Mrs. Dewey had for several years a free hand in developing and trying out their theories. Their aim was to utilize instead of suppress the fourfold impulses of childhood; the interest in conversation, the interest in inquiry, the interest in construction and the interest in artistic expression. The volume in which Professor Dewey explained what he was trying to do and why, "School and Society," was first published in 1899 and has been reprinted almost every year up to the present.* It might well have borne the same title as Benjamin Tucker's volume on anarchism: "Instead of a Book, by a Man Too Busy to Write One." It consists of the stenographic reports of three informal talks by Professor Dewey to the parents of his pupils and the friends of his school, supplemented by some fugitive papers. Yet it has an influence comparable to no other modern book of its size unless perhaps to Herbert Spencer's tract on "Education."

How far the seed was sown is shown by "Schools of Tomorrow,"* which tells of a dozen places where the ideas that were so novel and startling in the nineties are in practical operation. But it is characteristic of Dewey's self-effacement that he makes no claim for priority and there is no hint anywhere in the volume that many of the methods described were first devised and tried out in the Dewey school at Chicago nearly twenty years ago. He gives the credit for the theory to Rousseau and the credit for the practice to Mr. Wirt of Gary, Mrs. Johnson of Fairhope, Mr. Valentine of Indianapolis, Professor Merriam of Missouri and several others.

Mr. Wirt who organized the school system of the steel city of Gary, Indiana, and who is now employed in remodeling some of the schools of New York City, owes his inspiration and ideas, as I have heard him say, very largely to Dewey. The Gary system differs from the trade schools in that the industries are used for their educa-

tive value. The pupils are shifted around from one shop to another three times a year. Their tasks are artificial, symbolic or imitative, but from the fifth grade up real constructive work, for the boys making school furniture, iron castings, laying concrete, and printing; and for the girls, sewing, cooking, marketing, millinery, and laundry, and for both, gardening, pottery, designing, bookbinding and bookkeeping. Arithmetic, writing, history and geography come in necessarily and naturally in connection with their work. Under this regime the pupils make better progress in the traditional subjects than those who have to devote their whole time to books.

That it does not divert them from higher education is shown by the fact that one-third of all the pupils who have left the Gary schools in the eight years of their existence are now in the state university, an engineering school or a business college, a remarkable record for a population mostly composed of foreign born steel mill laborers.

All the school rooms are in use for something all day long so the "peak load" is avoided and a great economy effected. The grounds and buildings also serve as community centers and the last trace of the ancient feud between "town and gown" has been wiped out.

The old theory of education has been most pungently put by Mr. Dooley in one of his monologs with Mr. Hennessey: "It don't matter much what you study—so long as you don't like it." Professor Dewey takes almost the opposite ground when he says:* "Interest ought to be the basis for selection because children are interested in the things they need to learn."

WE have then two fundamentally different theories of training, the Dooley versus the Dewey system. They are now on trial in some degree all the way up from the beginning of the primary to the end of the college.* One is authoritarian; the other libertarian. One cultivates obedience; the other initiative. One strives for uniformity; the other diversity. In one the impelling motive is duty; in the other desire. In one the attitude of the student is receptivity; in the other activity. In one there is compulsory coordination; in the other voluntary cooperation.

Obviously neither could be carried to an exclusive extreme and in practise we find each more or less unconsciously borrowing methods from the others. Doubtless the optima for different temperaments, ages and studies will be found at different points along the line connecting the two extremes. How far one may safely go in either direction is to be determined by the pragmatic test of experiment. But at present it is safe to say that the tide of reform is running in the direction Dewey pointed out a quarter of a century before, tho recently a strong counter-current of militarism has set in. That Dewey is a true prophet is proved by the extent to which his ideas are being carried out in these "schools of tomorrow" that are already in existence today.

The third period in Dewey's life began with his appointment to the chair of philosophy at Columbia University in 1905. This relieved him of the burden of responsibility for the conduct of the laboratory school at Chicago and enabled him to concentrate his thought upon the fundamental problems of knowledge. It was then perceived that he belonged on the left or radical wing of that movement to which James applied Peirce's name of "pragmatism."

But Dewey is reluctant to call himself a pragmatist, partly because of his constitutional dislike to wearing a tag of any kind, partly, I surmize, because he has an aversion to the spiritualistic tendencies of the two men who are usually classed with him as the leaders of the pragmatic movement, James of Harvard and Schiller of Oxford.

Dewey's doctrine of cognition, the theory of instrumentalism, is now to be found in two recent volumes, one technical and the other popular. The ordinary skimming reader will find the "Essays in Experimental Logic" rather hard sledding so he will be relieved to find that it has been translated by the author into ordinary English in the little volume entitled "How We Think." This is intended primarily for teachers whose business is supposed to be that of teaching their youngsters how to think, tho in reality most of their time has to be taken up with the imparting of information.

The "Ethics" of John Dewey and James H. Tufts (Holt, 1908) is not only a practical text book admirably clear in expounding the conflicting theories and eminently fair in criticizing them, but it would be useful to any reader for broadening the mind and pointing the proper way of approach to modern problems. Professor Tawney of the University of Cincinnati in reviewing it for the *American Journal of Sociology* says: "Probably no more convincing effort to construct a system of moral philosophy by a strictly scientific method has ever been carried out."

DEWEY'S primary interest has always been the development of a type of ethical thinking and a method of school training suited to the democratic and industrial society of modern America. Speaking of the mental revolution that has been effected by the advance of science he says:

> Whether the consequent revolution in moral philosophy be termed pragmatism or be given the happier title of the applied and experimental habit of mind is of little account. What is of moment is that intelligence has descended from its lonely isolation at the remote edge of things, whence it operated as unmoved mover and ultimate good, to take its seat in the moving affairs of men. Theory may therefore become responsible to the practices that have generated it; the good be connected with nature, but with nature naturally, not metaphysically conceived, and social life be cherished in behalf of its own immediate possibilities, not on the ground of its remote connections with a cosmic reason and an absolute end.

A stranger who drops into one of Professor Dewey's classes is at first apt to be puzzled to account for the extent of his influence and the devotion of his disciples. There is nothing in his manner of delivery to indicate that he is saying anything of importance and it takes some time to realize that he is. He talks along in a casual sort of a way with a low and uneventful voice and his eyes mostly directed toward the bare desk or out of the window. Occasionally he wakes up to the fact that the students in the back seats are having difficulty in hearing him and then he comes down with explosive stress on the next word, a preposition, as like as not. His lectures are punctuated by pauses but not in a way to facilitate their comprehension. Sometimes in the midst of a sentence, perhaps between an adjective and its noun, his train of thought will be shunted off onto another line and the class has to sit patiently at the junction station until it comes back as it always does, eventually.

The difficulty of utterance in his lectures like the tortuous style of his technical writings results from overconscientiousness. When he misses the right word he does not pick any one at hand and go on but stops talking until he finds the one he wants and he is so anxious to avoid a misunderstanding that he sometimes fails to insure an understanding. Talking has never become a reflex action with Dewey. He has to think before he speaks. Few professors and almost no instructors are bothered that way.

IN profile Professor Dewey looks something like Robert Louis Stevenson, the same long, lean face and neck and nose. His long straight black hair, parted in the middle, is now getting gray, but his drooping mustaches, being twenty years younger, are still dark. His eyes are black and keen and one can catch a twinkle in them if the lids do not drop too quick. His necktie is usually awry and several thousands of orderly schoolma'ams have felt their hands itch to jerk it straight. His drawling careless tone and hesitant manner quite disguise the boldness of his thought and the logical order of its wording. Questions from the class never disconcert him, however inopportune, and the more he is heckled the better he talks.

Knowing that every biographer is expected to show that the subject of his sketch got his peculiar talents by honest inheritance I wrote to Professor Dewey to inquire what there was in his genealogy to account for his becoming a philosopher. His ancestry is discouraging to those who would find an explanation for all things in heredity.

> My ancestry, particularly on my father's side, is free from all blemish. All my forefathers earned an honest living as farmers, wheelwrights, coopers. I was absolutely the first one in seven generations to fall from grace. In the last few years atavism has set in and I have raised enough vege-

tables and fruit really to pay for my own keep.

John Dewey was born in Burlington, Vermont, October 20, 1859, the son of Archibald S. and Lucina A. (Rich) Dewey. His elder brother, Davis Rich Dewey, is professor of economics and statistics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the author of the Special Report on Employees and Wages in the 12th Census as well as of many other works on finance and industry.

John Dewey went to the State University in his native town and received his A. B. degree at twenty. Being then uncertain whether his liking for philosophical studies was sufficient to be taken as a call to that calling he applied to the one man in America most competent and willing to decide such a question, W. T. Harris, afterward United States Commissioner for Education, but then superintendent of schools in St. Louis. Think of the courage and enterprize of a man who while filling this busy position and when the war was barely over started a *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* and founded a Philosophical Society and produced a series of translations of Hegel, Fichte and other German metaphysicians. It would be hard to estimate the influence of Dr. Harris in raising the standards of American schools and in arousing an interest in intellectual problems. When young Dewey sent him a brief article with a request for personal advice he returned so encouraging a reply that Dewey decided to devote himself to philosophy. So, after a year spent at home reading under the direction of Professor Torrey of the University of Vermont, one of the old type of scholarly gentleman, Dewey went to Johns Hopkins University, the first American university to make graduate and research work its main object. Here he studied under George S. Morris and followed him to the University of Michigan as Instructor in Philosophy after receiving his Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins in 1884. Two years later he married Alice Chipman of Fenton, Michigan, who has been ever since an effective collaborator in his educational and social work. In 1888 he went to the University of Minnesota as Professor of Philosophy but was called back to Michigan at the end of one year.

When President Harper went thru the country picking up brilliant and promising young men for the new University of Chicago Dewey was his choice for the chair of philosophy. During the ten years Dewey spent on the Midway Plaisance he had the opportunity to try out the radical ideas of education of which I have spoken. In 1904 Dewey was called to Columbia University where he has since remained. Besides his classwork he has always been active tho rarely conspicuous in many educational and social movements. One of the latest of these is the formation of the Association of University Professors of which he was the first president.

The title of his latest volume, "Democracy and Education," gives the keynote of his philosophy and the aim of his life:

> I am one of those who think that the only test and justification of any form of political and economic society is its contribution to art and science—to what may roundly be called culture. That America has not yet so justified itself is too obvious for even lament. . . . Since we can neither beg nor borrow a culture without betraying both it and ourselves, nothing remains save to produce one. . . . Our culture must be consonant with realistic science and with machine industry, instead of a refuge from them. . . . It is for education to bring the light of science and the power of work to the aid of every soul that it may discover its quality. For in a spiritually democratic society every individual would realize distinction. Culture would then be for the first time in human history an individual achievement and not a class possession.

* The University of Chicago Press published a second edition of "School and Society," revised and enlarged, in 1915.

* "Schools of Tomorrow," by John Dewey and Evelyn Dewey (Dutton) 1915.

* "Schools of Tomorrow," p. 301.

* See the admirable article in *Atlantic Monthly* of November, 1908, by President Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation, contrasting Harvard and West Point, "The College of Freedom and the College of Discipline."

SOPHISTICATION

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

He loved to read some highly nauseous story,
And nod his head.
Thru its gray sewer, to him, streamed silver glory.
"That's life!" he said.

Love was a weary jade, and always painted
And cheaply bought.
Life was a side of raw beef, subtly tainted.
He loved the thought.

He analyzed a garbage heap's aromas
With rare delight.
Weak wild young men, and old roués in comas,
Gave appetite

For a full feast of life's more ghastly guises,
Despair's black brew,—
Until no further sham held more surprizes . . .
He knew—he knew!

He died—and found the clouds were made of cotton,
The stars were gilt.
The Universal framework? It was rotten
And jerry-built.

The spirits of the dead? Well, he could whisper
Scandal—of wings.
Why, even God—and here his tone grew crisper—
God winked at things . . . !

In the eternal immaterial circuit
Of his pale Hell,
He floats still fussing. Life, he could not shirk it.
Death stinks as well!

So sometimes he descends where he can float o'er
A cemetery
And gibber 'mid the graves, in bliss to gloat o'er
The things folk bury.

And God steps down the clouds, and from high Heaven
Occasionally
Calls him to Kingdom Come, and tea at seven,—
But a vast valley

Of stagnant mist shows forth that spectral creature
Peering and prying
Into some tawdry sunset's prime misfeature,
Some moon—caught lying.

The hastening dead confront his glittering fish-eye,
Forced to unhand him . . .
And God—just looks, and looks,—and sighs, "I *wish* I
Could understand him!"

The Amazing Story of J. C. Penney

How He Climbed from a Twelve Dollar a Week Job to the Head of a Twelve Million Dollar Business

By G. W. HARRIS

EIGHTEEN years ago J. C. Penney was a clerk in a small-town retail dry-goods store in the state of Wyoming. He was getting $12 a week. He had known poverty, and, indeed, still lacked everything but the bare necessities of life—you cannot indulge in many luxuries, or even in the common comforts and modern conveniences, on only $12 a week. He was 23 years old. He had made no stir in the world. He did not have any great educational advantages—had never been to college. His associates would have said that he had no unusual or particular ability, no special training, no extraordinary capacities or capabilities, and no prospects.

Today this young man—he is still a young man, in the full vigor of his manhood—is the head and controlling factor of the J. C. Penney Company, operating the largest chain of retail dry-goods and clothing houses in the world (popularly known as the "Golden Rule Stores"), comprising 175 stores scattered through 21 States, which in this year 1917 will do a business amounting to $12,000,000. Today J. C. Penney is rich, powerful, influential; he is a builder of business and of men, for he has helped to "make" scores of other successful men. He lives in New York City, where his family can enjoy every modern comfort and convenience and the greatest social and educational advantages in the world.

He and his family can have anything that money will buy. They live well, and enjoy life to the full. He is master of himself, master of his time, and master of several hundred co-workers, who respect and love him and work for him as well as for themselves.

The story of this man's rise from poverty to affluence, power, and influence is more interesting and more wonderful than any Arabian Night's tale ever told for the delectation of princes. And it is the more remarkable because Mr. Penney himself says:

"All that I have done, anybody can do. I do not consider myself an unusual man in any way. I am simply an average American citizen, without any exceptional powers at all. There are thousands of men all through the country with greater talents, more education, a better equipment for success than I possess. But I am making a success in my chosen line of work.

"Personal publicity is extremely distasteful to me; and I would much rather you would leave my name out of this story. But I am willing to let you publish it solely in the hope that it may help other men to find themselves, as I was helped. I could have accomplished nothing without help. The main thing for any man is to get the right help at the start—to make a right start.

"Until fifteen years ago I had never made a right start; I had not found myself, or found the stimulus and will power to compel achievement and make my life a success. I was working for little better than starvation wages. I thought that I was capable of better things, but I did not know how to get them. I was hungry—hungry for, I did not know exactly what, except pretty much everything that I did not have. And I was pretty much discouraged over my lack of prospects.

"Then something happened to me—the best thing, the most important thing—that influenced and dominated my whole career, I came upon the writings of Dr. Orison Swett Marden. In his writings I found what I wanted, and needed. The more I read of him, the more I wanted to read. His wise counsel and stimulating help were as refreshing to me as water to a thirsty traveler in a Sahara desert. In reading Dr. Marden I found myself. He aroused and stimulated my ambition and my determination, and gave me the courage and the will power to banish all thought of failure from my mind. With the inspiration Dr. Marden's writings gave me I set to work with a determination to win.

"For what I have won I do not take all credit to myself. I could not have accomplished anything without the help of loyal, faithful, hard-working partners. I have been fortunate in finding and in helping to develop that kind of men to work with me; and each one of these men, in turn, has been inspired, stimulated, uplifted, encouraged to the best there was in him by Dr. Marden. So, you see I owe a great deal of my success and the success of the J. C. Penney Company directly to Dr. Orison Swett Marden.

"From the Marden books I got not only the idea that I personally could succeed, but also the great truth that any man, yes every man, has in himself the capacity for success, if he will only use it. We started the "Golden Rule Stores" on the basic principle of co-operation. I said I would hire no one to work for me who has not the capacity to become a partner. I would have an understanding with each man I employed that as soon as he proved his ability he would become a partner in one of our stores and as he grew and the business grew, a partner in still other stores. I would give him a third interest, and he should pay for it out of his earnings.

"That is the principle on which our business has been built up. We started our first store in 1902, in the little town of Kemmerer, Wyoming. In that first year we did a business amounting to $29,000 in gross sales. In 1916, with 125 stores, our business aggregated a little better than $8,000,000. We are now adding 50 new stores, making a total of 175, and at the present rate of increase our business will amount to a total of at least $12,000,000 for the year 1917.

"Today I am seeking for men. Today my purpose is quite as much to build up men as to build up a successful business. And I know of no better foundation stone for building up a successful man than Dr. Marden's writings. Last summer when we had a convention, here in New York, of our 65 buyers, we had Dr. Marden come and give us an address and everyone of the 65 took new inspiration from that address."

"Mr. Penney," I asked, "which of Dr. Marden's books do you consider the best?" and he answered:

"'Everybody Ahead' is the greatest and best book Dr. Marden has ever written. This wonderful book contains the whole of Dr. Marden's teachings. It sums up and gives in full his whole philosophy of success and successful life. I am telling all my friends and everybody I meet to read this great book. I myself find continual help in reading and re-reading it. I wish that 'Everybody Ahead' could be placed in the hands of every ambitious man in America, because I know that it will make any man who will read it a better, more efficient and more successful man."

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EIGHT GREAT SHORT STORIES
From American Literature

With Introductions by FREDERICK HOUK LAW

THE OUTCASTS OF POKER FLAT

BY FRANCIS BRET HARTE

BRET HARTE was one of the first Americans to choose American subjects. Irving, in "Rip van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," had shown the charm of the familiar. Hawthorne had written of New England, and Poe had presented strong local color in "The Gold Bug" and several other stories. But local color in stories before Bret Harte's time was more or less accidental. The author of "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" deliberately chose an American field and American daily life as the material for short stories. For that reason he is sometimes called inventor of the story of local color.

Altho Bret Harte was born in Albany, New York, in 1839, he is almost always associated with early California, whither he went at seventeen. Fifteen years in a crude civilization gave material for stories like "The Luck of Roaring Camp," "Tennessee's Partner" and "The Outcasts of Poker Flat." In later years he lived in New York, was United States consul in a German city and in Glasgow, Scotland, and for many years was a resident of London. He was a prolific writer, producing nearly fifty volumes of genuinely original poetry and prose that won well-deserved popularity.

"The Outcasts of Poker Flat," written when Harte was about thirty, is one of the best of his stories. In characters, settings and plot material the story is realistic, drawn from the rough life of the frontier; in treatment it is romantic, telling of life under most unusual conditions. Like all romance it tells a higher truth than mere realism—in this case, proclaiming that goodness is dormant in characters that seem utterly bad.

The method is the artistic method employed by Poe: a single situation and the development of a single effect. The story has the theme and somewhat the method of Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities." Instead of Paris the scene is a snowed-in cabin in the mountains; instead of the fury of the Revolution, the fury of the storm; instead of Sidney Carton, John Oakhurst, quiet, resourceful, starving himself, inspiring others to sacrifice, and at last giving his life without a murmur. The effect is the same as in Dickens—a kind of awed recognition of the greatness of humanity, an increased sympathy for all.



BRET HARTE

The climax is prepared from the beginning. Oakhurst is cool, unselfishly gives his horse to the woman, is determined to bring safety to all, and never thinks of forsaking his weaker companions. He is sympathetic, understanding, thoughtful, and even childlike, kissing the "Duchess" as he goes to his sacrifice just as Sidney Carton kissed the little dressmaker in "A Tale of Two Cities."

The atmosphere, too, is romantic; the amphitheater with precipitous cliffs, the shadows creeping up the mountain, the moaning of the trees, the great storm, the snow drifting down on the dead—the atmosphere of romance.

The story is one of contrast: the good and the bad thrown together; wicked outcasts singing a hymn; ignorant people enraptured by the Iliad; the flower of goodness springing in the hearts of those too evil even for Poker Flat.

Simple, tender, poetic, elemental, "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" is a noble story.

AS Mr. John Oakhurst, gambler, stepped into the main street of Poker Flat on the morning of the twenty-third of November, 1850, he was conscious of a change in its moral atmosphere since the preceding night. Two or three men, conversing earnestly together, ceased as he approached, and exchanged significant glances. There was a Sabbath lull in the air, which, in a settlement unused to Sabbath influences, looked ominous.

Mr. Oakhurst's calm, handsome face betrayed small concern of these indications. Whether he was conscious of any predisposing cause, was another question. "I reckon they're after somebody," he reflected; "likely it's me." He returned to his pocket the handkerchief with which he had been whipping away the red dust of Poker Flat from his neat boots, and quietly discharged his mind of any further conjecture.

In point of fact, Poker Flat was "after somebody." It had lately suffered the loss of several thousand dollars, two valuable horses, and a prominent citizen. It was experiencing a spasm of virtuous reaction, quite as lawless and ungovernable as any of the acts that had provoked it. A secret committee had determined to rid the town of all improper persons. This was done permanently in regard of two men who were then hanging from the boughs of a sycamore in the gulch, and temporarily in the banishment of certain other objectionable characters. I regret to say that some of these were ladies. It is but due to the sex, however, to state that their impropriety was professional, and it was only in such easily established standards of evil that Poker Flat ventured to sit in judgment.

Mr. Oakhurst was right in supposing that he was included in this category. A few of the committee had urged hanging him as a possible example, and a sure method of reimbursing themselves from his pockets of the sums he had won from them. "It's agin justice," said Jim Wheeler, "to let this yer young man from Roaring Camp—an entire stranger—carry away our money." But a crude sentiment of equity

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By W. W. WASHBURN

ON my way to California, I met a crowd of my old friends. I was down and out, physically, mentally and personally. I had lost my nerve. I had lost my business sense. I feared to let go of a dollar because I did not believe it would ever come back to me. I was afraid to invest in government bonds for fear that somebody would change the government and in some manner I would lose my money. I was afraid of my own shadow. I was afraid of my friends. I was afraid of everything. I could not eat a moderate meal. I could digest practically nothing. Doctors had me living on food that seemed to me only fit for sick infants. I had no pleasures. I never laughed. I had no hope. I had constipation, indigestion, stomach acidity, anemia, nervous prostration, weakness all over. I was going to California because I was sent there by my doctors who believed it would ease my mind and also ease my wife's anxiety.

While passing through Wyoming, just west of Cheyenne, we passed a cemetery. It is strange what thoughts flash through a sick man's mind when he passes a cemetery. We were all seated in the observation car, some of us were talking while others were reading, and I had in my hand a copy of the Saturday Evening Post. Among other things which seemed to have no interest for me, I read an advertisement and an announcement, promising superior health, confidence, virility, youth, strength, a healthy stomach, superior kidneys, a new heart—in short, super health and mind power. Ordinarily I would have paid no attention to it, but every word sounded so sincere that I decided to write for more particulars. I said to my friends that I would become interested, and that I believed that here was something radically different, that there was something that sought to make you better from within instead of attempting to benefit you by putting something into your system from without. After showing this momentary burst of confidence and hope, my friends all laughed.

They were all healthy. At least, they thought they were. They could laugh. But, on my part, I was serious. I made up my mind to write a postcard, which I did. In a few days I obtained the information I was looking for. Never in my life did I read such a book as was sent to me. It gave me a clearer insight into my own human condition than all the doctors I had consulted. It gave me more information about myself than I secured all through my college years.

I learned that there were 25,000 followers of Swoboda in New York City. I discovered that there were 12,000 in Chicago—15,000 in Philadelphia—7,000 in Boston—5,000 in Pittsburgh. I discovered that there were 25,000 in England. I discovered that in all there were over 262,000 followers of this man who had devoted his life to making other people healthy and happy.

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The whole thing was as clear as a bell. The book explained how the body is made up of billions of tiny cells—how our health depends entirely on the condition of these cells. It showed that by consciously energizing every cell, tissue and organ in the body, health, strength, power, ambition, must inevitably result. It showed that it was totally unnecessary for anyone to take less than his full share of pleasure and success. It showed the close relationship between physical health and mental energy.

Page after page I read. I was fascinated. I read the statements of some of the 262,000 people who had adopted SWOBODA'S System of Conscious Evolution. I had tried practically everything. I was on my way to California almost as a last resort. Since there was nothing that could possibly hurt me—and since I was risking absolutely nothing in view of the startling guarantee sent to me, I grasped the opportunity as a drowning man grasps a life-preserver.

When the first instructions arrived I tried them at once. The first five minutes I began to feel better. The next day I devoted a few minutes longer to the instruction. In an amazingly short time, I became well, strong, vigorous, manly. I developed every desirable characteristic; I even discovered that in Conscious Evolution not only the physical and physiological forces are modified, amplified, and thus highly organized, but that the personality is intensified; and that through Conscious Evolution not only immediate results of a wonderful character were accomplished for me, but that I also obtained an ultimately permanent advantage in the form of higher consciousness, a more intense consciousness.

In the realization of this fact, I looked back to that observation car way out in Wyoming when I gave expression to my hope, in seeing the announcement in the Saturday Evening Post of Conscious Evolution, and I wonder how many unfortunate human beings neglected to write for the literature offered free.

Fate chuckles in her sleeve at many a man and woman who believe themselves smart, and highly efficient, and who fail to consciously evolutionize because they are satisfied. Fate laughs at many an individual who laughs at the idea of creative evolution.

If you want to laugh, if you want unusual health, unusual vitality, unusual living power, unusual pleasure obtaining power, unusual youth, unusual thought power, get that booklet of Swoboda's as I did. It will enlighten you. It will educate you. It will show you that what you think is health is only sickness.

Regardless of how young you may feel, of how efficient you may think you are—regardless of how active, energetic and alert you may consider yourself—regardless of how healthy, wealthy, or successful you may be, you cannot afford, in justice to yourself, to miss the interesting and instructive secrets explained for the first time in this startling new book.

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residing in the breasts of those who had been fortunate enough to win from Mr. Oakhurst overruled this narrower local prejudice.

Mr. Oakhurst received his sentence with philosophic calmness, none the less coolly that he was aware of the hesitation of his judges. He was too much of a gambler not to accept Fate. With him life was at best an uncertain game, and he recognized the usual percentage in favor of the dealer.

A body of armed men accompanied the deported wickedness of Poker Flat to the outskirts of the settlement. Besides Mr. Oakhurst, who was known to be a coolly desperate man, and for whose intimidation the armed escort was intended, the expatriated party consisted of a young woman familiarly known as "The Duchess"; another, who had gained the infelicitous title of "Mother Shipton"; and "Uncle Billy," a suspected sluice-robber and confirmed drunkard. The cavalcade provoked no comments from the spectators, nor was any word uttered by the escort. Only, when the gulch which marked the uttermost limit of Poker Flat was reached, the leader spoke briefly and to the point. The exiles were forbidden to return at the peril of their lives.

As the escort disappeared, their pent-up feelings found vent in a few hysterical tears from "The Duchess," some bad language from Mother Shipton, and a Parthian volley of expletives from Uncle Billy. The philosophic Oakhurst alone remained silent. He listened calmly to Mother Shipton's desire to cut somebody's heart out, to the repeated statements of "The Duchess" that she would die in the road, and to the alarming oaths that seemed to be bumped out of Uncle Billy as he rode forward. With the easy good-humor characteristic of his class, he insisted upon exchanging his own riding-horse, "Five Spot," for the sorry mule which the Duchess rode. But even this act did not draw the party into any closer sympathy. The young woman readjusted her somewhat draggled plumes with a feeble, faded coquetry; Mother Shipton eyed the possessor of "Five Spot" with malevolence and Uncle Billy included the whole party in one sweeping anathema.

The road to Sandy Bar—a camp that, not having as yet experienced the regenerating influences of Poker Flat, consequently seemed to offer some invitation to the emigrants—lay over a steep mountain range. It was distant a day's severe journey. In that advanced season, the party soon passed out of the moist, temperate regions of the foot-hills into the dry, cold, bracing air of the Sierras. The trail was narrow and difficult. At noon the Duchess, rolling out of her saddle upon the ground, declared her intention of going no farther, and the party halted.

The spot was singularly wild and impressive. A wooded amphitheater, surrounded on three sides by precipitous cliffs of naked granite, sloped gently toward the crest of another precipice that overlooked the valley. It was undoubtedly the most suitable spot for a camp, had camping been advisable. But Mr. Oakhurst knew that scarcely half the journey to Sandy Bar was accomplished, and the party were not equipt or provisioned for delay. This fact he pointed out to his companions curtly, with a philosophic commentary on the folly of "throwing up their hand before the game was played out." But they were furnished with liquor, which in this emergency stood them in place of food, fuel, rest, and prescience. In spite of his remonstrances, it was not long before they were more or less under its influence. Uncle Billy passed rapidly from a bellicose state into one of stupor, the Duchess became maudlin, and Mother Shipton snored. Mr. Oakhurst alone remained erect, leaning against a rock, calmly surveying them.

Mr. Oakhurst did not drink. It interfered with a profession which required coolness, impassiveness, and presence of mind, and, in his own language, he "couldn't afford it." As he gazed at his recumbent fellow-exiles, the loneliness begotten of his pariah-trade, his habits of life, his very

vices, for the first time seriously opprest him. He bestirred himself in dusting his black clothes, washing his hands and face, and other acts characteristic of his studiously neat habits, and for a moment forgot his annoyance. The thought of deserting his weaker and more pitiable companions never perhaps occurred to him. Yet he could not help feeling the want of that excitement which, singularly enough, was most conducive to that calm equanimity for which he was notorious. He looked at the gloomy walls that rose a thousand feet sheer above the circling pines around him; at the sky, ominously clouded; at the valley below, already deepening into shadow. And, doing so, suddenly he heard his own name called.

A horseman slowly ascended the trail. In the fresh, open face of the newcomer Mr. Oakhurst recognized Tom Simson, otherwise known as "The Innocent" of Sandy Bar. He had met him some months before over a "little game," and had, with perfect equanimity, won the entire fortune —amounting to some forty dollars—of that guileless youth. After the game was finished, Mr. Oakhurst drew the youthful speculator behind the door and thus addrest him: "Tommy, you're a good little man, but you can't gamble worth a cent. Don't try it over again." He then handed him his money back, pushed him gently from the room, and so made a devoted slave of Tom Simson.

There was a remembrance of this in his boyish and enthusiastic greeting of Mr. Oakhurst. He had started, he said, to go to Poker Flat to seek his fortune. "Alone?" No, not exactly alone; in fact—a giggle—he had run away with Piney Woods. Didn't Mr. Oakhurst remember Piney? She that used to wait on the table at the Temperance House? They had been engaged a long time, but old Jake Woods had objected, and so they had run away, and were going to Poker Flat to be married, and here they were. And they were tired out, and how lucky it was they had found a place to camp and company. All this the Innocent delivered rapidly, while Piney—a stout, comely damsel of fifteen—emerged from behind the pine tree, where she had been blushing unseen, and rode to the side of her lover.

Mr. Oakhurst seldom troubled himself with sentiment, still less with propriety; but he had a vague idea that the situation was not felicitous. He retained, however, his presence of mind sufficiently to kick Uncle Billy, who was about to say something, and Uncle Billy was sober enough to recognize in Mr. Oakhurst's kick a superior power that would not bear trifling. He then endeavored to dissuade Tom Simson from delaying further, but in vain. He even pointed out the fact that there was no provision, nor means of making a camp. But, luckily, "The Innocent" met this objection by assuring the party that he was provided with an extra mule loaded with provisions, and by the discovery of a rude attempt at a log house near the trail. "Piney can stay with Mrs. Oakhurst," said The Innocent, pointing to the Duchess, "and I can shift for myself."

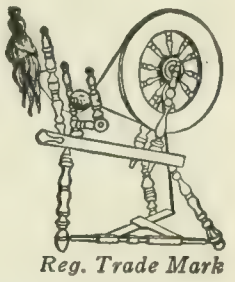
Nothing but Mr. Oakhurst's admonishing foot saved Uncle Billy from bursting into a roar of laughter. As it was, he felt compelled to retire up the cañon until he could recover his gravity. There he confided the joke to the tall pine trees, with many slaps of his leg, contortions of his face, and the usual profanity. But when he returned to the party, he found them seated by a fire —for the air had grown strangely chill and the sky overcast—in apparently amicable conversation. Piney was actually talking in an impulsive, girlish fashion to the Duchess, who was listening with an interest and animation she had not shown for many days. The Innocent was holding forth, apparently with equal effect, to Mr. Oakhurst and Mother Shipton, who was actually relaxing into amiability. "Is this yer a d——d picnic?" said Uncle Billy, with inward scorn, as he surveyed the sylvan group, the glancing fire-light, and the tethered animals in the foreground. Suddenly an idea mingled with the alco-



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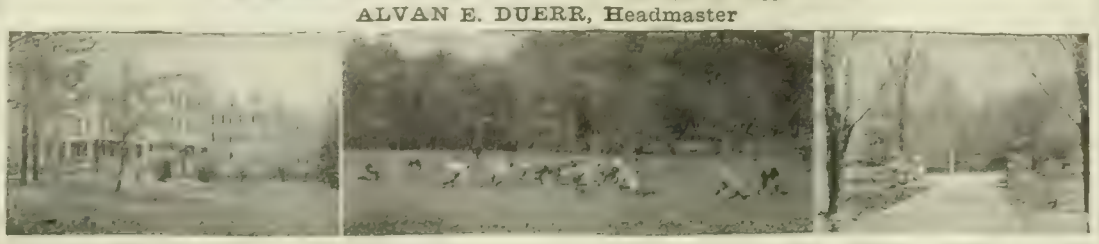
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holic fumes that disturbed his brain. It was apparently of a jocular nature, for he felt impelled to slap his leg again and cram his fist into his mouth.

As the shadows crept slowly up the mountain, a slight breeze rocked the tops of the pine trees, and moaned thru their long and gloomy aisles. The ruined cabin, patched and covered with pine boughs, was set apart for the ladies. As the lovers parted, they unaffectedly exchanged a kiss, so honest and sincere that it might have been heard above the swaying pines. The frail Duchess and the malevolent Mother Shipton were probably too stunned to remark upon this last evidence of simplicity, and so turned without a word to the hut. The fire was replenished, the men lay down before the door, and in a few minutes were asleep.

Mr. Oakhurst was a light sleeper. Toward morning he awoke benumbed and cold. As he stirred the dying fire, the wind, which was now blowing strongly, brought to his cheek that which caused the blood to leave it—snow!

He started to his feet with the intention of awakening the sleepers, for there was no time to lose. But turning to where Uncle Billy had been lying, he found him gone. A suspicion leaped to his brain and a curse to his lips. He ran to the spot where the mules had been tethered; they were no longer there. The tracks were already rapidly disappearing in the snow.

The momentary excitement brought Mr. Oakhurst back to the fire with his usual calm. He did not waken the sleepers. The Innocent slumbered peacefully, with a smile on his good-humored, freckled face; the virgin Piney slept beside her frailer sisters as sweetly as tho attended by celestial guardians, and Mr. Oakhurst, drawing his blanket over his shoulders, stroked his mustachios and waited for the dawn. It came slowly in a whirling mist of snowflakes, that dazzled and confused the eye. What could be seen of the landscape appeared magically changed. He looked over the valley, and summed up the present and future in two words—"Snowed in!"

A careful inventory of the provisions, which, fortunately for the party, had been stored within the hut, and so escaped the felonious fingers of Uncle Billy, disclosed the fact that with care and prudence they might last ten days longer. "That is," said Mr. Oakhurst, *sotto voce* to the Innocent, "if you're willing to board us. If you ain't—and perhaps you'd better not—you can wait till Uncle Billy gets back with provisions." For some occult reason, Mr. Oakhurst could not bring himself to disclose Uncle Billy's rascality, and so offered the hypothesis that he had wandered from the camp and had accidentally stampeded the animals. He dropt a warning to the Duchess and Mother Shipton who, of course, knew the facts of their associate's defection. "They'll find out the truth about us *all*, when they find out anything," he added, significantly, "and there's no good frightening them now."

Tom Simson not only put all his worldly store at the disposal of Mr. Oakhurst, but seemed to enjoy the prospect of their enforced seclusion. "We'll have a good camp for a week, and then the snow'll melt, and we'll all go back together." The cheerful gaiety of the young man and Mr. Oakhurst's calm infected the others. The Innocent, with the aid of pine boughs, extemporized a thatch for the roofless cabin, and the Duchess directed Piney in the rearrangement of the interior with a taste and tact that opened the blue eyes of that provincial maiden to their fullest extent. "I reckon now you're used to fine things at Poker Flat," said Piney. The Duchess turned away sharply to conceal something that reddened her cheek thru its professional tint, and Mother Shipton requested Piney not to "chatter." But when Mr. Oakhurst returned from a weary search for the trail, he heard the sound of happy laughter echoed from the rocks. He stopped in some alarm, and his thoughts first naturally reverted to the whiskey, which he had prudently *cachéd*. "And yet it don't somehow sound like whiskey," said the gambler. It

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was not until he caught sight of the blazing fire thru the still blinding storm, and the group around it, that he settled to the conviction that it was "square fun."

Whether Mr. Oakhurst had *cachéd* his cards with the whiskey as something debarred the free access of the community, I cannot say. It was certain that, in Mother Shipton's words, he "didn't say cards once" during that evening. Haply the time was beguiled by an accordion, produced somewhat ostentatiously by Tom Simson, from his pack. Notwithstanding some difficulties attending the manipulation of this instrument, Piney Woods managed to pluck several reluctant melodies from its keys, to an accompaniment by the Innocent on a pair of bone castanets. But the crowning festivity of the evening was reached in a rude camp-meeting hymn, which the lovers, joining hands, sang with great earnestness and vociferation. I fear that a certain defiant tone and Covenanter's swing to its chorus, rather than any devotional quality, caused it speedily to infect the others, who at last joined in the refrain:

> I'm proud to live in the service of the Lord,
> And I'm bound to die in His army.

The pines rocked, the storm eddied and whirled above the miserable group, and the flames of their altar leaped heavenward, as if in token of the vow.

At midnight the storm abated, the rolling clouds parted, and the stars glittered keenly above the sleeping camp. Mr. Oakhurst, whose professional habits had enabled him to live on the smallest possible amount of sleep, in dividing the watch with Tom Simson, somehow managed to take upon himself the greater part of that duty. He excused himself to the Innocent, by saying that he had "often been a week without sleep." "Doing what?" asked Tom. "Poker!" replied Oakhurst, sententiously: "when a man gets a streak of luck—nigger-luck—he don't get tired. The luck gives in first. Luck," continued the gambler, reflectively, "is a mighty queer thing. All you know about it for certain is that it's bound to change. And it's finding out when it's going to change that makes you. We've had a streak of bad luck since we left Poker Flat—you come along, and slap you get into it, too. If you can hold your cards right along you're all right. For," added the gambler, with cheerful irrelevance.

"'I'm proud to live in the service of the Lord,
And I'm bound to die in His army.'"

The third day came, and the sun, looking thru the white-curtained valley, saw the outcasts divide their slowly decreasing store of provisions for the morning meal. It was one of the peculiarities of that mountain climate that its rays diffused a kindly warmth over the wintry landscape, as if in regretful commiseration of the past. But it revealed drift on drift of snow piled high around the hut; a hopeless, uncharted, trackless sea of white lying below the rocky shores to which the castaways still clung. Thru the marvellously clear air, the smoke of the pastoral village of Poker Flat rose miles away. Mother Shipton saw it, and from a remote pinnacle of her rocky fastness, hurled in that direction a final malediction. It was her last vituperative attempt, and perhaps for that reason was invested with a certain degree of sublimity. It did her good, she privately informed the Duchess. "Just you go out there and cuss, and see." She then set herself to the task of amusing "the child," as she and the Duchess were pleased to call Piney. Piney was no chicken, but it was a soothing and ingenious theory of the pair thus to account for the fact that she didn't swear and wasn't improper.

When night crept up again thru the gorges, the reedy notes of the accordion rose and fell in fitful spasms and long-drawn gasps by the flickering camp-fire. But music failed to fill entirely the aching void left by insufficient food, and a new diversion was proposed by Piney—story-telling. Neither Mr. Oakhurst nor his female companions caring to relate their personal experiences, this plan would have failed, too, but for the Innocent. Some

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months before he had chanced upon a stray copy of Mr. Pope's ingenious translation of the Iliad. He now proposed to narrate the principal incidents of that poem—having thoroly mastered the argument and fairly forgotten the words—in the current vernacular of Sandy Bar. And so for the rest of that night the Homeric demigods again walked the earth. Trojan bully and wily Greek wrestled in the winds, and the great pines in the cañon seemed to bow to the wrath of the son of Peleus. Mr. Oakhurst listened with quiet satisfaction. Most especially was he interested in the fate of "Ash-heels," as the Innocent persisted in denominating the "swift-footed Achilles."

So with small food and much of Homer and the accordion, a week passed over the heads of the outcasts. The sun again forsook them, and again from leaden skies the snowflakes were sifted over the land. Day by day closer around them drew the snowy circle, until at last they looked from their prison over drifted walls of dazzling white, that towered twenty feet above their heads. It became more and more difficult to replenish their fires, even from the fallen trees beside them, now half hidden in the drifts. And yet no one complained. The lovers turned from the dreary prospect and looked into each other's eyes, and were happy. Mr. Oakhurst settled himself coolly to the losing game before him. The Duchess, more cheerful than she had been, assumed the care of Piney. Only Mother Shipton—once the strongest of the party— seemed to sicken and fade. At midnight on the tenth day she called Oakhurst to her side. "I'm going," she said, in a voice of querulous weakness, "but don't say anything about it. Don't waken the kids. Take the bundle from under my head and open it." Mr. Oakhurst did so. It contained Mother Shipton's rations for the last week, untouched. "Give 'em to the child," she said, pointing to the sleeping Piney. "You've starved yourself," said the gambler. "That's what they call it," said the woman, querulously, as she lay down again, and, turning her face to the wall, passed quietly away.

The accordion and the bones were put aside that day, and Homer was forgotten. When the body of Mother Shipton had been committed to the snow, Mr. Oakhurst took the Innocent aside, and showed him a pair of snowshoes, which he had fashioned from the old pack-saddle. "There's one chance in a hundred to save her yet," he said, pointing to Piney; "but it's there," he added, pointing toward Poker Flat. "If you can reach there in two days she's safe." "And you?" asked Tom Simson. "I'll stay here," was the curt reply.

The lovers parted with a long embrace. "You are not going, too?" said the Duchess, as she saw Mr. Oakhurst apparently waiting to accompany him. "As far as the cañon," he replied. He turned suddenly, and kissed the Duchess, leaving her pallid face aflame, and her trembling limbs rigid with amazement.

Night came, but not Mr. Oakhurst. It brought the storm again and the whirling snow. Then the Duchess, feeding the fire, found that some one had quietly piled beside the hut enough fuel to last a few days longer. The tears rose to her eyes, but she hid them from Piney.

The women slept but little. In the morning, looking into each other's faces, they read their fate. Neither spoke; but Piney, accepting the position of the stronger, drew near and placed her arm around the Duchess' waist. They kept this attitude for the rest of the day. That night the storm reached its greatest fury and, rending asunder the protecting pines, invaded the very hut.

Toward morning they found themselves unable to feed the fire, which gradually died away. As the embers slowly blackened, the Duchess crept closer to Piney, and broke the silence of many hours: "Piney, can you pray?" "No, dear," said Piney, simply. The Duchess, without knowing exactly why, felt relieved, and, putting her head upon Piney's shoulder, spoke no more. And so reclining, the younger and purer pillowing



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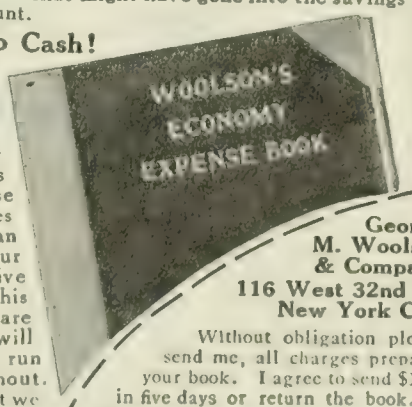
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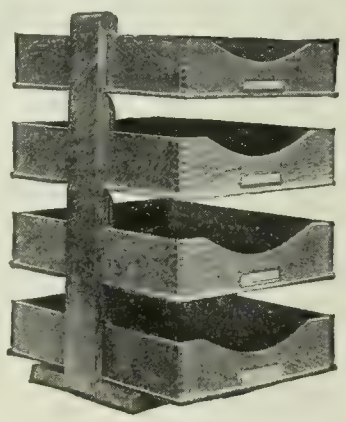
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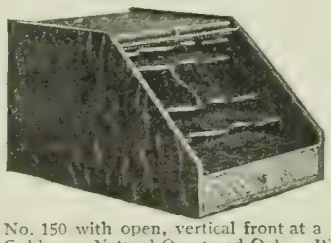
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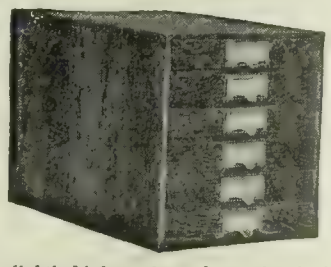


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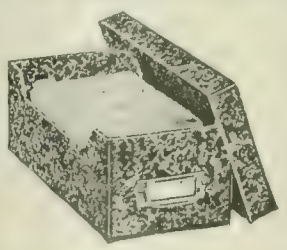
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the head of her soiled sister upon her virgin breast, they fell asleep.

The wind lulled as if it feared to waken them. Feathery drifts of snow, shaken from the long pine boughs flew like white-winged birds, and settled about them as they slept. The moon thru the rifted clouds looked down upon what had been the camp. But all human stain, all trace of earthly travail was hidden beneath the spotless mantle mercifully flung from above.

They slept all that day and the next, nor did they waken when voices and footsteps broke the silence of the camp. And when pitying fingers brushed the snow from their wan faces, you could scarcely have told from the equal peace that dwelt upon them, which was she that had sinned. Even the Law of Poker Flat recognized this, and turned away, leaving them still locked in each other's arms.

But at the head of the gulch, on one of the largest pine trees, they found the deuce of clubs pinned to the bark with a bowie knife. It bore the following, written in pencil, in a firm hand:

†

BENEATH THIS TREE
LIES THE BODY
OF
JOHN OAKHURST
WHO STRUCK A STREAK OF BAD LUCK
ON THE 23RD OF NOVEMBER, 1850
AND
HANDED IN HIS CHECKS
ON THE 7TH DECEMBER, 1850

†

And, pulseless and cold, with a Derringer by his side and a bullet in his heart, tho still calm as in life, beneath the snow lay he who was at once the strongest and yet the weakest of the outcasts of Poker Flat.

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The Taxi Varlet: A real "auto"-crat.—*London Opinion.*

Convict—I'm in here for having five wives.

Visitor—How are you enjoying your liberty.—*Purple Cow.*

Cholly—Do you think it would be foolish for me to marry a girl who was my intellectual inferior?

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Tourist—Ah! The Barred of Avon.—*—Jack O' Lantern.*

Two youngsters, having cultivated the acquaintance of their neighbor across the aisle in the Pullman, because he was in uniform, asked him if he was a lieutenant in the navy like their Papa.

"Chaplain," the stranger answered.

"Oh, hello, Charlie!" they cried delightedly.—*New York Times.*

The man who had made a huge fortune was speaking a few words to a number of students at a business class. Of course, the main theme of his address was himself.

"All my success in life, all my tremendous financial prestige," he said, proudly, "I owe to one thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck!"

He made an impressive pause here, but the effect was ruined by one student, who asked impressively:

"Yes, sir; but how are we to find the right people to pluck?"—*Judge.*

"Does your wife ever pay you any compliments?" asked Frederick Jimson of his friend Benderley.

"Never," replied Benderley.

"Well, mine does; she flatters me."

"Often?"

"Oh, yes, frequently—particularly in winter," replied Frederick.

"Why does she flatter you so much in winter?"

"Whenever the coal fire needs replenishing she points to the fireplace and says, 'Frederick, the grate.'"—*Puck.*

PEBBLES

"Haven't I seen you somewheres?"
"Oh, yes. I go there frequently." *-Lampoon.*

"Where did you learn to swim?"
"Why, I was a traffic cop in Venice."—*Yale Record.*

"Did you see those autos skid?"
"Sir, how dare you call me that?"—*Puppet.*

If Mr. Kipling writes a history of the war, he will presumably call it "The Bungle Book."—*London Opinion.*

U—What was night drawing on?
Boat—Search me!
U—The close of day.—*Brunonian.*

If paper keeps on going up in price, Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's famous scrap of it won't be such a negligible thing after all.—*Passing Show.*

Co-ed—I want to get a skirt.
Clerk—How long do you want it?
Co-ed—I don't want to rent it, I want to buy it.—*Syracuse Orange Peel.*

"Gracious, how close it is in here. Let's go out."
"But, my dear, the orchestra will change the air in a minute."—*Yale Record.*

Romeo—Oh Juliet, I don't feel preddy well now: I have a horse in my throat.
Juliet—Nein, das ist not right. You mean you half a colt in your head.—*Lehigh Burr.*

Teacher—Johnny, can you name the organ of smell?
Johnny—No, sir.
Teacher—Correct. Sit down.—*Sun-Dial.*

Queryer—How does that man keep his pants on without suspenders?
Answerer—Oh, he has an iron constitution and a magnetic personality.—*Chaparral.*

"Her ambition," Yip says of the Girl Next Door, "is to reach the high C. Occasionally she does. And we consider it a deliberately unfriendly note."—*New York Tribune.*

Admiral Scheer says, "My motto is 'Our future lies on the water'"—which seems a somewhat unfinished motto, for it fails to specify what the future lies are about.—*London Opinion.*

CHEM.

Little drops of acid,
Little bits of zinc,
Give us lots of learning
But raise an awful ——.

Gargoyle.

A rather critical old lady once said to a struggling author, "Have you ever written anything that will live after you are gone?"
"Madame," replied the author, politely, "what I am trying to do is to write something that will enable me to live while I am here."—*Periscope.*

"Mother," said little Evelyn, "may I go out and play with the other children now?"
"You may play with the little girls, sweetheart, but not with the boys; the little boys are too rough."
"But, mother," rejoined the little miss, "if I find a nice, smooth little boy, can I play with him?"—*New York Times.*

The Sunday school teacher was talking to her pupils on patience. She explained her topic carefully, and as an aid to understanding she gave each pupil a card bearing the picture of a boy fishing. "Even pleasure," she said, "requires the exercize of patience. See the boy fishing; he must sit down and wait. He must be patient. And now, can any little boy tell me what we need most when we go fishing?"
The answer was quickly shouted with one voice: "Bait!"—*Passing Show.*



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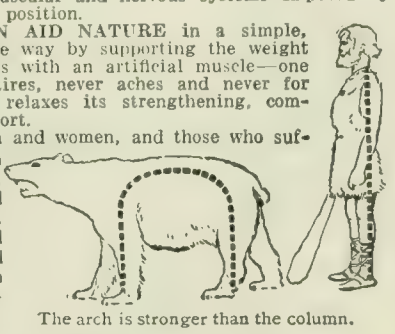
* * * *

Do you realize what a tremendous strain you are laboring under with this vertical pull exerted every moment of your waking, standing hours—tugging at spine, stomach, kidneys and intestines? Do you know that it is surely sapping the vitality and strength which Nature intended for a totally different purpose?

Helmholtz, the distinguished physiologist, remarked that if his mechanic made an instrument so imperfect as the human eye he would send it back for correction. It is true of other parts of the body. Scientists have long recognized that the body is but imperfectly adapted for the "upright position," for the reason that it is still "four-footed" in type. The arrangement of the internal organs proves this and much ill health is directly traceable to the strain on muscular and nervous systems imposed by the upright position.

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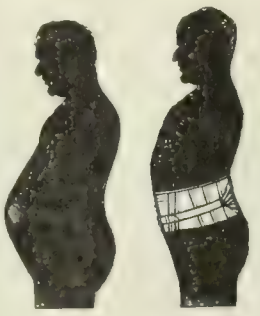
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REINCARNATION

A gravely beautiful love story told in terms of a symbol is Algernon Blackwood's novel, *The Wave*. The wave is the symbol of Tom Kelverdon's emotional life and is associated with sound, scent, vision, contact—even taste—in his consciousness, so that when the power of it is felt most strongly he is aware of a curious foreknowledge and is enabled to look back upon early experience as one might look back on the lower curve of a spiral.

During boyhood and youth he feels the swelling urgency of the wave and knows that it is rushing upward to fall—that it will fall, at last, that he must meet it, and that after the fall he will emerge again with the one woman who is "real" for him. That he never doubts. The love of her persists and grows in him, altho she leaves him and marries, altho, after she is widowed, she seems to love his cousin. He trusts her entirely. He thrusts wider and wider the boundaries of his spirit. He grows. He survives all tests and the falling of the wave. The psychology of this book is so delicate and elaborate that it cannot be adequately described in a few words.

The Wave, by Algernon Blackwood. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE LONG WHITE ROAD

In the December 9th issue of the *New Republic* is reprinted a letter from Harriet Munroe, reminding F. H., that magazine's dramatic and literary critic, that at the time of the famous "Poetry Dinner" he had not yet awarded the laurel to the then little-known Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, and that therefore he cannot claim to be one of the first to discover him. Now, when critics begin to quarrel about the priority of their recognition of a young poet, and to say with asperity, "I found him first!" one may feel reasonably sure that that young poet has arrived.

A Handy Guide for Beggars, tho written partly in prose, but most of it, including the verses—pure poetry—is a sequel to, or continuation of *Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty*, and, like it, is a tale of the wanderings of a tramp-poet, a person one degree more fascinating than a knight errant. Now working for his board, now asking a night's lodging in return for the reading of poetry and the expounding of his doctrine, eating the coarse food so readily offered—for he goes always to the houses of the poor—sleeping in beds not always inviting, the poet finds time to look deep into the lives of his hosts, to get glimpses of the human comedy and tragedy and to tell of these with sympathy and understanding.

Mr. Lindsay's method is strikingly vigorous and masculine. The colors are laid on his canvas with short, brusque, almost rough strokes. The most remarkable instance of his "prose poetry," to use a much abused term, is the chapter on the *Falls of Tallulah*, which rises in singing ecstasy to the clean, hard, physical rapture of Browning's Saul.

Many of us long to fling conventions and duties out of the window and set off penniless, according to the Rule of the Road, on a joyous adventure. We never will do it; but such books as this tell us that this way lies great beauty, wide vision and tender wisdom.

A Handy Guide for Beggars, by Vachel Lindsay. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

DUBLIN'S EASTER, 1916

This book is not a history of the Irish uprising of last year: it is the week's experience of a man who, on Easter Monday, stepped out of his door into the streets of Dublin, and to his surprize found himself in the midst of a sanguinary insurrection. The author is an Irishman, James Stephens, best known for "The Crock of Gold" and for several volumes of verse. As an authentic chronicle of incidents, it will contribute, in its degree, to the history of the Sinn Fein insurrection that is sure to be written in the near future. The author believes that Englishmen must "read in their own souls the justification for this rising and for all our risings." And he asserts that there is still a way to cure the grievous wounds of the conflict: "If England allows Ireland to formally make peace with her, that peace will be lasting, everlasting; but if the liberty you give us is all half-measures, and distrust and stinginess, then what is scarcely worth accepting will hardly be worth thanking you for."

The Insurrection in Dublin, by James Stephens. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

AN OUTDOOR POET

The *Collected Poems* of William H. Davies will give pleasure to lovers of the lyric. Mr. Davies, who tramped over most of this country and Canada as hungry and thriftless as other tramps, established confidential relations with birds and beasts, with flowers and trees on "the open road." Perhaps this is why his lyrics celebrate the minute, beautiful things of the ancient out of doors with effervescent joy.

A rainbow and a cuckoo, Lord
How rich and great the times are now!

When Mr. Davies writes of cities and people he expresses a compassionate sorrow as unaffected and naïve as his joy. Nell Barnes, The Bird of Paradise and Night Wanderers are not to be forgotten. Indeed all the poems have a limpid clarity of phrase and a melody that makes them memorable. They are never "literary." One of the most beautiful is a little poem of spring

called Days Too Short, which ends with this stanza:

When small clouds are so silvery white
Each seems a broken rimmed moon—
When such things are, this world too soon
For me, doth wear the veil of Night.

Collected Poems, by W. H. Davies. A. A. Knopf. $1.25.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN PARIS AND BERLIN

"Every boy in Europe knows, as soon as he knows anything, that he owes a certain debt, service to his country. He learns that lesson in his home, in his school. It is in the atmosphere he breathes." So writes Ambassador Herrick in his foreword to J. F. Scott's *Patriots in the Making*. Here is a most enlightening account, drawn from a study of the elementary textbooks in use before the war, of the methods of teaching patriotism in the schools of France and of Germany. This study throws a light on the splendid unity, soberness and intelligence of the French that amazed the world in August, 1914, and a like light on the tragic ignorance of everything save loyalty and military science, on the part of the German people.

The book is full of suggestion and warning for the educational leaders of this land, and taken to heart might in a generation rid us of the reproach of having the least earnest and purposeful young people of any great nation.

Patriots in the Making, by J. F. Scott. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

LEARNING TO FARM

The literature about *The Agricultural College* lags so far behind that of her older and more classic sisters that any well written book on the subject commands attention. This is especially the case when the book is so clear and radical as that of Professor Waugh of the Massachusetts State College. He discusses all the problems which agricultural education has been trying to settle since the days when Senator Morrill and President Lincoln first evolved the idea of the land grant colleges.

Professor Waugh has no hesitation in releasing the classic clutch that has hampered the free development of agricultural colleges. He deliberately ignores the fact that other colleges exist and faces solely the needs of these schools. He clings to some humanities, but maintains that technical training has in itself a high cultural value; he exalts the instructor above his subject; he would place technical training before scientific; and he frankly admits that much instruction in the agricultural colleges is poorly given. Hence he would cling to modern languages, which admirably counteract the looseness of agricultural instruction though as they are now taught he thinks they have no practical or cultural value. He also wishes to do away with the summer vacations, faculty making of the curriculum and all faculty meetings. It is a book for those who attend faculty meetings, for fathers with sons who want this kind of vocational education, and above all for legislators.



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The Agricultural College, by F. A. Waugh. Orange Judd Company. $1.10.

"WHO GOES THERE?"

Earl Cromer in introducing *The Pangerman Plot Unmasked,* by André Chéradame, was mistaken in assuming we have not heard of it. Other books have duly warned us, only in this case the plot thickens with a vengeance. It appears, according to M. Chéradame, that it's into everything and everywhere. It is terrifying to glance at the author's map of the United States and notice how the Pangermans have preëmpted all the best real estate. Their intrigues would seem to overlook nothing from our own wild bird food to banking, and since there are 15,000,000 Pangermans settled here, the other 90,000,000 of us are in danger of being subjected to slavery, i. e., unless we realize it mighty quick and help block their designs on the Persian Gulf.

The Pangerman Plot Unmasked, by André Chéradame. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

AMERICAN RAILROADS

Johnson and VanMetre's *Principles of Railroad Transportation* is a thoroughly modern treatise dealing with the origin, the development, and the present organization of American railroads. It analyzes the problems of passenger and freight transportation. It discusses the relation of the railroads to the Government. It indicates the probable benefits of exclusive federal incorporation and regulation. It presents the advantages and drawbacks which would result from government ownership. It lends itself equally to the uses of the general reader and of the college student. It is non-partizan, without being non-committal as books of this sort are apt to be.

Principles of Railroad Transportation, by E. R. Johnson and T. W. VanMetre. D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

THE EARTH AND THE AIR

The Birth-Time of the World and Other Scientific Essays, by Professor Joly, of the University of Dublin, will be of interest to speculative geologists. The book contains some excellent half tones from photographs taken in the Alps. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $3.50.)

It was fitting that one of the scholarly volumes that celebrated the semi-centennial of Vassar should come from the department made famous in its beginning by the work of Maria Mitchell. The contribution to astronomy is *An Introduction to the Study of the Variable Stars,* by Caroline E. Furness. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.75.)

Radiodynamics is an outline of the history, methods and apparatus of the wireless control of torpedoes and other mechanisms, by B. F. Meissner, expert radio aide of the United States Navy. He has presented the subject clearly and concisely, assuming a considerable knowledge of electricity on the part of his reader. (D. Van Nostrand Company, $2.)

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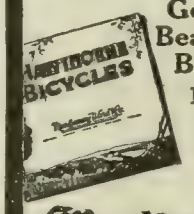
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interesting little book than *Learning to Fly*, by Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper. Student tuition, the perils of the air, the human element in efficiency and safety, methods of flight, and an optimistic prophetic view of the aeroplane's future usefulness fill the chapters. (The Macmillan Company, 75 cents.)

ALL SORTS OF CLASSES

A *Primer of Parliamentary Law* gives in a pocket pamphlet the essential points to be regarded in carrying on meetings in orderly and just fashion. (Y. W. C. A. Press, 10 cents.)

It is odd that in the constant search for topics, the seven wonders of the world have so often escaped attention. There is easily room for *The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World*, a popularly written, well illustrated handbook, by E. J. Banks. (Putnam, $1.50.)

The psychology of the growing girl, the development of thought from year to year, the romantic period, how these should be met and may be guided, are the topics of M. E. Moxcey's *Girlhood and Character*. A full bibliography of books relating to girls and women is a valuable addition. (Abingdon Press, $1.50.)

The *Arden Shakespeare*, edited by J. C. Smith. The chief virtue of this abridged edition is that the notes are separate from and do not mar the text. It contains careful studies of meters, sources of plots, variations, and a glossary. The text is based on the Globe edition. (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 25 cents each.)

Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia, who has had a large share in the development of the pragmatic philosophy, has brought together some of his older and more recent studies of the theory of knowledge in *Essays in Experimental Logic*. The mere title of the volume will make the blood of the formal logician run cold—or hot. (University of Chicago, $1.75.)

Workmanship in Words is an entertaining volume largely garnished with examples of various grammatical slips by writers of note. Mr. Kelly discusses truth as affecting style, and comments on the "monotonous cleverness" of the fifteen cent magazines. Altogether there is much here besides other people's blunders. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., $1.)

A Concise Grammar of the Russian Language, by L. A. Magnus, comes in response to the demand that has arisen, notably in the last three years, for a knowledge of this tongue. Practically we must be promptly about its conquest if we are to share, as we ought, in the activities that the close of the war will open in Russia. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.)

The Way Life Begins, by Bertha C. Cady and Vernon M. Cady, will be welcomed by parents and teachers desiring, as an aid in the sex education of children, an attractive, scientifically accurate book on plant, animal and human reproduction, adequately illustrated. An excellent introduction to sex knowledge. (American Social Hygiene Association, $1.25.)

Mrs. Stoner's interest centers in exceptionally capable children. The *Manual of Natural Education* gives concrete illustrations of methods used in educating the author's daughter. These include Latin Lullabies, Mother Goose in Esperanto, mathematics thru games, the abolition of examinations, and emphasis on health and character development. (Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill Company, $1.)

A useful series of readers has been arranged by Dean Hodges and others concerned for the ethical instruction of children. These books, of which four, *The Way of the Stars, of the Mountains, of the King's Gardens, of the King's Palace*, are arranged for children from ten to fourteen, contain well told stories, possibly in the last volume a bit obviously didactic, but all of real value to teacher or parent who wishes to make moral values familiar. (The Macmillan Company, 75 cents each.)


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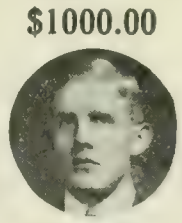
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FINANCE AND FARMS

BY WILLIAM P. G. HARDING

GOVERNOR OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

IT is doubtless true that at no time within the recollection of any who may read this article, have this country and the world been confronted with a situation so grave, so complex, and so uncertain as that existing today.

The conflagration in Europe is raging with unabated violence, and the flames are licking in this direction; the greatest of European nations, from the standpoint of population and area, is in the throes of a revolution, which has apparently broken an autocracy whose power had been perpetuated for more than three hundred years. In our own country we can note on every hand the signs of social unrest due to the advancing cost of the necessities of life, which will mount still higher should the paralysis of our transportation facilities, now seriously threatened, become an actual fact. Yet this situation, ominous as it is, differs only a degree from other circumstances thru which we have passed unscathed during the past two years. There is no apparent excitement and the general feeling, as far as surface indications go, is one of serenity and confidence. Have the American people become callous? Are they lulled by the thought that this country is the spoiled child of the goddess of "Good Fortune," or is their sense of security warranted by basic conditions?

When one considers the vast, if not highly organized resources of this country, and the inherent patriotism and resolute determination of the American people which have never failed in time of need, and the splendid leadership which Providence has vouchsafed to it in every crisis, this last hypothesis must be accepted as correct.

Our real wealth comes from the soil. This truism is as old as the human race. Greek mythology tells of Antaeus, renowned as a wrestler, who could not be overcome, for whenever brought to his knees he would receive renewed strength from his mother, Earth, and was enabled thereby to rise in his might and overcome his adversaries. It is becoming more and more evident that upon the products of the soil, their abundance and distribution, will depend the outcome of the great war, and that the size of the crops now in the ground or about to be planted will determine more than any other single factor the measure of prosperity to be enjoyed by the people of this country. Thruout the world millions of men have been withdrawn from their ordinary avocations, and are devoting themselves entirely to military duties. Other millions have, during the past thirty-six months, been killed or permanently disabled, leaving behind them millions of dependents more or less helpless.

The abnormal volume of our exports, during the past two years, amounting to more than $7,000,000,000, has resulted in an addition to the gold holdings of this country of more than $1,000,000,000, and this process still continues. This gold inflation has contributed to a rise in prices which can best be counteracted by a corresponding expansion of the volume of our crops. In view of the demand for food and clothing in all parts of the world, it is clearly the duty of the farmers of the United States, and to their self-interest as well, to prepare for the largest crops of all kinds it is possible to produce. In view of the erratic course of prices and the congestion of our transportation facilities, farmers as a rule should not devote themselves to a single crop, but they should diversify with the idea of growing, as far as possible on their own lands, everything necessary for the sustenance of their families and of their domestic animals.

Three years have elapsed since our fertilizers have contained an adequate supply of potash, and while under present conditions it is hardly probable that there can be produced an excessive supply of the staple from which the cheapest clothing is made—cotton—it is none the less desirable that the farmers of the cotton states should plant diversified crops. By adopting this policy they need have no uneasiness as to the price of cotton as their purchases of foodstuffs will be diminished and more of the money received for cotton will remain in their hands. No state or section can prosper if the farmers devote their energies to the cultivation of a single crop, be it cotton or be it grain or hay, and to obtain the best results diversification is necessary. Farmers should be imprest with the necessity of rotation of crops, in order that their soil may not be impoverished, and if they plant several products they are not so much affected by the price of any one of them. There is no question that the greatest service the farmers can render their respective sections and the world in general is to coax from the soil in the year 1917 as great an abundance as possible of crops of all kinds.

The Independent offers a Service for Investors in which personal attention is given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot, of course, decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, stating if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.

In view of the bearing that our gold supply has upon commodity prices, it seems proper to refer to a great problem which is now confronting the banking system of the United States—a problem which relates to the effective treatment of two conditions of opposite character, one the abnormal and uncontrolled inflow of gold, and the other the excessive and unregulated outflow of gold.

From August 1 to December 31, 1914, exports of gold exceeded imports by $81,719,000, so that the total accretion to the stock of gold in the United States since the outbreak of the European war has been $1,015,350,000. The question is sometimes asked, if the war should come to an end within a few months what would our position be? How much of this billion dollars in gold which has come to us from over the seas would we be called upon to send back? Suppose the war should come to an end, and the nations concerned should form an offensive and defensive industrial and commercial alliance, and should decide to keep their markets to themselves? Suppose they should apply the gigantic power of centralized government toward controlling the trade of the world, what would our position then be?

Even if we admit, for the sake of argument, that such an alliance is possible between nations having such conflicting interests, we would be immune from such an attack upon our finances for a considerable period of time. We are not indebted to foreign countries. The United States is now a world banker and has become a world power. We hold at this time about $2,300,000,000 of foreign securities and obligations and the aggregate amount is constantly increasing. Most of this indebtedness is in the form of short-term obligations which will prove an effective buffer for an appreciable time against any economic assaults that can be made upon our financial structure. No one can foretell the changes that will occur in the trade currents of the world after the war ends, but there seems to be no reason to fear that we shall have to resort to any hasty or ill-considered action in the matter of economic defense. In the course of time a revision of some of our tariff schedules may be necessary, possibly a general revision, but a tariff commission has been appointed whose duty it is to study this whole question and to report from time to time such changes as may be necessary under new conditions.

Washington, D. C.

MR. PURINTON'S EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

402. Mr. W. W. H., Pennsylvania. "You have given such good suggestions in your department that I am prompted to ask your advice. I am twenty-three, a graduate in chemistry, now employed in a general laboratory. (a) What methods would you advise to give me greater efficiency? (b) Are there any organizations besides the Chemists' Club which act as clearing houses for positions? (c) How can I learn of the advantages and opportunities that the big chemical lines offer, so as to choose intelligently the industry to enter?"

(a) Write the Librarian of the Chemists' Club, 52 East Forty-first street, New York also Chemical Catalogue Corporation, 437 Fifth avenue, New York; and learn how to keep in touch with the new books, discoveries, and developments. Read magazines like: *The Scientific American, The Industrial Outlook, National Engineer, System;* and plan how your knowledge can earn or save money for big manufacturing concerns. Investigate the work of such practical chemists as Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and Prof. L. B. Allyn. Follow the lead of a progressive organization, such as American Chemical Society, 42 West Thirty-ninth street, New York.

(b) Submit question to Society of Chemical Industry, Parker C. McIlhiney, secretary, 50 East Forty-first street, New York.

(c) Borrow a New York City *Red Book* from a friend here who is a telephone subscriber, and look up addresses under headings "Chemical Engineers," "Chemists," "Chemicals," etc. Obtain literature of firms that interest you.

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403. Miss A. W., Oklahoma. "Please inform me about your Independent course of study. I have been advised to take it, and will appreciate your service."

From your letter we do not know whether you refer to the various reading and study courses offered by Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York, or the course in Efficiency announced recently by the National Institute of Efficiency, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Write each organization for particulars, and thus have at hand information on all courses officially endorsed by The Independent.

You should find the National Institute Efficiency Course peculiarly timely and helpful, because of its having been prepared by the Directors of The Independent Efficiency Service, largely in response to thousands of questions and problems of Independent readers, on matters of personal efficiency, economy, health, work, business, finance, education, home life. Many of these queries have been partially answered in the Efficiency Question Box and series of Independent articles. But the full answers to the most vital problems, with detailed personal application, could seldom be given here because of lack of space, and will be found in the National Institute series of personal lessons.

---

404. Mrs. A. F. P., Ohio. "Please tell me how to persuade our daughter of nineteen to do housework regularly, promptly, thoroly and cheerfully. Girls of today in high school or college seem to have no time for household duties. Their fraternity, club and class meetings and social obligations are more important than their studies, and very much more so than helping at home. Perhaps I am too old-fashioned."

No, you are not old-fashioned enough; you should have learned the gentle art of locking her young ladyship in her room, or sending her to bed without her supper, when she misbehaved. The time to control a daughter of nineteen was about eighteen years ago—how can we undo the parental follies of all these years?

But we will offer suggestions. Obtain literature of Camp Fire Girls for ideas—the book "Wo-he-lo" from Efficiency Publishing Company, with other data, should serve your need. Learn principles of *making housework attractive.* Call your kitchen a "domestic science experimental laboratory"—and watch the young lady suddenly take notice! Get modern, scientific books and implements. Organize a home efficiency club—and make it fashionable. Subscribe

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
March 5, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$3,708,443.90
Securities	1,600,473.29
Banking house	150,000.00
Cash and due from banks	1,608,831.73
	$7,067,748.92

LIABILITIES

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	186,726.77
Reserved for taxes	2,289.73
Circulation	295,397.50
Deposits	5,783,334.92
	$7,067,748.92

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Philadelphia, March 5, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$37,942,884.27
Liability under letters of credit.	465,851.70
Due from banks	9,156,688.06
Cash and reserve	9,431,430.85
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,642,244.15
	$60,639,099.03

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	3,852,762.65
Circulation	233,200.00
Letters of Credit	465,851.70
Deposits	55,087,284.68
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405. Miss L. B., Wisconsin. "I have just read your book 'Efficient Living' with much interest. I note that upon application you will kindly suggest books, institutions and other aids to efficiency study. Please do so."

We would gladly, but your request is too general and vague. What is your occupation, your ambition, your special lack or weakness, your greatest problem or difficulty? There are now hundreds of institutions, organizations and mail courses, thousands of books and magazines, devoted to some branch of personal, technical, or industrial efficiency. Even to mention a partial list likely to interest a progressive reader would take a full page of The Independent.

We advise you to grade yourself on the various tests found in the chapters of "Efficient Living," then apply to Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York, for specific aid in the line where you are weakest as shown by the various percentages. Inquire also for names of books, magazines, mail courses, that would help you in your profession, stating in your letter just what your work is, and how you desire to improve it.

---

406. Mr. E. I. F., District of Columbia. "I have been advised to consult a character analyst. The one recommended to me charges $15 for a reading by mail. (a) Is not this fee too high? (b) Would a personal consultation be more satisfactory? (c) Can you recommend an authority in Washington City?"

(a) If character analysts only did what they claim to do, $15 would be remarkably cheap for a "reading" by mail. But I have yet to find one who gives wholly satisfactory results. No matter what you see in flaming advertisements, bear in mind that, so far, there is no complete science of character analysis. For the "reading" you are likely to get from any single person, $15 is too high a minimum charge.

(b) Yes. (c) No.

For $6 to $10 you can buy a good assortment of the new books on character analysis and vocational guidance. Then you can judge the merits of different systems without paying a large fee to any one exponent. Obtain list of books from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York. And ask for names of leading character readers; look up several before consulting any.

---

407. Prof. D. N. J., New York. "I am sick unto death of the word *efficiency*. Why don't you get a new word for the exceptionally fine service you offer? This word has been so greatly overworked and misapplied that some of my critical friends ridicule my serious attempts to practise the most modern efficiency teachings."

A good word, like a good man, is generally overworked. The words *law, medicine, science, religion, love,* are all overworked—they are used for imitations, for limitations, for excesses, for excuses, for many things but their real nature and purpose. We don't abolish them—we should have to abolish human nature.

The word *efficiency* has been made by some a fad and a fetish. Don't hate the word—rescue it from its enemies.

But we always strive to please. Therefore we will coin a few original words, never used before, and dedicate them to your most highly acidulated critic. When you mean efficiency, don't say it; say "autogenetics," or "micro-macro-kinesis," or "endo-exo-ontogony," or "hypo-ego-metamorphology." But when you roll these awful sounds into the atmosphere of your neighbors, don't blame us for what happens!

---

408. Prof. W. C., Virginia. "I read very carefully all your Question Box answers. Two months ago I wrote you, but the answer has not yet appeared. (a) Why is this, (b) I am a school principal, but desire another place. Have several college degrees, but not the arts of popularity. Can you help me to a better position?"

(a) Hundreds of Question Box letters were here to be answered when yours came. Do you realize that you are only one of several hundred thousand readers of The Independent—and all have equal rights in the Question Box? Learn patience, brother.

(b) You don't want the "arts of popularity." You want the science of efficiency, joined to the art of advertising. First, do better work—don't waste time hankering for a better place. Have

you made a conspicuous, far-famed success *where you are?* We doubt this from study of your letter, which we think a disgrace for a school principal—written on cheap, ruled paper, no margin at side, no paragraphing, punctuation faulty, penmanship weak, and ink poor.

Study Roland Hall's book on "Applying for a Job," and Sherwin Cody's on "Business Letter Writing"; both from Efficiency Publishing Company. Then try for the place you want.

---

409. Miss G. S., Indiana. "I am twenty-four years old, anxious to find remunerative work. Studied English five years, taught three years. (a) Would my knowledge of English help me to a good position? (b) If so, how? (c) What salary could I expect?"

(a) Only indirectly—you must gain some technical knowledge with commercial value before the English can be utilized. In common with thousands of other high school and college graduates, you are a victim of the follies and unrealities of the American school system. Don't bank on your academic schooling when hunting for a position—bank only on your tried capacity for long, hard work done rapidly, thoroly, cheerfully.

(b) You might become a stenographer and typist; or a business correspondent; or a visiting or private secretary; or a proofreader; or a special writer for newspapers and magazines; or a teacher of public speaking and business English for women; or an examiner in a correspondence school; or a welfare secretary in a large corporation employing many girls; or a saleswoman or demonstrator; or an official in a publishing concern.

(c) Perhaps $10 a week to start—when you have technical training.

---

410. Miss J. E. R., Connecticut. "I have recently read your 'Efficient Living,' and secured much help, inspiration and pleasure therefrom. I think it has much improved my attitude toward my work—that of private secretary and office manager. My great problem is to hold up to our employees the required efficiency standard. How can I help them take their jobs more seriously, and turn out more and better work?"

Read my article "Everyman's Office," published in The Independent last November. Check all ideas and plans worth trying out. Make a list of them, keep on file till every point is covered. Ask us how to develop the two or three most important ideas.

Grade yourself on test chart accompanying the article. Determine your own special weakness or fault, and use every means you know to correct it.

Ask Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York, for list of books and magazines on office management. Buy at least two books; then study, and apply. Get sample copies of three or four business journals, choose the one you want most, subscribe for it, read it regularly.

Have a copy of "Efficient Living" put in the hands of each employee, offer a prize for the best short review, or application of the book to your work.

---

411. Mr. S. F., New York City. "I studied French two years at high school, but am forgetting the language; want to renew study. Have been advised to take up Dr. Rosenthal's language phone method. Would you recommend it?"

The most effective way to learn a live language seems to be to talk it with a cultured native. Why not join a conversational French class or club? See advertisements of language schools in New York papers.

The Rosenthal method should be helpful. Always choose by comparison, however—don't buy anything before examining others of its kind. Look up also these schools of language: Berlitz, 1122 Broadway; Edmonds, 71 West Forty-sixth street; General, 233 East Fourteenth street; Ideal, 80 Wall street; all of New York.

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412. Prof. B. A. L., Nevada. "Please tell me the address of some firm that makes the oiled duster mentioned in your article on 'The Efficient Housewife.' I want it for dusting a schoolhouse, to replace feather duster."

Any large drug store, department store, house-furnishing store, hardware store should keep several kinds. If you have trouble in locating one write to Channell Chemical Company, Chicago, for particulars of the "O-Cedar" mop and polish; also to Buffalo Specialty Co., Buffalo, New York, about "Liquid Veneer" dust cloth.

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Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over $3,303,853

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ACCOUNTS INVITED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

LIFE INSURANCE IN NINETEEN-SIXTEEN

LIFE Insurance, like other lines of business, follows the ascending or descending line which describes the fluctuations in our national prosperity. That it automatically responds and may thus be taken as an indicator, pointing one or the other way, is open to question. Its momentum generally carries it, in point of time, much beyond the beginning of conditions which finally result in economic depression and adversity. It slows down very imperceptibly, due, perhaps, to the redoubled efforts of its workers to overcome additional obstacles thrown in its way by the contraction in all lines which is occurring around it.

In 1896, which will be remembered as the year of the death struggle between the bi-metallic and the single or gold standard, when industry was paralyzed, financial failures were numerous and prices for all commodities had declined to ruinously low figures, I was in the field selling life insurance. Every one knew when the year opened that the advocates of free silver at 16 to 1 were going to make a desperate effort to graft that plausible absurdity on the economic policy of this nation. It chilled enterprize. As the year advanced, confidence declined, mills and factories closed down, banks restricted their operations. The value of land in all the agricultural districts went down from forty to sixty per cent of normal, and in Kansas it was not equal to the amount for which it was mortgaged. "Hard times" had hit the country as with a blight. These conditions worsened under the demagogic appeals of Bryan and his ilk. Food was cheaper and money with which to buy it was harder to get than ever before or since in my recollection.

No more discouraging conditions for the sale of such a commodity as is life insurance can easily be imagined. The men who were selling it that year had to earn their salt if ever they did, and those who failed even to do that were not few. And yet hundreds of millions in new policies were placed on the lives of the American people.

I look back thru the New York Insurance Department reports and find that while the amount written in 1896 was less than in the year before, the difference was not large. Of course, the New York report contains the records only of those companies that were doing business in that state, but the the facts are representative. In 1895 the companies reporting to the New York Department issued new insurance to the total amount of $864,815,534 and had in force at the end of that year $4,831,680,098. The amount of new insurance sold in 1896 aggregated $796,124,326. This is less by $68,691,208. But the amount remaining in force when the year ended was $4,967,576,418, a gain of $125,896,320, showing that even under the most discouraging social and economical circumstances progress was not only not arrested but made a small advance. Normal conditions were not wholly resumed the following year, 1897, when the new insurance amounted to $923,692,754—an increase of $127,204,506 over 1896 and of $58,877,220 over 1895, but the situation was immensely improved.

I have cited this case as an indication to me that life insurance does not immediately respond to adverse economic conditions. It does eventually, to be sure, but only by slow gradations. This is peculiar in the case of an instrumentality the use of which men generally defer to a time they regard as more convenient to themselves.

NOW as to the effect which sudden prosperity has on it. The year 1915 and 1916 were two full years of war in Europe, during which period our trade had multiplied many fold, how many, I don't know and refuse to guess. But it has been enormous. We are supposed to have been exceedingly prosperous. I am not entirely convinced of that fact myself. Gross figures are interesting and sometimes entertaining. But they merely bulk the volume of the story; the pith of it is in the net figures. If a man sells his labor for $2 a day and his actual expenses are $1, he is twice as well off as he would be if his wage were $4 a day and his expenses $3.50. Personally, I have not met many people who have been unusually prosperous during the past two years. There are many—farmers, dealers and workers in metals and chemicals, foundrymen, machine shops, automobile manufacturers and dealers, dry docks and shipyards. A vastly greater number of work people have had steady employment at what would be high wages if the necessaries of life averaged at the prices prevailing in 1913 or prior. But I think it quite likely that the net value in the hands of the masses is little larger than it was in 1913.

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

The complete insurance figures for the year 1916 are not available yet and I will have some difficulty in appraising the life insurance performance for that year. Lacking full data, I have selected ten companies which rank in the forefront of the field for vigorous prosecution of the business. By comparing the new business they transacted in 1914, 1915 and 1916 we will get a reasonably fair idea of the increased effect, if any, on life insurance, of the industrial and commercial expansion in 1916. I have included in this calculation the industrial business of the Metropolitan and Prudential for obvious reasons.

I find that the ten companies selected wrote new paid-for business in 1914—the year in which the European war was begun, but during which our domestic conditions remained about normal—aggregating $1,959,709,690 and that they had remaining in force at the end of that year $14,437,404,757.

During the succeeding year, 1915, the total of their new paid-for business was $2,142,932,189 and their insurance in force at the close of that twelve months was $15,164,873,805. We were in that year fairly launched on the sea of trade expansion. Our manufacturing, agricultural and mercantile facilities were running at top speed. Labor had grown scarce and prices were steadily rising. We were almost submerged by prosperity; or to be more accurate all the causes which make for prosperity were in vigorous and healthy operation.

The gains made in 1915 over 1914 were: new paid-for business written: $183,222,499, equaling 9.3 per cent; total insurance in force, $727,469,048, equaling a small fraction in excess of 5 per cent.

In 1916, the gains over 1915 were: new paid-for business written, $268,702,120, or 12.5 per cent; total insurance in force, $1,138,790,584, or 7.6 per cent.

If we accept as normal the business and results of 1914, a period antedating our commercial expansion, we find that the gains made in the two succeeding years, when our prosperity was at high tide, were respectively, in new business written 9.3 per cent and 12.5 per cent.

I do not regard the progress made in 1915, as compared with the record of 1914, as much, if at all, above the average, indicating the soundness of my previous observation that alterations in general business conditions are not immediately reflected by insu-

rance. During 1916, life insurance was responding in an increased degree and in my opinion it will continue to do so more fully each year, and for several years, after our economic conditions have resumed their normal volume and channels. As the reader will notice, the gain in paid-for business during 1916 over 1915, 12.5 per cent, is but a small advance, only 3.2 per cent, on that made in 1915 over 1914. The same thing is true of the total insurance in force, the gain as between the two years being but 2.6 per cent. As intimated a moment ago, the largest results will probably be recorded in the reports of the next two or three years.

Last year, after carefully investigating the matter, I arrived at the conclusion that the total insurance in force in old line companies on the lives of the American people was, in round numbers, $22,000,000,000. Now, if the figures of the ten companies which were compiled for this article may be taken as a guide, that figure had grown at the end of 1916 to about $23,700,000,000. That is a large amount, but its value does not equal the insurance in force, say ten years or even five years ago.

This is a feature of the life insurance situation which buyers of life insurance have given little or no consideration. They should not neglect it. They know by the prices they have been paying for the necessaries of life that the value of the dollar has undergone serious depreciation. As compared with five years ago, that decline cannot be less than forty per cent. This means that it will now buy the same commodities which cost only sixty cents in 1912. Calculating on that basis, the insurance in force now, nearly twenty-four billions, has the purchasing power which fourteen and a half billions possest at that time. A dependent family left with a life policy of $10,000 receives, as measured by the standards of five years ago, but $6000. It is clearly apparent from this showing that as the purchasing power of money declines, as the cost of living increases, the family's protective line of life insurance should increase.

There are many uses for life insurance, even the very rich employ it. But the great mass of it exists as a strong shield of defense over the families of the poor and those in moderate circumstances—the vast army of producers in the fields, workshops and offices of the nation, the great majority of whom are without any income save that which they earn from week to week in exchange for their labor. How true this is may be seen in the fact that the average policy is in amount less than $2500.

Those whose incomes have been increased during recent years—and I fear the advance does not equal their increased expenses at current prices for commodities—should, if possible, make as large an addition to their life insurance as they can.

1916

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$28,813,527,723.00	
Received premiums thereon to the extent of		$293,478,757.42
Paid losses during that period	$146,054,578.61	
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	$92,312,810.00	
Of which there have been redeemed	$85,117,690.00	
Leaving outstanding at present time	$7,195,120.00	
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	$23,439,603.45	
On December 31, 1915, the assets of the Company amounted to		$15,582,763.48

The profits of the Company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board,
CORNELIUS ELDERT, President,
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-President,
CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-President.

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

AUGUST, 1916, TRUSTEES

Edmund L. Baylies, John N. Beach, Nicholas Biddle, James Brown, John Claflin, George C. Clark, Cleveland H. Dodge, Cornelius Eldert, Richard H. Ewart, G. Stanton Floyd-Jones, Philip A. S. Franklin, Herbert L. Griggs, Anson W. Hard, Samuel T. Hubbard, Lewis Cass Ledyard, William H. Lefferts, Charles D. Leverich, George H. Macy, Nicholas F. Palmer, Henry Parish, Walter Wood Parsons, Charles A. Peabody, James H. Post, Charles M. Pratt, Dallas B. Pratt, Anton A. Raven, John J. Riker, Douglas Robinson, Justus Ruperti, Wm. Jay Schieffelin, Samuel Sloan, William Sloane, Louis Stern, William A. Street, George E. Turnure, Geo. C. Van Tuyl, Jr. Richard H. Williams.

Scottish Union & National Insurance Company

Of Edinburgh

Established 1824

Sir WALTER SCOTT, First Governor and President
Headquarters for North America, Hartford, Connecticut

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

STATEMENT

United States Branch, December 31, 1916

Total Assets	$6,966,173
Total Liabilities	3,165,213
Reinsurance Reserve	2,657,291
Surplus over all Liabilities	3,800,959

J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Agent
55 John Street New York City

Build Your Own Business



under our direct general agency contract.

Our Policies provide for:

DOUBLE INDEMNITY, DISABILITY BENEFITS, REDUCING PREMIUMS.

See the new low rates.

John F. Roche, Vice-President

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company

66 Broadway, New York

Organized 1850

A New Life Insurance Policy

affording unexcelled insurance service; a combination of low cost, high values, and a new and original total disability feature, providing in the event of total and permanent disablement from any cause:

1. **Waiver of future premiums.**
2. **A monthly income to policyholders throughout life.**
3. **Payment to beneficiary of full sum at death of insured.**

Full information may be obtained from

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
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4 to 5½% **Safe and Sure**
Pays better than a Government bond and just as safe. Accepted by Government as security for Postal Saving Bank deposits. No income tax. *Write for Booklet J—"Bonds of Our Country" FREE.*
New First National Bank, Dept. 10, Columbus, O.

This Bank's value to its correspondents is in the quality and thoroughness of its service. Correspondence or a call invited.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank
of the City of New York

Total Resources (March 7, 1916)
$210,000,000

ALL SORTS OF AUTHORS

March 30, 1816, 33 Danes and natives of Iceland met at the University Library of Copenhagen at the invitation of the philologist, Rasmus Christian Rask (1787-1832), an enthusiastic student of the land and people of the famous North Atlantic isle. He had found out to his great regret that its printing presses, standing under direct episcopal supervision, mainly issued Bibles, prayer books and other devotional treatises, while the works of great historic and literary value were passed in manuscript form from hand to hand, from generation to generation. Besides, the population was kept in absolute ignorance of the literary products of the foreign countries, no foreign work of any importance having ever been translated into the Icelandic language.

This state of affairs suggested to Rask the idea of founding an "Icelandic Literary Society" (Hid islenska Bókments felag), with the triple purpose of, first, publishing the main works of Icelandic literature, second, providing the people with translations of the best in the foreign literatures, and, finally, of reviving the Icelandic language itself.

Owing to the monotony of their dark, long winter days the art of story telling has reached with the Icelandic people a rare degree of perfection. The survival of oral literature there reminds us of the Agaean Islands at the times of the Homeric rhapsodists.

The earliest and most famous monument of Icelandic literature, the so called *Elder Edda*, is a collection of poems of varying length and character, the oldest portions of which belong, in their present form, to the 10th century. When the manuscript was first discovered in 1643, its authorship was wrongly attributed to Saemund the Wise (11th-12th centuries). As with the Iliad and the Odyssey, the real author still remains unknown.

The Younger or Prose Edda is a kind of Anthology for the benefit of young poets. One of the most curious works of Icelandic literature is the "Landtaking Book," by Ari the Wise (1067-1148) which has been translated into German (1891) and English (1898). It describes the discovery and settlement of the island, containing detailed accounts of 3000 persons and 1700 places. But, after the Bible, the most popular work to this day among the Icelandic people is the *Heimskringla* (Circuit of the World) by Snorri Sturluson (1179-1241), one of the most brilliant historical writers of the Middle Ages. F. Jónsson's edition (1893-1901) has been translated into Dano-Norwegian by G. Storm (1900), receiving a large subvention from the Norwegian Parliament. We have two English translations of this great work, one by David Laing (1841-1889), the other by W. Morris and E. Magnusson (1895).

The three best known *sagas* (heroic stories) are the *Völsunga Saga*, traces of which we find in the Nibelungenlied; the *Vilkina Saga*, treating of King Dietrich of Bern (Verona), which, in its turn, betrays already German influence, and the *Fridthiofs Saga*, which has become popular in Western Europe and with us, thru its adaptation by the great Swedish poet, Esaias Tegnér (1782-1846).

The art of printing was introduced in 1530 by the last Roman Catholic bishop of the island; 10 years later the Icelandic translation of the New Testament appeared.

Not to offend the sensibility of the reader—it is not agreeable to have one's ignorance shown up too roughly—we mention of the pleiad of great Icelandic poets but two: Jón Thorlákson (1744-1819), the translator of *Paradise Lost* and Klopstock's *Messias*, and the still living dramatist Matthias Jochumsson (1835-). To lovers of fiction we recommend Thoroddsen's *Lad and Lass*, in Reeve's excellent translation (1890), and the gourmets of literary news will certainly be interested to learn that Rasmus Rask's Literary Society, now under the efficient presidency of Professor Björn Magnusson Olsen, counts

DIVIDENDS

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 71

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 24, 1917.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK.

The second installment of 2% of the 8 per cent. dividend upon the outstanding Preferred Stock and of 1¾% of the 7 per cent. dividend upon the outstanding Common Stock of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, which were declared on December 12, 1916, will be payable on March 31, 1917, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 23, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

G. M. JUDD, Secretary.

Dated March 13, 1917.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY

Allegheny Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 19, 1917. Checks will be mailed. WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12, 1917.

An extra dividend of four per cent. (4%) has been declared on the common stock of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, March 14, 1917.

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable May 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 6, 1917.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 10.

A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for 12:00 o'clock noon March 31, 1917, for the purpose of declaring a quarterly dividend (No. 10) at the rate of $1.25 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable on April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon March 31, 1917. Checks for the dividend will be mailed. The Transfer Books will not close and owners desiring checks payable to themselves should have stock certificates issued in their own names on or before the last mentioned date.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary of the
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
San Francisco, California, March 9, 1917.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½c. per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50c. per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable April 5, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1917. L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

A constantly increasing number of readers has been following the weekly

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

of The Independent.

Many of them are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department, conducted by Mr. W. E. Underwood, to aid them in selecting the right insurance.

about 1000 members, many of whom are spread over our own country.

*

When, in the summer of 1795, the first rumors of the danger of a French invasion were beginning to spread thru England, mainly caused by the uncommonly large forces concentrated by Bonaparte, Burns joined the corps of Volunteers, formed at Dumfries. At a dinner given by the magistrate of that town, at the occasion of the King's birthday, our poet proposed the somewhat unfortunately worded toast: "May we never see the French, and may the French never see us!"

Taunted, therefore, with cowardice by some ill-humored critics, Burns went home and wrote the following "Invasion Song," which aroused a tremendous enthusiasm thruout Scotland. The poem appeared subsequently in the *Dumfries Journal:*

Does haughty Gaul invasion threat?
Then let the loons beware, sir;
There's wooden walls upon our seas,
And volunteers on shore, sir.
The Nith shall rin to Corsincon,
And Criffel sink in Solway,
Ere we permit a foreign foe
On British ground to rally.

*

The British lion was not less awake in Napoleonic days than he is now. Nothing was talked of or thought of in the British Isles but things military. Statesmen and preachers delivered stirring speeches. Hogg wrote his famous "Donald MacDonald." A Glasgow divine, Paterson by name, prepared the field for the then Minister of Munitions, by preaching on the text: "He that hath not a sword, let him sell his garment and buy one." Every small town and village had its drilling ground, and every country laird was turned, for the time being, into an amateur officer. Sir Walter Scott, who was quartermaster of the Edinburgh Light Dragoons (to whom he addrest his "War Song") and, at the same time, sheriff of Ettrick Forest, humorously wrote: "My field equippage is ready, and I want nothing but a pipe and a *Schnurrbaertchen* to convert me into a complete hussar." He soon had the opportunity to show his horsemanship. When the false alarm was sounded on that fateful night of January 31, 1804, Sir Walter rode from Gilsland to Dalkeith—a distance of 100 miles—in 24 hours.

*

The *Iliad* is a picture of the genius of Force set out before us to warn us of its evils and to instruct us as to how nature often compels us. In order to picture Force properly, the work begins by showing its great failing, namely unreasonable wrath, the whole world made to suffer; and then Force returned to its proper function in consequence of a noble but equally unreasonable grief. This is in fact a primordial lesson to humanity, when it exists principally under the government and influence of Force. But there is more in the allegory than this, because the figure of Achilles is not only that of force but also of what we call genius, and is indeed almost the embodiment of the original for Dionysus—before he took to wine.

On the other hand, the *Odyssey* is a great allegory of high and normal human intelligence, and in order to form the picture, Homer plunged Ulysses in difficulty after difficulty that by his wisdom, cunning and virtues he might be able finally to emerge. This again was a prime lesson to humanity, and the Greek tragedies gave us apologue after apologue with similar high meanings.

*

The 1916 Shakespeare tercentenary was the first Shakespeare Jubilee, properly speaking, 1664, 1764 and 1864; 1716 and 1816 are bleak days in the Shakespeare Calendar. The nearest approach to a celebration was that of September 6, 1769, at the occasion of the inauguration of the new townhall at Stratford-on-Avon, his native town.

CHARTERED IN 1830

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY · PROTECTION FOR WIDOWS, CHILDREN AND OLD AGE · 1830 ·

New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Grants Annuities. Accepts Trusts created by Will or otherwise. Manages Property as Agent for owners. Allows interest on deposits payable after ten days' notice. Legal Depository for Executors, Trustees and Money in Suit.

Accepts Only Private Trusts and Declines all Corporation or Other Public Trusts

STATEMENT—At the Close of Business on the 28th day of February, 1917.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	$2,221,385.88	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	3,672,990.17	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits (Market Value)	4,133,703.55
Loans on Collaterals	3,126,760.00	Deposits in Trust	32,760,001.47
Bills Receivable	10,350,907.00	Life Insurance Fund	360,909.42
Cash in Company's Vaults	2,560,000.00	Annuity Fund	2,363,236.56
Cash on Deposit	1,197,318.62	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c.	687,136.82
Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c.	580,203.26		
Bonds and Stocks (Market Value)	17,595,422.89		
	$41,304,987.82		$41,304,987.82

HENRY PARISH, Chairman of the Board

TRUSTEES

Charles G. Thompson, Henry Parish, Frederic W. Stevens, Stuyvesant Fish, Edmund L. Baylies, Henry A. C. Taylor, Columbus O'D. Iselin, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Joseph H. Choate, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry Lewis Morris, Cleveland H. Dodge, Thomas Denny, Lincoln Cromwell, Paul Tuckerman, Walter Kerr, Howard Townsend, Eugene Delano, Alfred E. Marling, Moses Taylor, Frank S. Witherbee, Edward M. Townsend, Edward J. Hancy, Henry Parish, Jr., Nicholas Biddle, William M. Cruikshank, Stephen P. Nash

WALTER KERR, President

Henry Parish, Jr., *1st Vice-Pres.* · Zeger W. Van Zelm, *2nd Vice-Pres.* · S. M. B. Hopkins, *3rd Vice-Pres.* · Irving L. Roe, *Secretary.* · J. Louis Van Zelm, *Asst. Secy.* · John C. Vedder, *Asst. Secy.* · Algernon J. Purdy, *Asst. Secy.* · William B. Austin, *Asst. Secy.*

1850 **THE** 1917

UNITED STATES LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

In the City of New York **Issues Guaranteed Contracts**

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PRESIDENT
FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY
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Banker

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Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.

INCORPORATED 1825

One of the oldest Philadelphia Institutions, born in its present home facing Independence Square. A long, clean record, ample assets and modern service form the basis of confidence in

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.
HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. LITERATURE.

Sophistication. By William Rose Benét.

1. Define the following words: nauseous, jade, aromas, roues, comas, jerry-built, gibber, tawdry.
2. What sort of literature and what sort of people does the poem satirize?

The Outcasts of Poker Flat. By Francis Bret Harte.

1. What is a "local color" story? Why is Bret Harte called "inventor of the story of local color"?
2. In what ways is "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" realistic? In what ways is it romantic?
3. In what ways is the story like "A Tale of Two Cities"?
4. In what ways is the story founded on contrast?
5. Give a full explanation of the character of John Oakhurst.
6. Why were John Oakhurst and his companions exiled from Poker Flat?
7. In what way does the setting add to the effect of the story?
8. What differences are there between the characters of John Oakhurst and of Uncle Billy?
9. Why did the company sing a hymn? Why did John Oakhurst tell stories from Homer?
10. What goodness appears in the various persons who have been exiled from Poker Flat because of their bad lives?
11. Why did John Oakhurst kill himself? In what way is he like Dickens' Sidney Carton?
12. What gives the story its highly pathetic quality?
13. In what ways is the story unusual?
14. Write a short story in which you show fundamental goodness in a supposedly evil character.

All Sorts of Authors.

1. In what ways were Burns and Sir Walter Scott connected with war?
2. What has aided the development of literature in Iceland?
3. What are the Icelandic Eddas? What are the Icelandic Sagas?
4. What recent literature has Iceland produced?
5. Point out differences between the Iliad and the Odyssey.

SECTION II. COMPOSITION

John Dewey: Teacher of Teachers. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Write an exposition on "John Dewey as a Major Prophet of Today."
2. Write expositions based on the following expressions: "Experimental School"; "Industrial Training"; "Recapitulation Theory"; "The Gary System." Tell why you would like or dislike the adoption of any of these for your own school.

Freeing Russia. By G. J. Sosnowsky.

1. Write a short summary of the causes of the Russian Revolution as explained in this article.

Editorial Articles.

1. Write a short oration in which you show the advantages of life in the United States rather than in Mexico under the new Mexican constitution.
2. Write a composition on "The Rising Tide of Democracy" mentioned in "The Doom of the Dynasties."

The Story of the Week.

1. Write an account of the Russian Revolution. Show in what ways it is like or unlike the French Revolution.
2. Write a comparison or contrast on "The Russian Revolution and the American Revolution."
3. Write a character sketch of any one of the important figures in the Russian Revolution.
4. Write a contrast on "The Government of Russia and the Government of the United States."
5. Write an exposition of the reasons that have led China to break relations with Germany.
6. Write, as if for your school paper, an editorial article on "The Sinking of American Ships."

Milukov, Professor of Progress. By Samuel T. Dutton.

1. Write a short character sketch of Professor Milukov.
2. Write a comparison or contrast on "George Washington and Milukov."
3. Write a paragraph in which you show in what ways Professor Milukov is or is not well fitted to act as leader of a people.

In General.

1. Cut out various suitable pictures from the advertisements in this issue and write a story based on the pictures.
2. Write a description based on any picture in this number.
3. Write a letter ordering any of the articles advertised in this number.
4. Write an exposition in which you show the appropriateness of the cover of this number of The Independent.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.
PRINCIPAL OF THE JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. The American Navy and American Trade—"Our Billion Dollar Navy," "Uncle Sam's Ships."

1. Write a brief summary of the history of the American navy in the following periods: (a) from 1776 to 1812, (b) from 1812 to 1865, (c) from 1865 to 1898, (d) from 1898 to the present.
2. In studying the history of the navy, what connection do you note between it and the development of a merchant marine?
3. What action has the United States taken during the past two years for the upbuilding of its merchant marine? What has been the result?
4. From a study of Secretary Daniels' article, what is the probable future of the American navy as compared to that of the various European countries?

II. The Railroads and the Unions—"The Railroad Situation," "The Eight-Hour Day."

1. Review the history of railroad development in the United States, especially during the past thirty years. What agencies has the United States established for controlling the companies?
2. Review the history of labor unions during the same period. Study especially the great struggle between the unions and the railroads in 1893.
3. Look up in The Independent of last September the story of the controversy between the companies and the brotherhoods which resulted in the passage of the Adamson Law.
4. Why has the controversy broken out again just now? How has it been settled for the time?

III. The Russian Revolution—"Freeing Russia," "Milukov, Professor of Progress," "The Doom of Dynasties," "The Passing of Old Russia," "The Russian Revolution," "The Czar and the Duma."

1. Review the history of the attempts at reform in Russia during the nineteenth century.
2. Review the history of the attempted revolution of 1905. Why did that revolution fail? Why does the present revolution give some promise of better success?
3. Look up in The Independent of March 13, 1916, and December 4, 1916, the two most recent changes in the government of Russia.
4. Explain the relation of the Duma and the Zmestvos to the general government of Russia.
5. Why, when Czar Nicholas has been forced to abdicate, is his younger brother, Grand Duke Michael, called upon to assume the leadership of Russia?
6. Look up the career of the men like Stürmer, Milukov and others whose names are prominently mentioned in connection with this revolution.
7. Note in the editorials and in the news items how frequently the present revolution is spoken of as a sign of other revolutions to come into Germany and Austria. How do you account for the association? Why not a revolution in Great Britain also?
8. Note in the editorial "The Passing of Old Russia" the comparison between Nicholas II and Louis XVI. Compare the present revolution in Russia to the beginnings of the French Revolution.

IV. Changes in France—"French Ministry Resigns."

1. Make a study of the organization of the French Government as it existed before the beginning of the war. Write a brief historical sketch of the growth of this form of government in the last fifty years.
2. Look up in The Independent of March 27, 1916, and December 18, 1916, the two most recent changes in the French Cabinets. In each case what has been the real cause of the change?
3. Note in your daily newspapers that there is talk of another change in England. What is the reason for that?

V. National and International Trade—"Finance and Farms."

1. What, in your judgment, are the chief points in this article? Summarize each of these points.
2. ". . . conditions may render necessary a revision of our tariff schedules." Why?
3. "No state can prosper if its farmers devote their energies to the cultivation of a single crop," etc. Why not?
4. "We are not indebted to foreign countries." "The United States is now a world banker and has become a world power." Justify this statement.
5. Discuss the question: "Are they (the American people) lulled by the thought that this country is the spoiled child of "Good Fortune," or is their sense of security warranted by basic conditions?"

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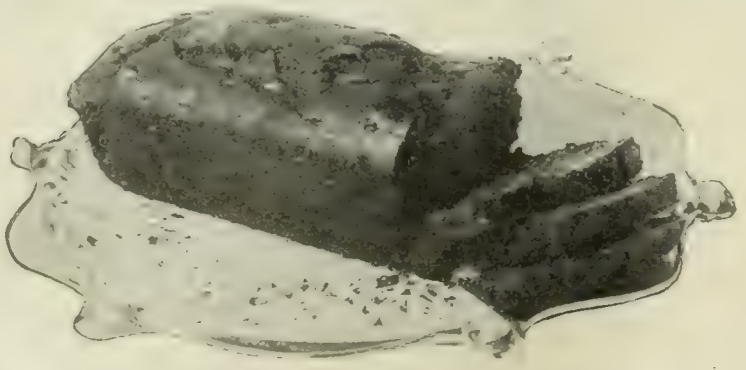
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A POEM TO PAN

But hush! ah, hush! lay listening ear
To earth! Dost thou not hear
His rhythmic tread? The gladdened air
Drips with the wood-scent from his tossing hair;

The very cloud
Trails lower; the oriole's loud,
Bright plaint is piercing, unsubdued,
The lattice of her leaf-wrought solitude;
The robin blither sings,
The blindworm dreams of wings.
Lower! bow low! abase thy trivial state, O man!
He comes, the earth-god, Pan.

—*Alice Brown, in The Road to Castaly*

REMARKABLE REMARKS

T. J. MCCORMACK—States do not possess a unit psychological heredity.

BENJAMIN C. MORRIS—The railroads are fighting to get champagne prices.

FRANCIS NELSON—The only result of secret diplomacy is sudden war.

JAMES HUNEKER—The "grand manner" in piano playing has almost vanished.

SECRETARY ROBERT LANSING — The church is drifting away from spirituality.

CONGRESSMAN JEANNETTE RANKIN—I am able to have a lot of fun at the movies.

EDGAR L. MOORE—The German Emperor is hopelessly addicted to the use of drugs.

WALTER CAMP—No game develops youth as nature intended it so much as football.

SIR SAM HUGHES—New York City need have no fear of being attacked by submarines.

R. W. WOODWARD—The characteristic defect of deliberative bodies is lack of deliberation.

WOODROW WILSON—It is much less of an advantage to write history than to try to enact it.

ALOIS P. SWOBODA—You can easily become a giant thru conscious development of every cell.

W. A. EVANS, M.D.—The policy of going corsetless promises a longer continuance of good figure.

W. H. TAFT—Washington's warning against entangling alliances was not meant for this period.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL—I take the crown of thorns from Israel's head and I place it upon Armenia's.

ALMA GLUCK—Shoot your sons dead, American mothers, before you allow them to enlist for war.

BARON SHIBUSAWA—We should cooperate with America whose supply of capital is almost limitless.

REV. CHARLES A. EATON—The red-blooded men of the country are bedevilled by wild-eyed women.

JOHN MCCORMACK—A sentimental song with a very simple direct appeal—that's what the public adores.

SENATOR MARTINE—No one can ever say that James E. Martine was a moral coward or a pretender.

JANE ADDAMS—We can't prevent people from amusing themselves badly unless we show them a better way.

MRS. AUGUST BELMONT—The younger generation of players know little or nothing of how to read blank verse.

M. CLEMENCEAU—The republic of the United States possesses a government capable of decision and action.

PROF. E. R. A. SELIGMAN—It takes more brains to run a big railroad than to be President of the United States.

LILLIAN RUSSELL—I approve of a thoro washing once a day, especially when one is obliged to live in smoky cities.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—The time I am liable to be wholly wrong is when I know that I am absolutely right.

REV. H. W. PINKHAM—It is not the wickedness of war that chiefly impresses me, but its damned foolishness.

E. H. FORBUSH—In 1911 the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals killed 303,947 cats in New York City.

H. G. WELLS—In the British papers there has appeared and gained a permanent footing this phrase "ton for ton."

GENERAL KUHN—If we manage to keep out of the war we will have all the money in the world and Europe all the guns.

JOSEPH MCCABE—The population of Germany is now, and will be at the close of the war, greater than it was in 1914.

COLONEL GOETHALS—The American in his optimism is slow to rise, and then attempts to do the impossible, forgetting the element of time.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—I cannot say whether I ought to treat newspapers as a luxury, a comfort, a stimulus, a necessity or a nuisance in life.

REV. KARL RIELAND—The general antics, shoulder lurches, palm and arm pumping, the clasps, clutches and holds of some of the modern dances seem to suggest type reversion, a kind of ancestor worship exhibiting a viciousness unlovely in our species.

THE HOUSE OF SORROW

In spite of the concealment of the wounded, the population begins to understand its loss. One night I went to the station to see a big detachment leave for Wilma. They had all been in war before. Their uniforms were dirty and patched. They sat on benches clinging to a loved one's hand, or stood in listless groups. No one talked. They were like tired children. They needed food and bed. The scenes of farewell were harrowing.

Here was a young boy saying good-by to a mother and three aunts. He was all they had—their whole life. Here a father saying farewell to a wife and three sons, all under seventeen. Or a mother in deep mourning taking leave of her last son, or a young wife with a baby in her arms giving a last embrace.

As the train moved out of the station there were no shouts, no cheers, no words of encouragement. Instead there was a deadly silence. The men leaned out of windows, stretching despairing hands toward loved ones. As the train pulled away the little groups broke into strangling sobs. They were shaken as by a mighty tempest. Paroxysms of grief rent and tore them. They knew the end had come. A man may go once into battle and return, but not twice and thrice. Life held no hope. As I came away I stopped before the big building which conducts military affairs. It is known as the "House of Sorrow." On its rear wall is posted the list of dead and wounded.—*Madeleine Z. Doty, in "Short Rations."*

STERLING

SILVERWARE

THERE comes a time in the history of an industry, as in the history of a people, when one name shines forth above others as the embodiment of all those qualities whereby leadership is established and sustained.

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The Independent

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Journal of Civilization

FOR HUMANITY AND WORLD PEACE

THE United States of America is about to enter the Great War. The American people, thru their chosen representatives, are about to declare themselves at war with Germany. In what spirit shall the declaration be made? On what grounds shall we base our acceptance of the role thrust upon us of enemy of the German nation? To what end shall we wage war? How shall we fight?

The unbelievable patience and long-suffering of the American people before the iterated and reiterated assaults of German arrogance upon the ancient rights of humanity are the best evidence that we shall send our forces against Germany more in sorrow than in anger. Our quarrel is not with the German people or with any legitimate aspiration of the German nation to growth and development; it is with the brutal and ruthless will to conquer of German autocracy. Only with the keenest regret and the profoundest reluctance shall we draw the sword; for it is the sad fact that we cannot fight German autocracy without fighting the German people who suffer that autocracy to endure.

We must accept the challenge of German barbarism on no niggling statement of technical wrongs, with no thought of revenge, or retaliation, or even punishment. It is not Germany the invader of American rights, not Germany the destroyer of American ships, not even Germany the slayer of American citizens—tho in each of those capacities Germany has amply earned the burden of our hostility—but Germany the enemy of humanity, the foe to justice, the menace to world peace, that we accept as our enemy. It is that Germany that we shall do our part in rendering impotent to do its frightful will. It is to that end that we must wage this war into which we have been dragged. We shall wage war on behalf of civilization; we must not hold our hand till civilization is made secure.

How shall we fight? With every ounce we have to give, with every dollar, every resource, every industry, every hand and brain and heart. For two years and a half we have kept aloof from this great struggle. But now we have been compelled to hold aloof no longer, because we prefer civilization to barbarism, humanity to frightfulness, Christianity to kultur. Being in, national honor and self-respect demand that we shall fight with everything of courage and power and resourcefulness that we have. This is for us a war of defense—but not merely defense of our own boundaries, our own homes, our own selves. We shall fight in defense of human rights, of democratic ideals, of eternal principles of justice and humanity. In such a war we must fight where the enemy is, for he must be defeated tho his arms never menace our shores.

Shall we join the Allies? Unquestionably. We are all fighting in the same cause. Not to seek instantly the most complete coöperation with them in their military and naval plans and operations would be folly and madness. Once at war with Germany, our one consuming purpose must be to defeat Germany. The Allies are well on the road to such a consummation. If we do not fight shoulder to shoulder with them we shall be impotent and ridiculous. We cannot reach Germany by land or by sea except by the roads that the Allies are treading. We must fight with them if we are to fight at all.

How shall we fight with the Allies against our common enemy? Lend them money. A great national loan to France would be a splendid recognition of a debt of sentiment and gratitude we have owed since the sword of French chivalry aided us to our national independence; a great national loan to Belgium would be a splendid recognition of the sorrows and sufferings and wrongs of that indomitable race; a great national loan to Russia would be a splendid recognition of the successful strivings of that wonderful people toward the light of democracy and government by the people; a great national loan to England would be a splendid recognition of the essential solidarity of the Anglo-Saxon race in the quest of freedom and justice for all. For two years and a half the treasure of the world has been pouring into our laps. It now becomes our turn to pour it out again in the great cause in which we are to take our part.

But not only money. We must give our energy in every form in which it will be useful. Resources, munitions, food, clothing, medical and hospital supplies, everything that the fighting men of the Allies need and their families behind them need we must send in an ever increasing stream from our abundance. But we must send more than that. Men. They say that the Allies need our money and our munitions, but "they have men enough of their own." Men enough for what? To endure and suffer and be broken and die? And in our quarrel? Shall it be said that the American people, going to war side by side with France and Belgium and Russia and England against a common enemy, sat safely and comfortably at home, giving money and munitions and things, and letting Frenchmen and Belgians and Russians and Englishmen do the dying for them? If this quarrel is not good



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

DIE NACHT

DER TAG, "THE DAY" TO WHICH GERMAN MILITARISM FOR YEARS LOOKED EAGERLY FORWARD AS ITS GOAL, IS RAPIDLY DARKENING INTO NIGHT

enough for Americans to die in it is not good enough for America to be in. Wars are fought with blood and treasure. We cannot without eternal disgrace offer the treasure and refuse to shed the blood.

So we must fight this fight. We must draw the sword against a ruthless enemy of humanity. We must fight in the cause of human rights and the peace of the world. We must not sheathe the sword until those sacred things are made secure.

THE BUDGING LINE

THE snaky line of trenches that sprawled across the map from Switzerland to the sea has lain so still for more than two years that it seemed as fixed a feature of the landscape as a river or a mountain chain. The sacrifice of millions of men and billions of money has not availed to budge it perceptibly. But now we behold it in motion, receding so rapidly that a map a week old is out of date. Where the British and French have been accustomed to count their gains by the yard, as tho it were on a football field, they now have to use cavalry to keep in touch with the retreating foe. Redoubts that have resisted the strongest attacks for months are discovered to be empty shells. Of the eight thousand square miles of French territory which the Germans held at the beginning of February, they had spontaneously relinquished one thousand before the end of the month.

Spontaneously, but not voluntarily. The Germans call it "a strategic retreat," and they are right. But no army makes a strategic retreat when a strategic advance or a strategic standstill is possible. The ground gained by the Anglo-French forces on the Somme last fall was pitifully small in comparison with its terrible cost, but this proved that the Germans could be blasted out of their subterranean fortresses at any time. And the Germans knew from the preparations they saw before them that the Allies were determined to fight it out on this line if it took all summer. The nibbling process had been carried so far that large segments of the front trenches were bound to be captured as soon as the spring campaign opened.

So the Germans chose to take the initiative and abandon without a fight what they could not long hope to hold. Then for a time it seemed to the newspaper reader that the dispatches must have been mixt, for Berlin confest the surrender of towns that Paris and London did not profess to have taken, a startling reversal of wartime custom. Peronne the Impregnable, Bapaume, Chaulnes, Roye, Nesle, Noyon, the capture of any one of which would have been accounted a great victory, were gained in a day. The French moved forward twenty-five miles without a battle.

What, then, did Hindenburg gain by this wholesale surrender of debatable land? He gained what a chess-player generally gets by a gambit; he got the move on his adversary. Hindenburg does not like trench warfare; he plays an open game. Whenever in his Russian campaigns he found his way blocked he secretly shifted his forces behind the front and struck at another point, a maneuver that has become famous as "Hindenburg's castle." We naturally suspect such a move in the present case, tho it remains to be seen whether he will strike at Paris or Petrograd. He has at any rate gained the privilege of choosing his own ground for the coming conflict.

It may seem that the Germans are no wiser than the couple in the old story who were caught in the rain and took refuge under a tree, proposing when that tree got wet thru to run to another. But the so-called "Hindenburg line" will have several advantages besides its newness. The old German line was located by accident, for it was drawn wherever the Germans happened to be when on their retreat from the Marne they first got time to dig themselves in. The line to which they now retire, wherever it may be, has been selected from all the *Hinterland* as being the safest and shortest, and the German engineers have been working over its fortifications for more than a year.

Directly in front of the old German line were the trenches of the Allies, with guns in place and stores of ammunition ready and roads leading to the bases in the rear. But the approach to the new German line is thru ten to twenty-five miles of country so ruthlessly devastated that—to borrow the phrase of our Civil War—"a crow could not fly over it without carrying a knapsack." For the Allies to bring up their guns and get ready for as strong an attack upon the new line as they were prepared to deliver upon the old will require a month or more, and meantime the U-boats were expected to gain command of the sea. But the U-boat campaign seems to be a failure. Instead of bringing England to her knees it is bringing America to her side.

But more important than the gaining of time is the saving of men. The old line made nearly a right angle about Noyon and had been so nibbled, gnawed and bitten into that it was by no means the shortest distance between two points. If the new Hindenburg line could be drawn straight from Arras to the Aisne below La Fere it would be only about sixty-five miles long, whereas the old line between these points was about one hundred and ten miles long. Probably, then, Hindenburg will save a third of his men by moving into his new quarters.

But whatever Hindenburg may have gained by this maneuver he has lost prestige. It is a public confession of failure, a mere postponement of defeat. Of what avail to gain a little time when every day the Allies are becoming stronger and Germany weaker? Of what avail to save a few soldiers when Germany has made five hundred million new enemies within the last two months?

FOUR GOOD DEEDS OF THE CZAR

NO event of the war has pleased us more than the news that Mr. Nicholas Romanov had retired to private life. We trust that he will be able to spend the rest of his life in peace and quietude, for as an individual he does not deserve the enmity which progressive Russians have felt toward him as a czar. Few czars have been better; most of them have been much worse. It is impossible to say in how far he has been personally responsible for the good and evil of his reign, but there are at least four acts that are ascribed to him for which Russia owes him a great debt of gratitude.

The first was the calling of The Hague Conference. This did not accomplish what he hoped for, the reduction of armaments, the elimination of the brutalities of war and the maintenance of world peace, but it was a great step forward in the promotion of internationalism and the idea of it is now dominant in all plans for future peace.

The second was when he called the representatives of the people to assemble in a Duma. It may be said that this was forced upon him by a threat of revolution, but, nevertheless, it was against the advice of the conservative court party that he made this concession to popular demand. The first Duma was a chaotic and incompetent body, but from it has grown the present level-headed and efficient parliament.

Thirdly, on the outbreak of the war he exercized his autocratic power and banished vodka from Russia. This meant, as his financial advisers pointed out, a loss of nearly half a billion dollars just when money was most needed. But it was a wise act, for it saved the country much more than the cost of the liquor and made the people prosperous in spite of the war. That the revolution was effected with so little rioting was due to the elimination of alcohol.

Finally he deserves credit for the last act of his reign, his resignation. When he was met at the ancient free city of Pskov by the representatives of the Duma with an edict of abdication ready for him to sign, General Ivanov advised him to refuse, saying: "There is only one thing to be done. Open the Dvina gate and let the Germans clean out the canaille of the Duma." But the Czar said, "No, I will never betray my country to maintain my throne." Not so did Louis XVI and Louis XVIII and Francis Joseph and many another sovereign act in similar situations.

Against the long list of crimes which are charged against czardom these four beneficent acts at least are to be credited to Nicholas II.

A POINT OF ORDER

HAVE colleges and universities an obligation to require the decent observance of good manners by students and instructors? Have boards of education an obligation to insist that social centers and civic forums which have received permission to use public school buildings, shall maintain order and shall conduct their meetings respectably?

That these questions should now be pertinent and necessary is a sorry evidence that the decencies of life have fallen into neglect.

They are pertinent because shocking examples of an outrageous disregard of civility and decorum are multiplying. They are necessary because true academic freedom is being endangered by abuses too often associated with it.

Freedom of thought and speech are vital to civilization. Without them there can be no progress in science, no great creative work in literature or in art, and no safeguarding of liberty. Unpopular opinions must get a respectful hearing. Criticism and censure of men in positions of authority, and dissent from governmental policies, must be tolerated. Intellectual fighting must be encouraged on penalty of intellectual and moral backsliding.

But freedom to express opinion is not abridged by requiring those who wish to be heard to use the language tolerated among gentlemen and to observe the ordinary forms of decorum. Parliamentary bodies permit dissent from any proposition, the arraignment of any official, or the advocacy of any measure in parliamentary language. When speech becomes unparliamentary the point of order is raised. Under no circumstances does any self-respecting parliamentary body tolerate the language of the gutter-snipe.

Not only should academic officers feel safe in putting forth results of research that challenge accepted views, and, as citizens, in taking positions on public questions that other men denounce as radical; they should also enjoy immunity when, in a respectful way, they dissent from the policies adopted by boards of trustees in academic matters or object to administrative rulings by presidents. Only so can the academic life be kept wholesome and progressive. Students, also, should have liberty to talk wisely or foolishly in mass meetings or in college publications about all manner of things that interest them, so long as they speak decently and keep within the parliamentary proprieties. But when professors or students say or print things about one another, or about academic officers, or about the established institutions of education, law, family life and government, in words that no parliamentary body in civilization would tolerate, and that any decent club would ban as language unbecoming a gentleman, they have morally forfeited their academic rights. When debaters in civic forums holding meetings in public schools descend to coarse vulgarity, use offensive language about public officials, and insult the flag or the law, or religion, they forfeit all claim to be heard, or further tolerated.

We think that the time has come when colleges, universities and public school authorities should deal sternly with this abuse. It is getting out of hand. We do not share the view of those who think that it is becoming a public danger. The low-lived creatures who are guilty of these offences have not brains enough to be dangerous. But they are an exceedingly disgusting public nuisance. Their indecencies are a disgrace, and should be supprest.

NEXT?

THE American Revolution, the French Revolution, the Chinese Revolution, the Russian Revolution.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM

IN financial circles as in the country at large, the President's call for Congress to meet on April 2, with the further announcement of "grave matters of national policy" which "should be taken under immediate consideration," was accepted as foreshadowing actual war. What will such action mean to the United States financially? So far as regards the Government's own fiscal measures, no new problem would have been created. In the armed ship bill, which was passed in the House of Representatives during February by a vote of 403 to 13, and which would have passed the Senate but for the six obstructionists, provision had already been made for a national loan of $100,000,000; to be issued not below par at an interest rate of 3 per cent, but to be convertible, like the British war loans, into any future United States loans up to December 31, 1918, which should be placed at a higher rate.

The amount to be borrowed would undoubtedly be made larger in case of actual hostilities; the common estimate has been $500,000,000. But that such a loan would be readily taken by American investors, in the present prosperous condition of our investment markets, has at no time been doubted. Our people's subscription

to $1,900,000,000 foreign loans during 1915 and 1916, and the fact that the American markets are now taking $1,250,000,000 loan of England and another $100,000,000 loan of France, are evidence of the market's capacity.

It is true, a 3 per cent rate would be lower by 2 to 3½ per cent than the rate paid on these foreign loans; but the present price of outstanding United States Government bonds on the market, and the fact that even New York City's 4 per cents have sold this month at par, indicate the higher valuation placed by investors on high grade home Government securities. The $200,000,000 war loan of 1898, also issued at par on a 3 per cent basis, elicited 320,000 separate subscriptions. It was all taken by the smaller applicants and was seven times oversubscribed. As for the national revenue, that also was largely increased by the last Congress for defense purposes. There are easy means of increasing it much further for any immediate needs of war time.

The larger question remains, What would be the effect on the American financial situation generally in the event of war with Germany? It was inevitable that the general public should have regarded this question apprehensively, in view of what they remembered to have happened in European finance when war broke out in 1914. Those results, which marked the utter demoralization of the financial system, were brought about by three main factors which then arose in the European situation; all of them greatly emphasized by the fact that Europe was taken completely by surprize.

The first cause lay in the enormous amounts of securities of every European country which were held by enemy communities, and which were being sold at once and at any sacrifice on the stock markets of those other countries. To avert the resultant disastrous collapse of values and credit, the stock exchanges, originally of the belligerent countries and then of the entire world, had to shut down for months. The second cause was the imminence of insolvency for great international banking houses because of the enormous obligations due them from enemy markets; payment of such indebtedness being cut off by war, yet the funds involved being needed at once to meet maturing home obligations. The result of this was Europe's moratorium on debts. The third influence was the run on Europe's banks and the hoarding of cash by the frightened public, as a result of which enormous issues of new paper currency—much of it on a makeshift basis, and some of it a matter of pure inflation—became a problem of the most serious sort in European finance. The virtual depreciation of these currencies followed shortly.

Will all this happen in the United States? The reply made by experienced financiers and by the stock market itself (which advanced with great rapidity and confidence on the very day when news of Germany's overt act of war arrived) has been that it will not happen because, under the conditions now prevalent in American finance, it cannot. Germany has already resold to us practically all her holdings of American securities. From the outside world as a whole, our immense prosperity of wartime has enabled us to redeem probably $2,500,000,000 of the $3,500,000,000 American securities held abroad in 1914; the balance being now for the most part pledged as collateral against our loans to England and France. There will hardly be any serious foreign liquidation, and our stock exchanges will not close.

Our bankers and merchants have today, as they always have, large international commitments; especially in the nature of credit balances on foreign markets. But in our relations with Germany, these outstanding balances are so trifling as to be inconsiderable. Such engagements usually arise either from international trade in merchandise or from international loans. But as to the first, our trade with Germany, which amounted to $536,000,000 in 1913, footed up only $8,000,000 in 1916—a plain result of England's blockade of the German ports and the disappearance of Germany's foreign commerce. As for international loans, our advances of perhaps $1,800,000,000 to belligerent Europe include hardly more than $10,000,000 in the way of loans to Germany, and the bulk of that has lately been extended, apparently because Germany did not wish to pay it off.

As to hoarding of cash (especially gold) that usually happens when any nation goes to war. Runs on the banks very frequently accompany it. Even at the time of the Spanish War, our bankers hurriedly made arrangements to import $60,000,000 gold from Europe when the breach with Spain appeared inevitable; their purpose being to fortify American bank reserves against such coming strain. The result in 1898 was that no run occurred and no perceptible hoarding. In the present case, what has happened is that since 1915 the United States has imported $420,000,000 more gold than it exported and that in 1916 the inward balance was $530,000,000; the total gain thru importations, therefore, being nearly $1,000,000,000 in two years, whereas the largest net inward movement of any two previous consecutive years had been $297,000,000. Since 1917 began between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 more has been imported.

New York bank reserves in March were higher by $164,000,000 than the percentage to deposits required by law; and if this surplus should be drawn down by any cause, it may be increased at once by the simple process of rediscounting individual bank loans at the new Federal Reserve Banks. Such a process, under the new banking law, not only relieves the individual banks of obligations to their customers, but the credit established at the Reserve Bank may be counted as part of the individual bank's reserve. Now in March the amount of such rediscounts at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York amounted to the very small sum of $25,000,000. There was an almost indefinite field of increase if it should be needed.

But beyond all this, even supposing such rush of money hoarders as should imperil the circulating money supply, the Federal Reserve Board lately stated in an official bulletin that the facilities of the system have been so little utilized, and the gold in the hands of the Reserve Banks is so enormous, that the supply of paper currency, issued on a sound and lawful gold basis, might be increased immediately by no less than $700,000,000. Since this new currency is known to be available for whatever need could arise, there would probably be no necessity for any such heavy issue. There is no reason whatever, therefore, to apprehend a collapse in the bank position or resort to the makeshift currencies of 1914.

These are the circumstances and conditions which explain the undoubted confidence and composure of the financial community and the financial markets, even in the face of impending war.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Hindenburg Line

The second line of defense to which the Germans are withdrawing, the so-called "Hindenburg line," is supposed to run just west of the fortified cities of Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fere and Laon. That this is where the Germans will make their next stand seems to be confirmed by the increased resistance encountered by the Allied troops as they approach this line. The French have followed the retreating Germans more closely than the British, altho on the French front the withdrawal was much more extensive than on the British. In fact the French are already pounding away at the fortifications of La Fere, twenty-five miles in advance of their former line, while the British have not yet made their way across the evacuated area. This may be due to more difficult ground or to greater resistance on the British front. Both armies are using cavalry for almost the only time in two years.

The evacuation was carried on so secretly and skilfully that the entire region, covering some thousand square miles, was practically denuded of troops before the Allies were fully aware of it. No detachments of importance have been cut off and few prisoners are reported. Some of the towns and entrenchments were occupied by small rear guards with machine guns who were instructed to hold out as long as possible. The strength of the fortifications abandoned amazed the British who entered them. These concrete shelters, labyrinths of ditches and forests of barbed wire would have cost the lives of tens or hundreds of thousands if they had had to be carried by storm. The territory so far relinquished by the Germans contains no fortresses or cities of importance and has been so thoroly devastated as to be of little value to anybody. The military significance of the maneuver we discuss editorially on another page of this issue.

A Land Laid Waste

The Germans, in announcing their evacuation of the Somme front and the Noyon angle, tried to forestall neutral criticism by sending to America by wireless the following defense in the name of "a higher German military authority":

I regret exceedingly that this move is forcing a great destruction of a beautiful part of France. Yet the destruction is not so great as the devastation inflicted by the British and the French on the Somme battlefield, and when the Entente refused our peace proposal it took the responsibility of this destruction upon itself. It is a war measure. We are compelled to take it to carry out a military plan to meet the big offensive the Entente had planned. We have destroyed nothing except out of military necessity. We have saved everything we could. We did not wish to destroy homes or other structures which offered no military advantage to the enemy, but we had to make a battlefield out of the territory we were giving up, for in it fighting will now take place and we could leave nothing in the hands of the enemy.

So we were forced to destroy roads, railroads, wells, buildings of value for military purposes, depots, even whole cities. It has been hard, too, for the French population, but that is the fault of their Government. All the men of military age we took back with us. The rest we have turned over to their countrymen and they are now in French hands. I know we will be accused again of barbarism, but we are fighting for our existence.

THE GREAT WAR

March 19—Ribot forms new French Cabinet. French battleship "Danton" torpedoed in Mediterranean and 296 men lost.

March 20—Czar and Czarina arrested. Liberties of Finland restored.

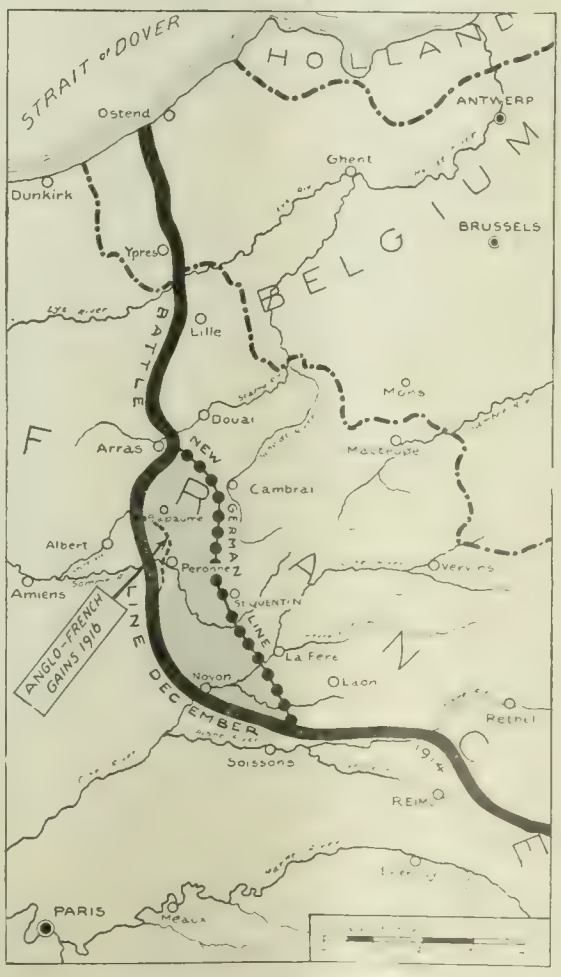
March 21—Seven American lives lost in sinking of American tank steamer "Healdton." French and British occupy territory evacuated by Germans.

March 22—American Ambassador at Petrograd is first to congratulate new Russian Government. Austrians shell Gorizia.

March 23—Grand Duke Nicholas removed from command. French attack Bulgars north of Monastir, Serbia.

March 24—President orders American Relief Commissioners to leave Belgium. British take Roisel.

March 25—Germans gain on Rumanian front. French take outer forts of La Fere.



THE GERMAN RETREAT

The greatest change that has been made in France since the war began is shown on this map. The Germans have evacuated the angle nearest Paris and retired to a new and straighter line some twenty miles to the rear

Such an apology, however, will do little to mitigate the indignation excited by the descriptions of the harrowing scenes witnessed by the correspondents who entered the devastated territory for, in addition to the destruction necessary to impede military operations, there were evidences on all sides of malicious mischief and wanton cruelty. Towns and villages, farmhouses and chateaux, were pillaged and burned. Furniture was broken, mirrors and pictures shattered, and crockery smashed. Carts and farming implements were cut up. The large trees which line the roads were sawn thru and the fruit trees were cut down. Some of the wells are reported to have been poisoned with arsenic; others were filled up with filth. Bridges were, of course, destroyed and at the cross-roads craters were formed by the explosion of buried mines. In most of the villages enough of the American bread was left to keep the inhabitants alive for five days, but in many cases they were found quite destitute. Besides taking away all the men of military age, the Germans also carried off many of the young women, presumably to work in the munition factories of Maubeuge. The town of Noyon was evacuated too hastily to have been completely destroyed.

Sea War

For the week ending March 18 the British Admiralty reports the loss of sixteen British ships of over 1600 tons, eight smaller ships and twenty-one fishing vessels. This is somewhat higher than either of the two previous March reports.

Besides this an unknown number of French and neutral ships fell victims to the U-boats. Among them was the Standard Oil steamer "Healdton," which was torpedoed without warning off the coast of Holland at 8:15 on the evening of March 21. The "Healdton" sailed from Chester, Pa., with a cargo of refined petroleum for Rotterdam and was within the so-called safety zone when attacked. The torpedo struck the illuminated sign marking the name and nationality of the ship. Thirteen out of the forty-one composing her officers and crew were Americans and of these seven were drowned or killed by the explosion. Twenty lives were lost altogther.

The German sea-raider "Möwe" returned to a home port reporting the capture of twenty-two steamers and five sailing ships, chiefly British. Their aggregate tonnage is 123,100. This beats the record of the "Möwe's" cruise of last March, when she took fifteen vessels. The "Möwe" brought in 593 prisoners. Her other captives had been sent in by the Japanese steamer "Hudson Maru" to Pernambuco, Brazil, and in the Brtish steamer, "Yarrowdale," to Germany.



Courtesy of the London Sphere. © *N. Y. Herald*

A DUEL BETWEEN A U-BOAT AND AN ARMED MERCHANTMAN

This sketch from the *London Sphere* shows how a rapid-fire gun on the stern of a steamer will compel the submarine to submerge, leaving only the top of its periscope out of water. If this is hit the submarine is blinded. The speed of the submerged submarine is reduced by half and it cannot use its guns. The torpedoes can be discharged while the submarine is under water, but only a few torpedoes are carried and they are not so accurate as shell fire

The New Regime in Russia

The provisional government established by the Duma seems to be in full control and to be carrying out its very radical program with little opposition. It has received the support of the army and navy with the possible exception of some of the troops in the Riga section. Three reactionary premiers, Stürmer, Goremykin and Golitzin, are safely imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. With them are former Minister of War Sukhomlinov and Minister of the Interior Protopopov, whose tyranny and treachery precipitated the revolution.

The disorders in Petrograd were more bloody than was at first reported. Three thousand persons are said to have been killed and four thousand wounded. In Moscow and other cities of the empire the transfer of authority was effected with little friction.

Elections for a constituent assembly will soon be held to determine the form of government. In these elections women will vote as well as men. The municipal council of Petrograd has unanimously agreed to appoint a certain proportion of women on several of its committees.

The restrictions on the educational rights of Jews have been removed and they are now allowed to enter any school or university in any numbers. The political censorship has been abolished and the newspapers are permitted to discuss all questions freely except military affairs. A committee of arts and letters has been formed with Maxim Gorky, the Socialist author at its head, to protect the historic buildings and works of art.

Since the Orthodox Church is a department of the Russian Government it also has undergone a revolution. The reactionary bishops, Pitirim of Petrograd and Makary of Moscow, have been removed and more liberal priests put in their place. The prayers for the Emperor and imperial family have been dropt from the service and the words "holy Russia" substituted. The ministers of the new government are addrest as "Mr." instead of "Your Excellency" and officers in the army are forbidden to use the familiar "thou" in speaking to a soldier since this implies that he is a servant or inferior.

The United States was the first to extend, thru Ambassador Francis, its recognition and congratulations to the new Government. There is now no obstacle to the renewal of treaty relations with Russia.

It is feared that the Germans may take advantage of present disorganization to mass troops on the Riga front and make a drive at Petrograd.

The Prisoner of the Palace

The Russian revolution has already swept beyond the limits it had set for itself. After the abdication of Nicholas II at Pskov it was proposed to allow him to retire to his estates at Livadia in the Crimea. But it was soon perceived that this involved a double danger. On the one hand attempts might be made to assassinate the ex-Czar and on the other he might serve as a rallying point for a counter-revolution. So he was formally arrested at Mohilev by four members of the Duma and taken to Tsarskoye-selo, the summer residence of the Russian emperor fifteen miles south of Petrograd. Here he is confined in the Alevandrovsky Palace, over which now waves the red flag of revolution instead of the imperial standard. The palace stands in spacious grounds enclosed by a spiked iron fence around which the soldiers of the Duma are stationed. The imperial prisoners are not allowed to use the telephone or to meet outsiders.

Within the palace is also the ex-Empress Alexandra with her five children, all of whom are down with the measles. There are two doctors and several ladies-in-waiting, among them Mlle. Viruvova, who was responsible for introducing Rasputin to the Empress. This coarse and ignorant monk acquired such an influence over the Empress and thru her over the Emperor that he was murdered in Petrograd at the beginning of the year. When his body was discovered in the ice of the Neva it was placed in a silver coffin and taken in the imperial car by Minister of the Interior Protopopov to Tsarskoye-selo for burial. The Emperor himself was one of the pall bearers and the Empress in deep mourning followed the coffin. Such honors paid to an immoral and traitorous priest shocked enlightened Russia. When the revolutionists took possession of Tsarskoye-selo last week they had the body of Rasputin dug up and hauled away.

The Grand Duke Nicholas will not, as was first announced, be recalled from the Caucasus and again put in charge of the Russian armies. Altho he has pledged his support to the Duma it is feared that placing any member of the Romanov family in power would either endanger the new Government or cause the radicals to question its sincerity.

A Minister of Justice

The young Socialist Deputy Kerensky of Saratov, who has been made Minister of Justice, is exerting a powerful influence in two ways; on the one hand in steering the new Government in a democratic direction and on the other in moderating the violence of his followers, many of whom are demanding revenge on the old régime, He appeared on the platform of a mass meeting of socialists and workingmen at the City Hall of Petrograd and having secured attention by waving a red handkerchief he called upon them to repudiate one of their banners which read, "Death to Our Enemies, the Old Ministers." The Minister then said:

> Russian freedom is based on justice to every man. Those Ministers, many of whom are sitting in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul tonight, are entitled to justice, not

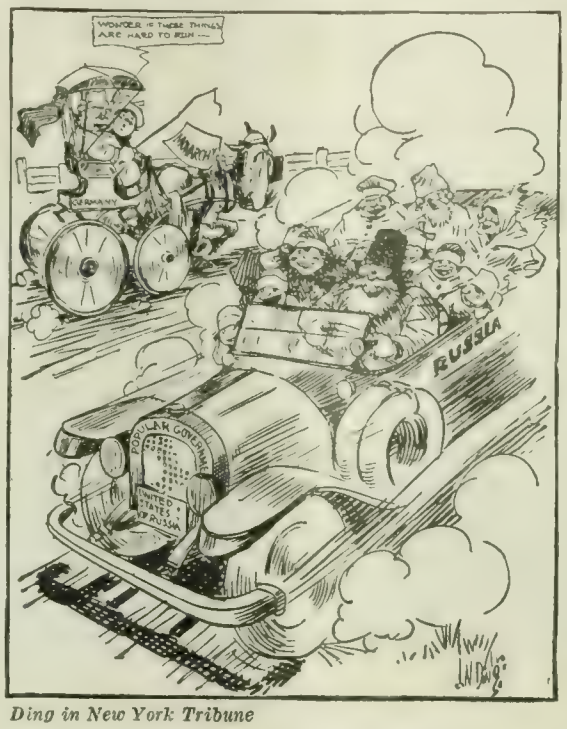
vengeance. As far as I can prevent it no wrong shall be done to them, but they shall have fair treatment and full justice.

At the conclusion of his speech the mass meeting gave him a vote of confidence by acclamation and quietly dispersed. Thru his influence the Council of Workmen and Soldiers voted by 1170 to 30 to return to work and many of the factories have resumed operations. The Government has promised to pay the strikers their usual wages for the week of the revolution, on the ground that their activity in overthrowing the autocracy was a service to the state.

Minister Kerensky is taking a manifest delight in releasing the political prisoners confined in Russian dungeons or banished to Siberia. The former president of the Finnish Diet has been recalled from Tobolsk, whither he was sent because he tried to uphold the ancient rights of Finland against the Czar. The Russian governor of Finland, General Seyn, has been arrested and sent to a Petrograd prison. The new Government has issued a manifesto restoring the Finnish constitution and annuling all the edicts of the past eighteen years that were in contradiction with it. A Finnish Diet has been called to convene on April 4 to reestablish an autonomous government.

Minister of Justice Kerensky also favors autonomy for Armenia and independence for Poland. The Constantinople question he would settle by internationalizing the Straits. In regard to the effort of the British Government to prevent a revolution and save the Romanov dynasty Minister Kerensky said to a correspondent of the London *Chronicle*:

I must tell you frankly that we Russian democrats have been latterly rather worried about England, because of the close relations between your Government and the corrupt Government we had. But now, thank God, that is over and our deep, strong feeling for England as the champion of liberty will come to its own again. Now at last the war will be really a war of liberation and the democracies of England and Russia will be linked by close bonds of sympathy and common effort.



Ding in New York Tribune

ANOTHER SPRING DRIVE

Among the exiles who have been brought back in triumph to the capital is Catherine Breshkovskaya, known thruout the world as "the grandmother of the revolution." She is now 73 years old and has spent thirty years of her life in prison or in exile. She twice escaped but was recaptured. In 1904 she visited the United States, where she collected over $10,000 from the friends of Russian freedom. On her arrest when she returned to Russia many prominent Americans petitioned for her release.

Among the visitors of the Minister of Justice was an army officer who tried to shoot him, but being seized turned his revolver on himself and blew out his brains.

Foreign Loans Commended

The Federal Reserve Board has issued a statement intended to restore public confidence in foreign loans as sound and proper investments. When J. P. Morgan & Co. attempted last November to distribute among commercial banks an indefinite supply of British treasury bills the Federal Reserve Board advised the banks not to invest in foreign treasury bills of this character and urged private investors to be cautious in putting their money into unsecured war loans of foreign nations. The Board's recent statement explains that there was no intention of singling out any particular investments as unsafe and that its advice referred simply to the general banking principle that an undue proportion of the resources of American banks should not be tied up in foreign loans. "So far," says the Board, "from objecting to the placing of foreign loans in the American market, it regards them as a very important, natural and proper means of settling the balances created in our favor by our large export trade. There are times when such loans should be encouraged as an essential means of maintaining and protecting our foreign trade." There has recently been a decline in orders for munitions of war which seems partly due to the lack of credit in this country for the purchase of such supplies.

Congress to Meet Early

The most striking evidence of the gravity of the international crisis is the proclamation of President Wilson summoning Congress to meet in special session on the second of April. The significance of this call lies in the fact that the date of the opening of Congress had recently been fixed for April 16. The sudden conclusion of the President that he could not wait an unnecessary fortnight shows that in his opinion there has been a complete alteration in the situation confronting the United States as a result of recent German submarine activity. The President keeps his own counsel and refers in general terms to "a communication by the Executive on grave questions of national policy" as the reason for an earlier summoning of Congress, but it seems universally admitted that the President's communication to Congress will be either a request that Congress declare war on Germany or a statement that Germany has already committed acts of war against the United States and that war now exists.

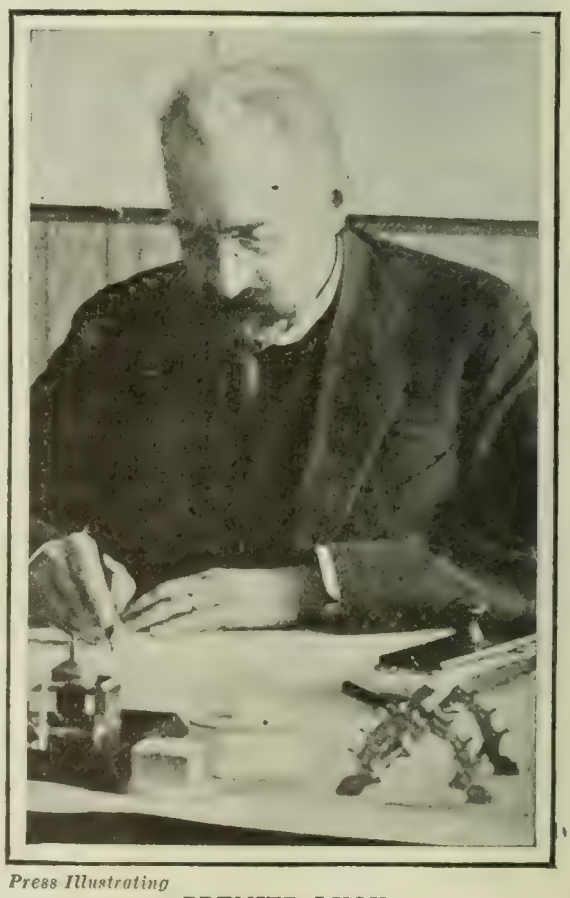
The new Congress will undoubtedly recognize the existence of a state of war if President Wilson is sufficiently insistent, and under the new Senate rules obstructive tactics could not delay for many days any legislation demanded by the majority. But it is still



International Film

THE LITTLE MOTHER OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Madame Catherine Breshkovskaya, seventy-three years old, has paid thirty years' exile in Siberia for her leadership of the Russian revolutionists



Press Illustrating

PREMIER LVOV

The head of the new Russian Cabinet has proved his executive efficiency as president of the Russian Zemstvo Union, which is described in Professor Harper's article, "Zemstvo Russia," on another page

an open question what means of warfare Congress will specifically authorize. There is, for example, the complex question of army organization. The army appropriation measure, which failed to secure a final vote in the sixty-fourth Congress because of the filibuster against the armed neutrality bill, will probably be reintroduced in a much more drastic form. There will be many advocates of a system of universal military training in the new Congress, and there is a possibility—tho hardly a probability—that the international crisis may enable the friends of compulsory service to carry their point. A rival plan which finds many supporters is the creation of an army of a million men, including the regular army, the national guard, and half a million volunteers from civil life. Many Congressmen will, of course, oppose any important army increase and contend that the United States should confine its participation in the Great War to subsides to the Allies, and the destruction of German submarines. Whichever of these plans is adopted Congress will be faced with the necessity of providing unprecedented sums for equipment and munitions.



Underwood & Underwood

THE FIRST LADY IN THE NAVY

An eighteen year old Philadelphia girl, Miss Loretta Walsh, has been accepted by the U. S. Navy—but it's not quite so picturesque as it sounds; she will be clerical assistant to Commander Payne, executive officer of the Philadelphia Naval Home

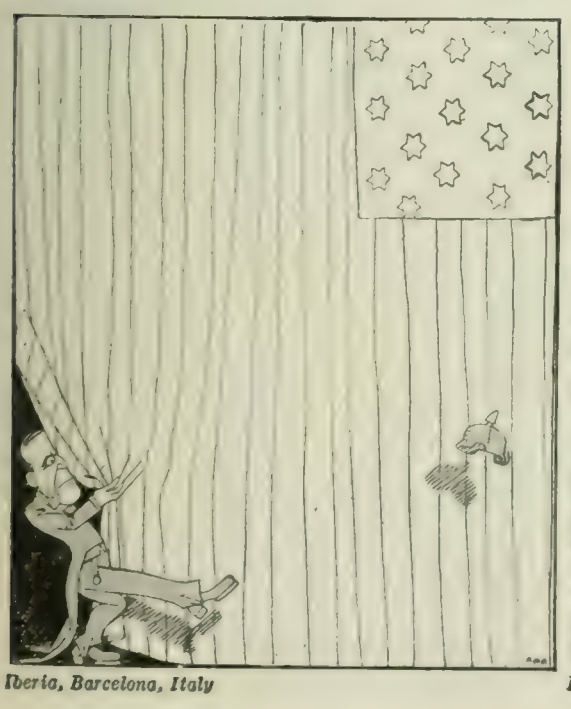
Aspects of Preparedness

Altho the principal measures of preparation for war must await the authorization of Congress, the army and navy authorities have undertaken such parts of the preparedness program as are possible with the funds now in hand. President Wilson has directed Secretary of the Navy Daniels to use immediately the emergency appropriation granted by the sixty-fourth Congress for hastening the construction of ships of war. A large fleet of "submarine chasers," or small craft designed to hunt down and destroy submarines, will be built within three or four months. Aeroplane construction is also being speeded up and many private individuals have offered both their machines and their services as aviators to the government. Orders have been issued to recruit the navy at once to its full legal strength. In some cases the administration has even anticipated the probable action of Congress. Without waiting for appropriations Secretary of War Baker has made contracts with manufacturers for military supplies. Of course the manufacturers are turning out these supplies at their own risk in assuming that the necessary funds will be voted, but the risk is not regarded as a serious one. The government is said to have an ample supply of rifles, but it is exerting every effort to secure an equally adequate supply of ordnance, uniforms and personal equipment. The branch of the war department directed by the Quartermaster General expects to have ready all necessary supplies for an army of half a million men for war service at home or abroad as soon as such an army is wanted.

Secretary Daniels has announced a series of rules for the guidance of newspaper correspondents. These prohibit the printing of rumors about the military and naval policies of the Government, tho not restricting comment on such policies if they are officially announced; prohibit the publication of details about the movements of the army or navy, the departure of merchant vessels, the transportation of military supplies or "activities in or about arsenals, fortifications, army posts, naval magazines, navy yards, naval bases and radio stations"; and prohibit the publication of maps, diagrams and photographs likely to be of value to the enemy. These rules are not as yet obligatory but it will, no doubt, be one of the tasks of Congress to embody them into law and attach penalties to their violation.

The war risk insurance bureau of the Government has determined to broaden the scope of its operations and insure all forms of contraband destined for European ports with the exception of arms and ammunition. Hitherto only non-contraband has been insured by the Government and the change in policy is a significant step toward the abandonment of neutrality.

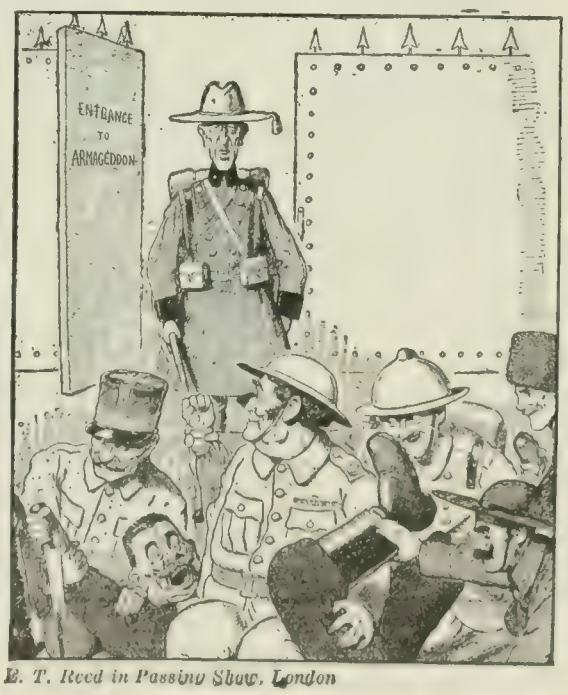
In some cases there has been actual mobilization. On Sunday, March 25, President Wilson called into the Federal service fourteen national guard regiments from eastern states. Several of these states had already put their militia on a war footing. The purpose of the mobilization is to protect munition plants, bridges, railroads and other endangered property from any violence that may arise in connection with the present international crisis.



Iberia, Barcelona, Italy



Ruy Blas, Paris



E. T. Reed in Passing Show, London

THE ALLIES' WELCOME

Three recent cartoons from Italy, France and England: "Better Late Than Never" is the Italian viewpoint. Paris sees us promising the Kaiser to send "a new kind of message from a new kind of machine." "The Eleventh Hour Recruit" comments London in answering President Wilson's question, "Say, boys, here I am: Now what can I do to help?" with the suggestion "Well, Woodrow, we are holding the gentleman, at all points, but you can help me sit on his bread-basket."

The government announced also the organization of two new departments of the regular army; the northeastern, comprizing the New England states, and the southeastern, including the southern states east of the Mississippi.

Mobilizing Public Sentiment

The Federal Government continues to receive assurances of support from state legislatures, governors and individual members of Congress with such hearty unanimity as to prove that the nation is today at least as united as it has been upon any previous occasion of war or rumor of war. Even such strong pacifists as Governor Capper of Kansas have urged unhesitating support of the President and exprest the opinion that submission to Germany would be a worse evil than war. It is more surprizing, perhaps, to read a manifesto signed by such Socialist leaders as Charles Edward Russell, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, William J. Ghent, Upton Sinclair, J. G. Phelps Stokes, and William English Walling, not only supporting a war policy but recommending universal military training as the only safe and democratic basis for national defense. The loyalist wing of the Socialist party, represented by the signers of this manifesto, is pacifist rather than militarist in tendency, but does not believe that nonresistance is the way to establish internationalism.

Advocates and opponents of a war policy have been holding many mass meetings and public demonstrations, especially in the great cities. At a rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City, resolutions were adopted urging an immediate declaration of war and the enactment of universal military service. Elihu Root, the principal speaker of the meeting, declared that the United States was protected from a German invasion by the Allied fleet, and Mayor Mitchell urged that an American army be sent to France.



© American Press

ENLISTING YOUNG AMERICA—

Brass buttons play a very small part in modern preparedness; we need soldiers, but we need machinists, too. Stevens Institute of Technology is drilling this squad in readiness for war

German Plot Rumors

The Federal authorities and their agents have been busy for the past month in tracing the plots actual or rumored of German sympathizers in the United States. The most useful evidence in the possession of the Government is the collection of documents seized in the raid on Wolf von Igel's office a year ago, implicating the two dismissed attachés of the German embassy, Boy-Ed and von Papen, the Hindu conspirators Chakraberty and Sekunna, and many other persons.

Even more serious than the attempts to use the territory of the United States as a basis for conspirators against the Allies are the many cases where attempts have been made to cripple the military effectiveness of our own Government. In Hoboken, New Jersey, Fritz Kolb and Hans Schwartz were arrested for storing powerful explosives with apparent intention of wrecking munitions plants. In Galveston, Texas, bombs were discovered on board a grain ship and in a grain elevator. Two German agents, Albert Sander



Bain © *Clinedinst* *Bain*

THE NEW TARIFF COMMISSION—

Of the six members, nominated by President Wilson for the non-partizan tariff commission created by act of the last Congress, five are Democrats. From left to right: the chairman of the board, Frank W. Taussig, president of the American Economic Association, professor of political economy at Harvard; Daniel C. Roper, recently first assistant postmaster general; David J. Lewis, Congressman from Maryland



© International Film

TWO PHASES OF WAR SERVICE

Here is the more picturesque end of war-making: setting-up drill on board the U. S. battleship "Kearsarge"

and Charles Wunnenberg, on trial in New York City, confest that they had been guilty of espionage. Perhaps the most remarkable plot was hatched in Philadelphia, where Adalbert Fischer, president of a machine manufacturing company which has executed contracts for the American navy, was arrested for conspiring with the captains of interned German commerce raiders in the port to obtain and transmit to Germany secret information about the American navy.

The Railroads and the Court

The decision of the Supreme Court confirming the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law for railroad operatives was the judgment of a bare majority of the Court. Justices McKenna Holmes, Brandeis and Clarke agreed with Chief Justice White that the law was in all respects within the limits set by the constitution to the powers of Congress. Brandeis and Clarke are appointees of President Wilson; Justice Clarke taking the place of Ex-Justice Hughes who left the bench to run for President on the Republican ticket and who based his campaign largely upon opposition to the Adamson law. Justices Pitney and Van Devanter concurred in a minority opinion emphasizing the contention that regulation of wages was the chief intent of the statute and that this power was not involved in the right to regulate interstate commerce. Justice McReynolds, appointed to the bench by President Wilson, took the same ground in a separate decision. Justice Day did not deny the right of Congress to fix wages on common carriers, but insisted that in this instance Congress had acted in an arbitrary and unreasonable manner and had virtually taken property from the railroad companies without due process of law.

Many labor leaders have hinted that they would have been better pleased if the Supreme Court had not decided in favor of the law. One reason for this apparent paradox is that the railroad brotherhoods had already won the eight-hour day for which they contended before the decision was made, and labor unions as a rule prefer to gain their objects by direct negotiation with employers rather than invite the intereference of the legislator. Another reason is that the majority decision of the Supreme Court brought out the fact that while the public interest justified the Adamson law it would also justify limitations on the right to strike.

The railroad companies have accepted the situation and have reached a full agreement with the brotherhoods as to the details of carrying the Adamson law into effect. In order to meet the increased wages budget the chief railroads of the northeastern states have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit a general increase in freight rates. The desired increase will, if granted, be about fifteen per cent above the present rates. Railroads in other parts of the country are expected to present similar demands.



Bain



Harris & Ewing



Clinedinst

A NON-PARTISAN BOARD?

Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado; William S. Culbertson, tariff expert for the Senate Finance Committee in 1913, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission—and the only Republican on this board; and William Kent, former president of the Municipal Voters' League, Congressman from California



THE AUTHOR OF "CROWDS"

THE PRESIDENT, THE PEOPLE AND THE FATE OF THE WORLD

BY GERALD STANLEY LEE

IF the average citizen of America were to act just as he feels underneath, in the present crisis from day to day in America, we would begin to see tomorrow morning in the Lost and Found columns of our newspapers from Maine to California advertisements like this:

LOST! Somewhere near the great Four Corners of the World, on or about Sunday, August 2, 1914, my Native Country—America. Any person who knows where America is, or who has seen America or anything that looks like America anywhere since above date, will please report to Woodrow Wilson, The White House, Washington, D. C., or to William Hohenzollern, Potsdam, Germany, at earliest possible moment.—John Doe.

We are all hoping that in the crisis like the present one, so great as almost to drive a man into greatness, our President is going to prove to be a great President. But he cannot be a great President all alone, and at present our President is perhaps the loneliest President America ever had. When our President looks at our people and hears what they say and watches what they do, he could not but be lonely with the people. The people are lonely with one another. Anybody can go out into the street anywhere in America tonight and be lonely about this war. Any man can take any crowded street and see for himself. He can pass miles of men who in their hearts are calling him a coward because he has one idea of how to defend America and they have another. If one were to take any ten blocks of Broadway and let all the people walking along stop just where they are and begin talking with the men right next to them about what we ought to do in this war, they will begin thinking they are not Americans, wanting to throw each other off over the edge of the country—partitioning each other off into mollycoddles, traitors, pussy-foots, safety-firsts, bullies, braggarts and pacifists—and while they might keep up appearances and try to be polite on the surface with strangers, that whole section of Broadway would be mad all thru for ten blocks. One would have ten blocks of feeling superior and despising people—every man looking askance at every other man for having a different idea of America from his idea of America.

Mount Tom is the highest mountain in America. The geographies do not say so, but we would ask who has a wider vision than Gerald Stanley Lee? From his eyrie on Mount Tom he sees not only crowds but children, not only millionaires but machines, and he loves all that he sees, even the machines and the millionaires. Half the population of the United States have figured as heroes in his writings; the other half as heroines. But tho Mount Tom seems taller than any other peak-pulpit in the land, Gerald Stanley Lee, strange to say, never looks down on the people but rather looks up to them. In this he differs from some philosophers who occupy less lofty eminences.—THE EDITOR

If the President were to steal along thru the ten blocks and overhear the people, he would feel lonely with them. The only way not to feel lonely on ten blocks of Broadway just now would be to put up signs and labels over doors of theaters and announce speakers and check people off as they go along, into separate audiences. The Peace Society would sort out a thousand people on Broadway and coop them up in a hall to agree with each other, and the Security League could sort out another thousand and coop them up in a hall to agree with each other, but if there ever were any way of holding down a whole hallful of people and making them listen hard to another whole hallful of people, all that would be left after a minute of listening would be each audience shouting pooh! pooh! to the other audience and saying, "You are not America. We only are America!"

This makes the President lonely. We elected him a few months ago to be President of all of us. It is slow work being President when there are ten groups of people who will not listen

to each other and when everything a man says merely acts as a pile driver on his own opinion.

If America cannot act like a great country or let its President act like a great President because we are a people that will not listen to each other, it is obvious that the first thing for our nation to do is to make some determined dogged listening arrangements for our people. We will see to it that our agreements and disagreements shall be advertised, got together, brought face to face with each other and have it out.

I PROPOSE that we proceed to call in the course of the next few weeks a kind of National Town Meeting—that we arrange to get together a conference which shall be made up of delegates and representatives of all the leading societies and organizations in the nation interested in preparedness and national defense.

Action taken to this end, while it should meet with the approval of the President, will probably be the most effective and spontaneous in proportion as it is non-political and is initiated and used, not as a national authority but as a national self-revelation, of which Congress and the President can avail themselves in deciding what seems best for the Government to do. The invitation to delegates could best be sent out to each society perhaps by the League to Enforce Peace—the society which, owing to the various possible meanings of the word "enforce," is the largest, most catholic and inclusive of all societies. The League to Enforce Peace would seem to be the most natural temporary chairman for our National Town Meeting. When the conference assembles and the public vision and will of the nation has informally and more or less spontaneously called itself together, we will then proceed in America at least in the sight of all to take for this country an inventory of what people believe.

A nation, after all, is a kind of big village of belief. Our national faith divides off into typical representative national characters, according to temperament, location, circumstance and education, and all these characters need and modify each other. A National Town Meeting could be called by any of several names. It could be organized as a National Inventory Society or as a kind of impromptu pro tem American Focus Club or as an American Clearing House of Belief or as a National Pool of Ideas, or we could call it our National Attention Engineering Club or our National Congress of Attention Engineers. Perhaps the name that would express it best would be the National Focus Club. (A nation cannot be blamed for having a vague, blank look before it is focused any more than an opera glass can.)

When our National Focus Club is called together it will proceed to go over points now at issue among our people item by item, and put them where they belong.

The points that people agree on will be put in one row, and we will ask the Government to submit them to immediate national action. The points we disagree on we will put in another row and we will ask the Government to submit them at once to national experimentation. Where we agree we will act. Where we disagree we will agree to experiment—we will set up laboratories of our ideas, on a small scale, and will try out samples.

Instead of hitting out right and left at everybody we see, having an idea or doing anything and stopping them because we do not agree with them—which is what we are all doing now—we will instal matter of fact experiments for agreeing with them or making them agree with us. We will set up working models—what might be called conclusion engines or agreeing motors.

Then we will act on the facts.

If a democracy will use the scientific method it can be as simple and direct, clear-cut and efficient as a monarchy.

I WOULD like to see my country at the present moment stop hemming and hawing and looking every which way before the fire—leap to the rescue of Europe at once and make some great national drive for the future of the world. I would like to think it is natural to my country at heart to do a thing in the way a man I saw in the Pennsylvania Station the other day would do it.

I saw him on the moving stairway running up the running steps two steps at a time. There was something about it—about his running his own running on top of the running the steps were doing for him besides—which made me feel about him the way I would like to feel about my country. I will never see him again, I suppose, but as he flashed up past me and as I saw him flying out thru that hole of light that was Thirty-fourth street, I wanted to follow him and know him. He was not content as other people were with sogging back on a single step and letting himself be hauled up into New York on a kind of crowd-windlass—hauled up like so much merchandise or like meat taken off of himself or like flour on a belt. I do not deny that there are people who naturally ride in everything. I am not unaware that there are people who, if all our sidewalks everywhere were moving sidewalks—would bring out their ottomans and their crickets with them when they came out of the house. They would walk thru the streets sitting down. One has to allow for people in every nation who are born passengers on events and who instead of adding to events or picking out a few extra ones and making them happen on top of the regular machine ones like my friend in the Pennsylvania Station, would expect to be carried—to be rolled on castors into History.

But I will not admit that these people are typical Americans in a great crisis of the world.

And yet for the moment why do they seem to be?

Why is it that I am obliged to watch my country this day as I write, being carried into a war on a technicality or being carried out of war on a law or rule or precedent or a piece of moral machinery instead of being full of some eager new constructive desire of her own which makes her run with vision to the rescue of the future of the world?

There is one main reason for it, I believe, and I think the reason can be stated and removed.

We have not thought out what a democracy is like and what is the natural and the powerful way for a democracy to act if it is going to be as efficient as an empire. We see empires all about us acting in a splendid, finished, imperious, overriding, one-sided way, and because we obviously cannot act offhand—and all in a minute—as they do, we slump back into the conclusion that all we can do, or all that any democracy can do in a sudden crisis with a hundred million people to run around and ask—is hemming and hawing and yearning and practically not acting at all.

The reason we are hemming and hawing is because we are trying to act like an empire and cannot. America is slow in expressing itself because we are all supposing that one-half of us has got to be prussianized by the other half before the nation can speak up.

America cannot quite bring itself to say to the other nations of the world, "Fifty-one millions of us in America have shoved aside forty-nine millions of us who do not want to do it and who have to pay for nearly half of it, and we are raising a great army and navy to keep your respect with when you agree with us, and to make you afraid of us when you do not." Naturally America has too much a sense of humor to say a thing like this. So she keeps still and is doing nothing.

Keeping still and doing nothing misrepresents us all. Every man of us feels abused and ashamed with regard to his native country.

THE only way America can express herself promptly and reveal her whole heart to the world is for America to make provision at once for expressing all of us instead of merely a majority of us.

It is the failure to provide for the expression of minorities which makes democracy inefficient. It makes everything a democracy does or says hang every few minutes upon what a majority may decide to do. It becomes more and more difficult for each man to make up his mind, and if he has one, he uses it mainly for guessing on other people's. The majority's scientific way of expressing itself is in action, a minority's scientific way of expressing itself in a live and shrewd democracy is experiment. This right of a minority to express its idea in experiment or in some miniature form, so that the majority can look the minority idea over and see if it does not want it more than it thinks it does, has not been recognized and allowed for by America yet. All a very large minority is allowed by America to do is to express faintly at

the polls a more or less banal, helpless wish that it was a majority. In a live, flexible and vigorous democracy while we ask a majority to express what it means in action, we will ask a minority to express what it means by giving a small working model of it.

The only way America allows now for a stupendous vital process in a democracy like the developing of a minority into a majority is to let a minority talk. A little more laboratory and a little less talk would be more practical in a democracy where vast numbers of more or less uneducated minds are asked to decide things—where large numbers of people can only understand ideas in the concrete.

It is on this principle that it has seemed to me our people, as a great people in a great crisis, trying to find out what they believe about self defense, would welcome and back up for the nation in its present crisis, the national experiment of getting all of its minorities together in a National Town Meeting, polling their convictions and programs, submitting their agreements to action and their disagreements to experiment, and confiding to the nation and to the President and to the world at last, what can be expected and what cannot be expected of the people. Such a National Town Meeting will do as it likes, but I believe it will be in the spirit of such a Town Meeting to recommend a National Defense Department in two sections—one a section in which the majority did as it liked and the other a section in which the minority shows what it would like to do—in which it can prove that it is right or wrong—dispose in behalf of the nation of the question of being wrong or being right quickly and conclusively, putting the nation in a position to act as a whole and at once and with clearheadedness and power to lay out its course plainly before itself and the world.

WHILE the majority of our people in America are hoping that our President is going to prove to be a great President, we cannot feel at heart that Armed Neutrality, a kind of slow, cold, grudging going into war on a technicality or because we are being inconvenienced ourselves, comes up to the standard the President set for himself in his Monroe Doctrine for the World speech.

But the President wants to feel backed up in his Monroe Doctrine for the World speech if he is to feel that the speech was America's speech.

The President's stand as taken in his speech in the Senate was largely called by the peoples of European nations noble and idealistic.

The immediate business that confronts the League to Enforce Peace and the American people is to find some way of proving that while the President's speech may seem idealistic to the nations of Europe, it seems to us the most realistic, the most up-to-date and matter of fact vision of the world as it is today which any great ruler has ever exprest, and it seems to us the only vision of our modern world which anybody can ever make work. All that we require to make it work is to get enough of us together and to look far enough ahead.

The moment we get together in America in a National Town Meeting and throw on the screen of this nation what we are going to do day after tomorrow, we will know what we mean by what we do today and do it as if it meant something.

Whether we go into war or stay out of it, we will decide among ourselves first what we mean by going in or staying out. We will be able to state to ourselves and give to the nations not only the motives and plans, but the directions and destinations of our action. We will not indulge in a puttering, hand to mouth accommodation train method or in wandering in way stations for our souls. We will be able to give to the nations a map, a schedule, a time table of the thru-train of our national vision and our national will. We will give in the eyes of the world the force of the next five hundred years to what we do today. Why should America make what it does today a little thing in the eyes of the nations—a feverish, weak, anxious clutch in behalf of the destiny of the world? Europe will bring history to bear. America will come with her prayers, her visions and faiths and the voices of her children.

What is there that America and The League to Enforce Peace can do and do now to put what President Wilson has said into dramatic form so that the brave, grim nations of Europe, hardened by self-sacrifice and cynical in sorrow and death, will not accuse the American President and the American people of being vaguely lazily optimistic; superficial and rainbow-minded?

Mount Tom, Massachusetts

THE LAW AND THE PROFITS

BY ELLIS O. JONES

"DID I understand you to say that it was a good thing for the children to be thus employed at hard day labor?" inquired the Man from Mars, as he was being shown thru the mill by the Pompous Proprietor.

"Why, yes," replied the Pompous Proprietor. "You don't suppose a man of my standing in the community would be a party to anything that was not unquestionably beneficial to the younger generation, do you?"

"I beg your pardon," said the Man from Mars sincerely. "There was no implication in my question. You must remember that I am merely a humble seeker after information. Of course, I must assume that you are practical. Otherwise, this mammoth business organization would be impossible."

"There you've hit it!" exclaimed the other with great enthusiasm. "Practical! The very word. Those who are not practical, the theorists and maudlin sentimentalists, claim that child labor is injurious, but we practical men know better."

The Man from Mars stopped and scrutinized a number of the little workers at close range. "In what way would you say briefly that this sort of thing benefited them the most?" he asked at length.

"Every way," declared the Pompous Proprietor. "It keeps them out of mischief. It increases the economic value of young manhood and young womanhood. It develops initiative. It keeps them from being mollycoddles and inefficients. It makes for morality, industry, self-restraint."

"Very interesting and enlightening, I'm sure," observed the Man from Mars thoughtfully. "It never would have occurred to me to look upon an institution such as this as being so ideally philanthropical. How very happy it must make you to be able to do such a work!"

"It would make me happy, very happy indeed, if the reformers and the legislators would only let me alone," replied the Pompous Proprietor a little sadly. "They are always wanting to regulate the labor of the children, claiming that my chief incentive is the profit I make out of it. That, of course, is absurd."

"It must be," rejoined the Man from Mars. "But what do the reformers want to do with the children?"

"They want to put them into school. Bah! What good could that do them?"

"Please don't ask me?" protested the Man from Mars. "Now as to your own children. You said you had several, did you not?"

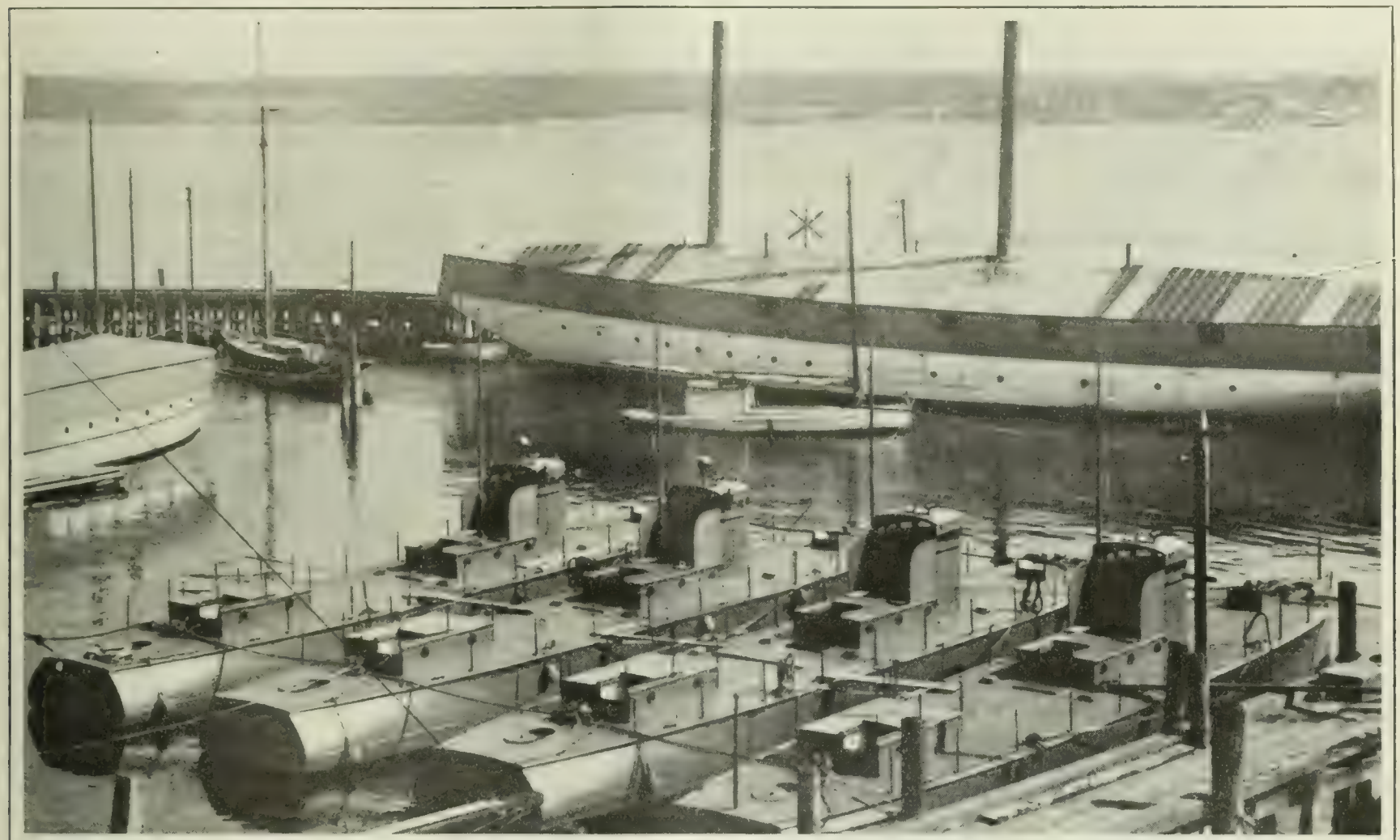
"Oh, yes, indeed," replied the Pompous Proprietor.

"In what department of your factory do they work, may I ask?"

"Why—ah—as to that—of course, you understand that my—ah—my own children do not work here. That would be—ah—well, to tell the truth, it would be very selfish of me to put my own children in here, for, don't you see, that would simply mean taking the jobs away from poor children who needed the work. I am really sorry, however, that you can't meet my children. My girls are away at finishing school and my boys are at college. Of course, you understand it is very self-sacrificing for me to treat them in this way, but I must say that, considering the disadvantages I have given them, they compare very favorably, very favorably."

New York City

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



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Our first line of defense — the mosquito fleet of submarine chasers. These were built at Greenport, Long Island



© American Press

A considerable part of the $115,000,000 naval emergency fund will be used to construct small craft such as these





The spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design is pleasant to look at, tho hardly so convincing of artistic progress as some of its predecessors. "Mother and Child," by Ivan Olinsky, is almost photographic in its detail. "The Medicine Man," by Ernest L. Blumenschein, is interesting for its study of faces and its heavy color treatment



Photographs by Peter Juley

A colorful rebuke to namby-pamby spring landscapes is Cha rles H. Davis' "Call of the West Wind," Altman prize-winner



© *International Film*

The men appointed by President Wilson as last-minute mediators, who saved the country from a railroad strike: (left to right) Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Secretary Lane, Secretary Wilson and Samuel Gompers

Kadel & Herbert

The new French Cabinet, under Alexandre Ribot as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, includes Paul Painleve, Minister of War; Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions; Joseph Thierry, Minister of Finance; Louis Malvy, Minister of Interior



© *Underwood & Underwood*

Taken, fought over, retaken, Péronne is once more French, and its people rejoice at "butter again" on their bread



Kadel & Herbert

The "Orleans," first American ship to defy Germany's submarines, docked at Bordeaux, where her crew were fêted

ZEMSTVO RUSSIA

BY SAMUEL N. HARPER

"WE may be forced to have a revolution in order to win the war." This statement, made to me by many Russians last summer, was often supplemented by the phrase, "We hope America will understand that any such revolution is a political revolution, and one which will not weaken Russia for the prosecution of the war." At a small gathering of radicals, which was called specifically to help me understand what was going on in Russia last summer, one man insisted that a revolution was absolutely necessary. The others unanimously answered him, "If you can guarantee to complete the revolution within a month, go ahead; but if it takes more than a month, and is accompanied by serious disorders, the army will deal with you according to your deserts." This was the situation the Russian patriots had to face. As at other crises in her history, Russia, that is the Russian people, was equal to the emergency.

The revolution was therefore first and foremost a war measure, and was justified as such. All reforms that will be introduced will also be proclaimed as war measures. Justice will be done to the Jews, as a war measure, to secure and maintain the unity of the country, which was threatened by the shortsighted—perhaps deliberately conceived—policy of the former rulers. It might be added that the real Russia, which has now come into its own, has never accepted without protest the policy of intolerance toward the non-Russian elements of the Empire.

Revolution was resorted to only after moral pressure had been used. The revolution aimed at and has secured responsible government. In July, 1915, after the disasters in Galicia, the public, thru the Duma, secured the removal of the ministers who, during the first year of the war, left the armies unsupplied, tho they had impeded any organization of the country to support the army. The Duma then demanded a government that would trust the people, who had shown beyond any question their loyal support of the war, a government which would, in turn, enjoy the confidence of the public. The leaders of the public, such as Prince Lvov, Alexander Guchkov, and Milukov, petitioned the sovereign to receive them, and listen to their declarations of unqualified loyalty. A speech was carefully prepared, to be read to the sovereign at the audience. This speech made clear the loyalty and patriotism of the people, as represented in these men and other members of the deputation. On the advice of his Prime Minister, the old Goremykin, the Emperor refused to receive them.

In the Duma was formed, in August, 1915, a coalition of the six central parties. This "Progressive Bloc" drew up a program of the reforms considered absolutely necessary to strengthen and unify the country. It again demanded a government enjoying the confidence of the public. Of the cabinet then in office, the majority satisfied these demands. Such men as Sazonov, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Polivanov, Minister of War, were acceptable to the country. But the Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior were distrusted, for they refused to trust the public and let it organize to support the army. The majority of the cabinet of August, 1915, asked the Emperor to instruct them to coöperate with the Duma. But the Prime Minister reached the ear of the Emperor before the memorandum of the other ministers arrived, and secured the edict to dissolve the Duma. The ministers who signed the memorandum urging concessions to the demands of the Duma and the public were gradually eliminated from the government.

Professor Harper, who is in charge of the department of Russian language and institutions at the University of Chicago, has visited Russia nearly every year since 1904 to study the social and economic development of Russia. He is the author of "The New Electoral Law for the Russian Duma."—THE EDITOR.

THE new men appointed to replace the retired ministers were men of the old bureaucratic school, reactionaries, men who soon came to be called quite frankly "Pro-Germans." The existence of "dark forces" operating behind, and in support, of these men laid the foundation for the belief in a pro-German intrigue. As evidence to support this suspicion became clearer and rapidly cumulative, the Duma demanded more specifically *ministerial responsibility*, which would guarantee responsible government. The Duma formulated the demand, and it was supported by a majority of the Imperial Council, Russia's Upper House, half of whose members are appointed by the sovereign. Even the conservative United Nobility, holding a congress at that same moment, demanded the elimination of the "dark forces." The country, thru the organizations working for the army, and the press, was behind the Duma. In the Duma session of last autumn the former reactionary deputy, Purishkevich, turned to the ministers with a passionate appeal: "Take the first train to headquarters, fall on your knees to the Tsar, and tell him he must open his eyes to what is going on. This is your duty to your sovereign."



Dana in New York Tribune

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

The Emperor is reported to have exclaimed when he abdicated: "I have been betrayed." The Duma and the leaders of the public have been trying for over a year to persuade him of this fact. Five years ago the President of the Duma explained to me that the main effort must be to get "Constitutionalism" talked in the Emperor's circle. "But what chance have we, when he is so carefully ringed in by a group whose selfish interests are served by autocracy," he added. It was hoped all this last year that the army would have a liberalizing influence on the Emperor.

The revolution therefore was not essentially anti-dynastic. The monarchial idea is very strong in the broader masses of the people. Among the workmen and the intellectuals of the liberal professions, republicanism is theoretically at least talked and accepted. But if the coming constituent assembly can be made to represent truly the majority opinion of the country—it is to be elected on the basis of universal suffrage—the present writer feels that Russia will establish definitely responsible government, but under the form of a constitutional monarchy. The abdication of Michael is only suspended until the opinion of the country is formally stated.

Will the new government, instituted by a purely political revolution, conceived and carried out in order to hasten the victorious conclusion of the war, be able to accomplish the great task it has to face, and maintain the confidence of the public? The second part of the question will in large measure be answered by the solution of the first problem. The food supply problem must be solved without delay. On the whole it is a comparatively simple problem. The food is there, and only has to be distributed. The means of distribution are at hand.

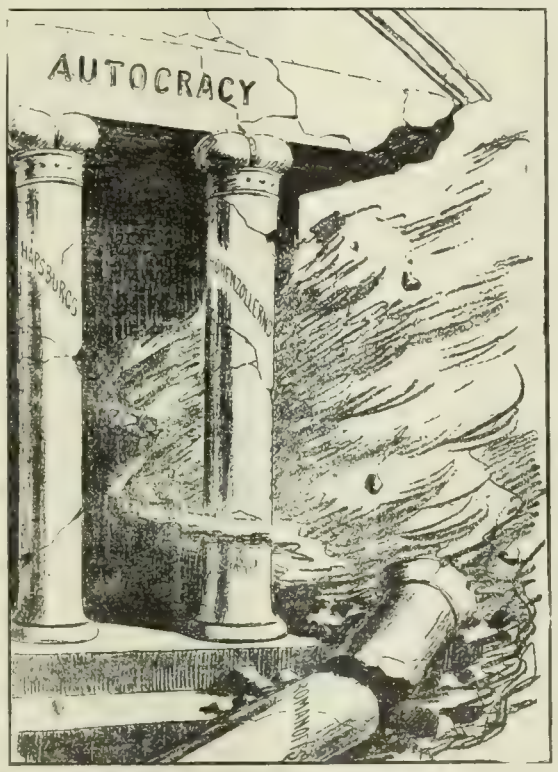
The men who make up the new government have proved themselves able and efficient executives. Prince Lvov, the new Prime Minister, and Minister of the Interior, is, one might say, an organizer by profession. For many years he has been one of the most outstanding figures in local government work. The term "Zemstvo Worker" has a definite meaning to the Russian. The Zemstvos—local provincial councils—were instituted in 1864, among other reasons to train Russian

society in civic and public work. Lvov first trained himself and then trained others in Zemstvo work. In 1891 he helped organize relief work in the famine-stricken districts of Central Russia. In 1904 he organized a Zemstvo Union to help care for the wounded soldiers during the Russian-Japanese war. In 1905 he was a member of the Zemstvo deputation which was received by the Emperor after the Battle of Tchusima, when the Russian fleet met disaster because of bureaucracy's mistakes. It was to that deputation that the Emperor reiterated, as his "inviolable will," his intention to convoke "representatives of the people to share in legislation." In 1914—within ten days after the outbreak of the war—Lvov had brought together in Moscow Zemstvo workers from all parts of Russia, who organized the Russian Zemstvo Union, electing Lvov as the President.

Another name in the new cabinet guarantees that the new government will be able to handle the food situation, and also the ammunition-supply problem—the name of Alexander Guchkov. He was President of the third Duma, and contributed perhaps more than any other single man to the reorganization of the Russian armies after the Russo-Japanese war. He showed his energy and ability in the organizing of Russian business and industrial interests, during the same years of 1908-1914. Then, finally, Guchkov was one of the most active initiators of the movement to mobilize the industries of the country after the defeats of 1915.

THE old government was set aside so easily because no one, except a small group who profited by the old regime, had confidence in it. Will the new government hold the confidence of all classes at the critical moment when suspicion and uncertainty must still prevail after the experience of the last year and a half? Lvov and Guchkov are moderate liberals—some will call them conservatives. But they have proven themselves real patriots, as well as organizers. In 1915, I gained permission to visit the front thru Guchkov. At the front the name of Lvov was on everybody's lips; he was the "feeder and clother of the army." When I visited the country districts I found evidence of the wide activity of the Zemstvo Union at every turn. Peasants explained to me that the Zemstvo Union was "feeding our soldiers at the front."

I have emphasized the names of these men in the new government because of what they will represent to the army, to the peasant, and also, tho not to the same extent, to the workmen. Tho moderate liberals, they will have the confidence of the public. But the new cabinet contains democratic liberals such as Milukov, Shingarev and Manuilov. Milukov, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, is too well and widely known in America to require long comment. He has been one of the most active champions and leaders of liberalism in Russia for over a decade. This last year he was always jokingly referred to as the "'Papa' of the Progressive Bloc." He is the framer of party platforms, the political leader *par excellence*. Shingarev is his right-hand man, considered by many as a man of even greater force and ability. Shingarev was elected from Petrograd, where the elections were direct. It is often emphasized that he received more votes at the election than any other individual member of the Duma. Manuilov is one of Russia's most prominent economists. Until recently he was Chancellor of the University of Moscow, and during the last years he has been the editor-in-chief of a most influential liberal newspaper of Moscow. The students, who have always played so important a rôle in any political



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

NEXT?

movement in Russia, will rally to the support of Manuilov.

Finally, the Deputy Kerensky, the new Minister of Justice, is a Socialist and the leader of the Labor Group. Last summer Shingarev said to me: "We don't deceive ourselves; we know that the workmen don't follow us; Kerensky is their leader and idol." The one danger that confronted the new government was the possible radicalism of the workmen and the younger elements. "Reaction and radicalism have been the two great evils in Russian life," said Mr. V. Maklakov, the leading lawyer and deputy of Moscow, to a group last summer. The conditions that went with the police regime of autocracy and bureaucracy were largely responsible for this radicalism. Reaction bred revolution in Russia, just as it has in other countries. The atmosphere of liberty which has prevailed in Russia the last two weeks will do much to moderate the natural radicalism of many groups. There will be irresponsible individuals or groups, perhaps outside Russia more than in Russia itself, who will urge the "Social Revolution" which is on their program. But Kerensky has proclaimed, just as he has been saying since the outbreak of the war, that even a workman movement at the present crisis will be correctly interpreted by the comrades at the front as treason.

ALL the organizations, especially the Zemstvo Union, thru which the peasants also could act, were originally and primarily started to support the army. They will now serve to control and direct public opinion. They have been supplemented by professional unions, which will bring in the groups which before could not directly participate in the work of organizing—"organizing for victory" as the motto read. Thru these organizations the new government will work to solve the problem of food supply in the rear, and provide for adequate equipment and support of the army. The vast majority of the lower bureaucracy, excluding always the political police—the main weapon of self-defense which autocracy perfected and employed—will fall into line.

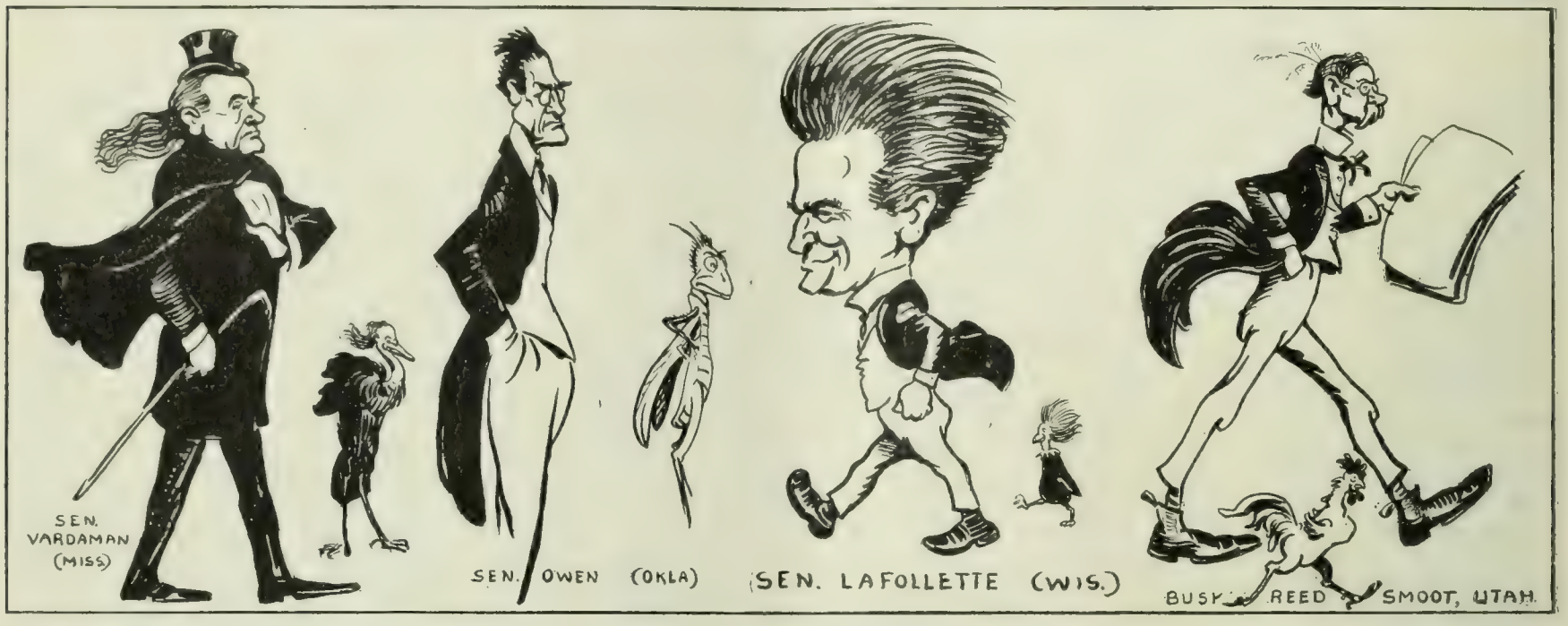
Russia has not been further disorganized by the *coup d'etat*. The aim of the revolution, and we see that the aim is already being realized, was to make possible the most thoro organization of all the resources of the country for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. The revolution was the work of a people facing a crisis in sober seriousness and without vindictiveness. Recalling what thousands of individuals have suffered at the hands of the irresponsible bureaucracy, one would not have been surprized at manifestations of extreme bitterness, and corresponding excesses, perhaps even acts of vengence. But the Socialist member of the new government, Kerensky, gave another keynote of the revolution when he proclaimed that the new Russia would not have recourse to the methods used under the old regime. As Minister of Justice, he promised that every one, including the former ministers now under arrest, would be assured of a fair and public trial.

The new government is composed of representatives of various political parties. But they have been working together for over a year in the Progressive Bloc of the Duma, and for over two years in the various organizations, such as the Zemstvo Union and the War Industries Committee. The program of the Progressive Bloc has been formulated and discussed for eighteen months. Every measure included in the program is justified as a war measure, to strengthen and unify the country. The head of the new government is an "organizer," known not as a purely political leader, but as the feeder of the armies, the leader of Zemstvo Russia. For it must be always emphasized that the first aim of the revolution—its justification—was to create conditions that would make it possible for Russia to put forward the full measure of her strength in the coming military campaign of these next months.

Chicago, Illinois

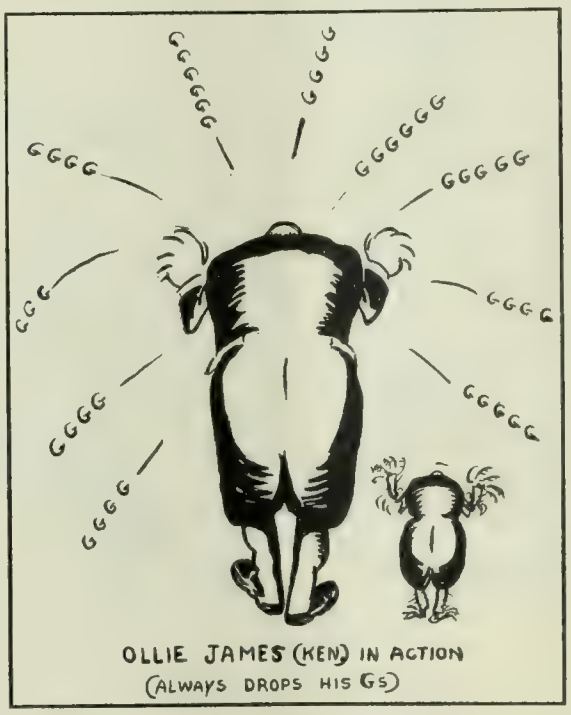
A CAPITOL ZOO

BY LOU ROGERS

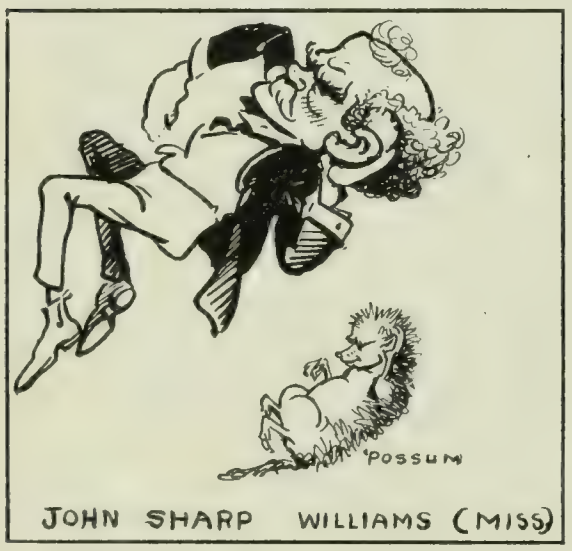


OLLIE JAMES of Kentucky, the hugest man in all Congress, is not a prehistoric beetle, but he certainly gives you a sudden jolt when he spreads his great hands above the Senate and roars.

There is nothing colossal about John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. You have to look at his desk twice before you spy him. He seems to be always balancing on one ear with his hand propping up the other. He has the look of a napping 'possum.



OLLIE JAMES (KEN) IN ACTION
(ALWAYS DROPS HIS Gs)



JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS (MISS)

When Senator La Follette's head and desk make a sky line you'd take him for a tuft of Wisconsin bunch-grass waving in a stiff breeze. But catch a glimpse of him scurrying along the Senate lobby and he's a crested guinea fowl after a juicy bug.

If you like things that wave, watch Vardaman of Mississippi. There's a rare specimen of jungle heron, called *Ardeomega Goliath,* like Vardaman.

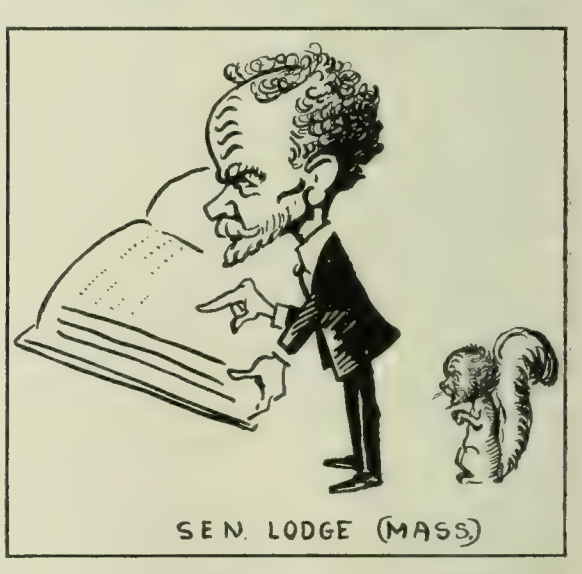
Now Reed Smoot of Utah isn't like that. Tailor him, gold lace him, polish his whole outside and he'd still have it—that look of a long-geared Plymouth Rock rooster.

"Doc" Gallinger of New Hampshire takes you off among the thistles and thank-you-marms, too. When he harangues the Senate, pacing back and forth with hands behind his back, the solemn-jowled turkey of his native land would be honored to bear him company.

In the row of seats back of him sits Senator Lodge of Massachusetts in a rock pile of mossy tomes. When some senatorial utterance bings against the boulders, up bobs the Senator's head and he scolds all over, from his kinky gray hair to his proper coat tail.

Senator Stone of Missouri looks for all the world like an emaciated hen-hawk hovering over a chicken coop.

And Senator Owen, the Indian sky-scraper from Oklahoma, gives a successful imitation of a seven-year locust just before he tackles the green stuff.


SEN. LODGE (MASS.)


SEN. STONE (MO.)


"DOC" GALLINGER (N.H.)

FORETASTE

BY HELEN HOYT

I shut the book together,
Lay it by;
Punch down the pillow,
Turn,
Snap off the light;
With sleepy hands pull up the coverlid
And close my eyes.
I have turned off the light;
Turned off the world;
And laid aside my life and thought and motion,
And laid myself in my straight grave,
Resigned to darkness and nonentity.

THE LADY FROM MISSOULA

BY DONALD WILHELM

TO be spokesman of all the women in the world is, for most of us, a function devoutly undesired. To be the lone woman to venture out of the silence of forty centuries from a little house in a side street of Missoula, Montana, U. S. A.—to venture past the mossy old traditions in the path of things into the arena of world legislation to take issue with 434 Congressmen, would seem, with baldheads to right of one and baldheads to left of one and broadbacks all around, to be the job of an Amazon.

But Miss Jeannette Rankin is no Amazon. She is a little woman—a girl, one is almost inclined to call her—who steps briskly, firm of foot and quick of stride, out of a private office to greet you. She is dressed well and she looks well—young enough to be attractive, old enough to be taken seriously—thirty-three.

She is energetic—vastly more energetic than any Congressman to be found lazing in the House cloak room. Her energy pervades one. It is infectious. It is to be hoped that it will infect those stale, tobacco laden shut-in spaces of the national capitol.

She is forceful, and not talkative. Her keen, quick eyes, which you are pleasurably surprized to find are brown and not gray, take you in from head to foot before you know it. "How do you do!" she says cordially. And then she waits to hear what *you* have to say!

"I hardly know," I stuttered, "whether to address you as 'Congressman' or as 'Miss Congressman,' as 'Congresswoman' or as 'Miss Congresswoman' or as 'Miss Rankin.'"

"It makes no difference at all," she said very directly—so directly that the hope I had of this interview being something of a social event went sky high. "You see I was elected from my state as one of its two Congressmen because I represent certain ideas, or ideals. It just happened that way. The most important of these ideas is equal suffrage—a national amendment."

Because she personifies certain ideals, perhaps it is to be expected that Congresswoman Rankin, elected as she was on the Republican ticket in a state that went overwhelmingly Democratic, is disposed to be much more interested in the United States than in her own state. It is was not surprizing therefore for her to say that she hoped and believed that "party prejudice and political incompetency in Congress are breaking down."

"It may happen more than once that you will have the balance of power in the passing or defeat of legislation," she was told—a consideration that may, perchance, conjure a strange situation in the imagination of President Wilson, who is not now in favor of a national amendment giving women the vote for electors. "Would you bargain for equal suffrage if such an opportunity came?"

She smiled, without answering.

Miss Rankin has made no announcement of any plans, yet she authorized The Independent to quote her as follows: "My state has sent me to Washington to work for the national enfranchisement of women. I intend to give my principal energies to that end. I intend to do my utmost to consolidate all the factors that have been working all over America for suffrage and I hope to be able to effect a successful national campaign because of the strategic position that I happen to have been chosen to fill. I intend to do everything that I can, in Congress and on the lecture platform, to force the necessary legislation to give women everywhere in America the vote."



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THE FIRST CONGRESSWOMAN

Any Congressman who thinks that Miss Rankin will not be able to shy her castor into the ring because to right and to left of her may sit old stalwarts of conservatism, will do well to remember that she knows the psychology of such old stalwarts. She was in charge of the campaign that put suffrage thru the Montana Legislature in 1911-13. She was chairman of the Montana Suffrage Association and campaigned thruout her state in 1913-14. She was field secretary for the National Suffrage Association and sole lobbyist for suffrage in the New York Legislature in the session of 1912, had charge of the suffrage bills in the legislatures of Delaware, Florida, North Dakota and New Hampshire and worked in the United States Congress during two sesions in the interests of national suffrage. Add to all this the fact that she was carefully trained as a girl by her mother, who was a New Hampshire school teacher who taught in Montana until she married Miss Rankin's father, a rancher; that she was graduated from the University of Montana and from the New York School of Philanthropy and has done work of one kind or another in nearly every state of the Union and even in faraway New Zealand, the ideal commonwealth, and you may see clearly that the Congressman lazing in the House cloakroom who asserted that "it will be fun watching 'Jenny'" had better look to his footing.

Many Congressmen—so any one with any considerable acquaintance with them knows—reason from premises gathered in their own back yards. To the typical one his district is the whole of these United States—and it needs invariably a new postoffice or a river or harbor improvement.

Thus it may be guessed that Congressmen, especially those who are grinding their axes back home, getting ready to make an example of the lone little Congresswoman, may very likely find her setting them an example instead. At least she knows the nation every state of it—and the big social and economic problems everywhere in it. She will take her seat in the House of Representatives prepared—almost ideally prepared.

New York City

FOR LOVE OF COUNTRY

THREE POEMS BY VERNER VON HEIDENSTAM

Translated by Charles Wharton Stork

HOME

I'm longing for the forest:
The pathway in the grasses,
The house that on the ness is.
What orchards hold such apples
Deep-hid from eager spying?
What grain, when zephyr dapples,
Can breathe so soft a sighing?
Where could I hope as well to slumber
When bells the hours of evening
number?
Where do my memories tarry?
Where are my dead still living?
And I, while gray and gaunt still
With harsh, relentless finger
The years my fate are weaving?
I am a shade, and haunt still
The place where memories linger.

Oh, seek not near to hover,
Altho the doors are fastened
And matted leaves now cover
The steps where winds have
hastened
And dropt their withered quarry.
Let other's laughter carry,
And new floods, wilder, stronger,
Bear me, their banks o'erswelling,
To those that speak no longer.
I sit within there lonely,
Myself a memory only—
That is my kingly dwelling.
Oh, say not that our elders,
Whose eyes are closed forever,
That those we fain would banish
And from our lives would sever—

Say not their colors vanish
Like flowers and like grasses,
That we from hearts efface them
Like dust, when one would clear it
From ancient window-glasses.
In power they upraise them,
A host they of the spirit,
The whole wide earth enshrouding,
The thoughts too overclouding
Of men in distant places,
Thoughts that, like swallows
crowding,
Fly home at evening duly.
A home! How firm its base is,
By walls securely shielded—
Our world—the one thing truly
We in this world have builded.

THE FOREST OF TIVEDEN

Hark how the fir-trees in dismal tones,
Like the minor discords of drum and horn,
Sing a weird lament, all squeaks and groans,
That trolls have composed in this land forlorn!

And here, while gnat-swarms pipe and dance,
Past ages arise as in a trance.
These ferns have survived an earlier aeon;
Those moss-grown rocks with impending mass
Are piled in a rampart cyclopean;
Each rotten log in the wild morass
Is a deep-sea monster, that here sticks out
At the edge of the water his dripping snout.

With its reptile scales yon pine-tree's root
Stands deep in the ooze, like a saurian's foot;
And others, like spiders, are poised unsteady
On the edge of cliffs where the step grows giddy.

But, silence! A shaggy head is breaking
Thru the net of twigs, then with bristles shaking
It sinks to browse in the heather dense.
'Tis the elk. As mighty and immense
As a mastodon, he now is slaking
His thirst in the swamp. He looks about,
Wild-eyed, at the mountains that shut him in,
While silver trickles are running out
Of his panting muzzle and bearded chin.

The haughty pine, as if in fear
Of the light, creeps close to the gravel here.
See the mountains! they rise not in splendid shapes
Of eternal snow, but are squat and gray;
They stand like beggars in threadbare capes
That are dingy now this many a day.
And had we the murkiest words at hand
They would be dark or gloomy enow
To paint in verse that primeval land,
Which is ever preaching, "Renounce, forsake!"
The peasant bites at his black rye cake,
And loose stones rattle beneath his plow.
How gray, how clad in joylessness
Are all of the scenes that meet me!
My land, arrayed in the ragged dress
Of poverty, you greet me.

THE BURIAL OF GUSTAF FRÖDING

Forth they go
In endless procession
One by one with their silent tread.
Bells are tolling. Deep, slow,
With rumbling vibration
Singing their song to the march of the dead.

I hear, as I sit half-dreaming,
The bell-notes that beat from miles away.
All of our land, beneath winter gleaming,
Hears the bells as they ring today.
Summer wert thou and blossoming spring,
Sigh of the sedge by the lake-lapped strand.
Sleep, our poet, whom now they bring
Upborne by many a hand.

White was your hair, and long your beard;
The sun shone in on your Bible's page,
And you in your bare-walled room appeared
Like Job 'mid his ashes, bent with age.
How wondrously great is man's destiny:
Dreams and old tales and the flowing sea,
Floods and flames and the choir of the storm!—
But weak as a reed is his own frail form.
Die, die!—so echoes the cry
To him that creates with yearning passion.
All must perish,
All that is earthly must die, die;
But no, 'tis himself that his strong hands fashion.
Pass, oh bard, erect as a king,
To the host of the shades thru the darksome portal!
Still we cherish
Thy limpid-silvery notes immortal,
Singing to us as they used to sing.

THE POET OF SWEDEN

BY CHARLES WHARTON STORK

AUTHOR OF "SEA AND BAY"

THE most remarkable thing about Verner von Heidenstam is that he has become the living voice of his native country, Sweden. He has the further good fortune that his countrymen recognize him in this capacity. Many people all over the world now think of Walt Whitman as the voice of America, but few Americans listened to him while he was yet alive. Heidenstam, however, has come to mean Sweden in the minds of his five and a half million compatriots; he is hardly less symbolical than the blue and yellow national flag. He would be a man worth knowing about even if he had not just been given the high international honor of the Nobel Prize for Literature.

But before considering how Heidenstam has won his enviable place we must glance at the tradition from which he has sprung. We may begin by saying that Swedish lyric poetry compares favorably with that of any nation in the last fifty years. To be sure, Sweden had, as far back as 1750, such noteworthy masters as Bellman, Tegnér and Runeberg; but these have been duly chronicled in encyclopedias. A period of fancy and sentimentality supervened after the death of Tegnér in 1846.

Toward 1870, however, realism revived in the work of Viktor Rydberg and Count Snoilsky. The former, chiefly known as an idealistic poet of the highest type, has also charming poems of popular superstition such as "The Goblin," and vivid idyllic pictures like that in "The Bathing Children." The earlier poems of Snoilsky, written in Italy, remind one strongly of the younger Goethe in their joyousness of color and high-spirited love of life. Later Snoilsky returned to Sweden and celebrated in a more chastened style the exploits of his country's history.

Finally in 1890 appeared, as Mr. Edmund Gosse very truly says, "three very great lyrical artists." Of these Heidenstam is still surviving; the other two were Oscar Levertin and Gustaf Fröding. Levertin had the mystical tinge and the artistic delicacy of his Jewish ancestry. Naturally enough he is the least Swedish in tone of all the poets named thus far. Fröding, on the other hand, is rivaled only by Burns in his ability to interpret the rough tragicomedy of peasant life. To this faculty he adds a wonderful command of imaginative beauty and a personal note as alternately humorous and pathetic as life itself. Dissipation closed the career of this brilliant master and left the name of Fröding to be hallowed with equal admiration and regret.

Heidenstam meanwhile, beginning with hardly less acclaim in his first poetic volume "Pilgrimage and Wanderyears," had sufficient physical and spiritual stability to outlast his two contemporaries. Like Snoilsky he first



Press Illustrating

VERNER VON HEIDENSTAM
Winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature

struck an exotic note and later changed to one with a national ring. In his travels he learned to value the scenes of his birthplace as he might not have done had he never left them. Consequently his two later volumes of lyrics are saturated with Sweden, both in picture and in feeling. In prose as in poetry Heidenstam turned from romanticism to patriotism.

THE preceding sketch of recent Swedish poetry has been of little value if it has not served to indicate that love of country is a prevailing characteristic of all the great masters—Levertin being, on account of his alien birth, an exception. If, then, all the best Swedish poets are strongly national, it becomes necessary to define the nationalism of Heidenstam more particularly. How, for instance, does it differ from that of Fröding?

To answer this question we must glance for a moment at the contrasting temperaments of the two. Fröding is the typical Bohemian, both of the country and of the town: universal in appeal, contagiously daring, prodigally rich in emotional sympathy. Add to this an almost unequaled magic of rhythm, of imagery, and of vivid phrase, and the reader will begin to understand why the poetry of Fröding is to the Swede what that of Burns is to the Scotchman. Heidenstam is almost the exact opposite of this. Born an aristocrat and educated in solitary wandering, he seems almost morbidly sensitive and aloof. His style is abrupt, involved, and self-contained—in fact, no style could well have less the quality of *camaraderie.* Here is surely not a poet to win one on first acquaintance.

Nevertheless, Heidenstam is one of the greatest poets now living; the more deeply one learns to know him, the stronger is one's conviction of his genius. Of his personal qualities perhaps the most conspicuous is his nobility of spirit, a nobility wrought of intense *intellectual* emotion and of the most undoubted sincerity. Truth is for him the object of a passion, and to it he entirely sacrifices beauty in the sentimentally accepted sense. His style is, therefore, astonishingly penetrative and illuminating. Whether he is examining his own consciousness, or whether he is analyzing the *mood* of a landscape, he always gets below the surface. It is not the external but the inner truth which he is after. And when we learn to trust the poet's vision, we are continually surprized at the glimpses of spiritual beauty which he gives us, a beauty always full of the most profound feeling. It is the struggle of the poet to reach these founts of feeling which makes his method seem so difficult; he achieves his attempt by successive flashes of insight.

In subject-matter Heidenstam's poetry falls into two classes: first, introspective poems that deal with his own emotions *per se;* and, secondly, poems that interpret his larger self, namely, his native land. It is in the latter class that he makes his finest appeal, for in interpreting his country he draws from the source of his most powerful inspiration. Especially compelling is his ability to create the atmosphere of the past, whether of prehistoric ages or of childhood associations. In this, his work overlaps that of his most notable living contemporary, Erik Axel Karlfeldt; but Karlfeldt is more homely and winsome, Heidenstam more intellectual and elevated.

I have selected three translations of Heidenstam's poems to illustrate his genius. None of these is patriotic in the narrower sense of the word, but two of them are full of a love of country that strikes its roots from his own remembered experience and the lives of his ancestors into the very heart of the Swedish soil. The poem on Fröding is notable for its direct presentation of his own philosophy.

Note that in "The Forest of Tiveden," tho the scene described is uncanny and forbidding, we feel a strange assurance that the poet loves it more than if it were the loveliest vision of a tropical paradise. This is shown more clearly in "Home," a lyric in every Swedish anthology. "The Burial of Gustaf Fröding" is a succession of vivid pictures, apparently disconnected but in reality merely the changing thoughts in the poet's mind. The conclusion is a superb epitome of Heidenstam's belief in immortality.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

EIGHT GREAT SHORT STORIES

From American Literature

With Introductions by FREDERICK HOUK LAW

"THE Lady or the Tiger" has all the fame that any short story can desire. Like the hero of Stockton's "Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander" it has gained eternal youth. Read and re-read, it never loses interest, never needs apology, is always new, and always awakens discussion. "Was it the Lady or was it the Tiger?" The question was asked of Stockton from the time he wrote the story in 1884 until his death in 1902, but however cleverly it was put he evaded a direct answer and left an interested world still asking: "Was it the Lady or the Tiger?"

The author of this ingenious story, Francis Richard Stockton, was born in Philadelphia in 1834. With only a high school education he set out as a wood engraver, little by little gained success as a writer, and filled editorial positions on *The Philadelphia Morning Post, Hearth and Home, Scribner's Monthly,* and *St. Nicholas.* In his last twenty-two years he wrote independently, living in New Jersey, and, for a time, on his West Virginia estate, once owned by George Washington.

Stockton loved the unusual, the humorous, the fantastic, but he placed his stories upon a footing of reality that made them all the more whimsical. His "Rudder Grange" and "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine" represent American humor at its best. "The Adventures of Captain Horn" and "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht" are novels of fantastic adventure, and such books as "The Great Stone of Sardis" are more "Vernesque" than Jules Verne himself. Stockton's short stories show him to best advantage, his usual method being to conceive a bizarre situation, develop it with realistic detail, and conclude with a surprizing turn of thought that does not fail to leave the reader more interested than ever.

"The Lady or the Tiger" is an example of this short-story with surprize at the end. It has ingenious plot, is cleverly devised, clearly and briefly presented, and ends with an unexpected demand that the reader solve the problem. The first words, "In the very olden time," take one into a world where all is possible. Such expressions as "His barbarism had become semified" and "Every barleycorn a king" give a whimsical effect as tho we were at the fect of some smiling story-teller who laughs with us at his story. The author uses every effort to make the plot entirely clear, omitting every unessential detail, telling his story simply, repeating frequently for the sake of emphasis, and, with easy but perfect art, making every detail lead to the puzzle. And that puzzle is more than one of plot: it is founded ultimately upon character analysis. The fantastic story leads to psychology—to analysis of human nature. The Princess knew what was behind each door; with jealous hatred founded upon previous events she hated the Lady who might be her rival; she passionately loved the young courtier; her answer was not a moment's decision but one thought out after days and nights of anguish; and she was semi-barbaric! What did she do?

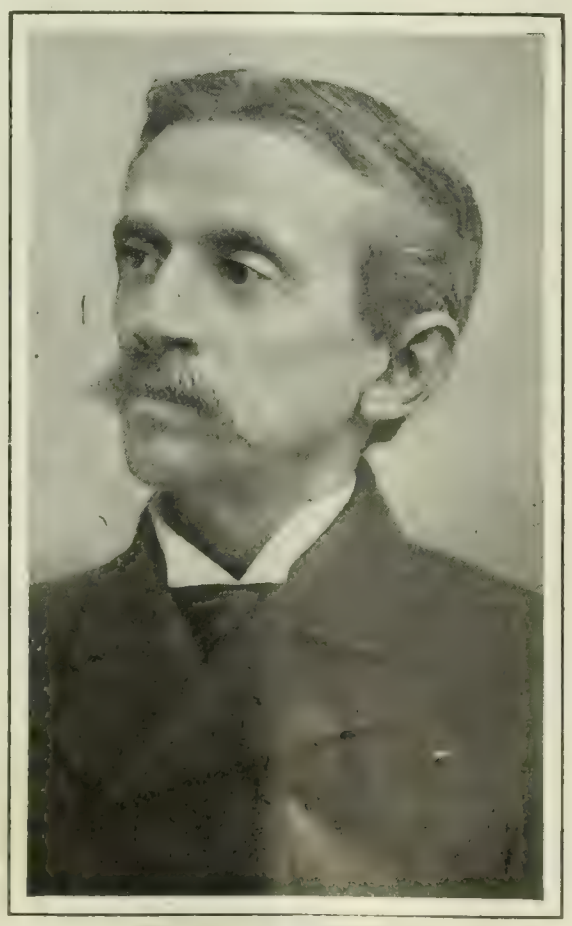
THE LADY OR THE TIGER?

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON

IN the very olden time, there lived a semi-barbaric king, whose ideas, tho somewhat polished and sharpened by the progressiveness of distant Latin neighbors, were still large, florid, and untrammelled, as became the half of him which was barbaric. He was a man of exuberant fancy, and, withal, of an authority so irresistible that, at his will, he turned his varied fancies into facts. He was greatly given to self-communing, and when he and himself agreed upon anything, the thing was done. When every member of his domestic and political systems moved smoothly in its appointed course, his nature was bland and genial; but whenever there was a little hitch, and some of his orbs got out of their orbits, he was blander and more genial still, for nothing pleased him so much as to make the crooked straight, and crush down uneven places.

Among the borrowed notions by which his barbarism had become semified was that of the public arena, in which, by exhibitions of manly and beastly valor, the minds of his subjects were refined and cultured.

But even here the exuberant and barbaric fancy asserted itself. The arena of the king was built, not to give the people an opportunity of hearing the rhapsodies of dying gladiators, nor to enable them to view the inevitable conclusion of a conflict between religious opinions and hungry jaws, but for purposes far better adapted to widen and develop the mental energies of the people. This vast amphitheater, with its encircling galleries, its mysterious vaults, and its unseen passages, was an agent of poetic justice, in which crime was punished, or virtue rewarded, by the decrees of an impartial and incorruptible chance.



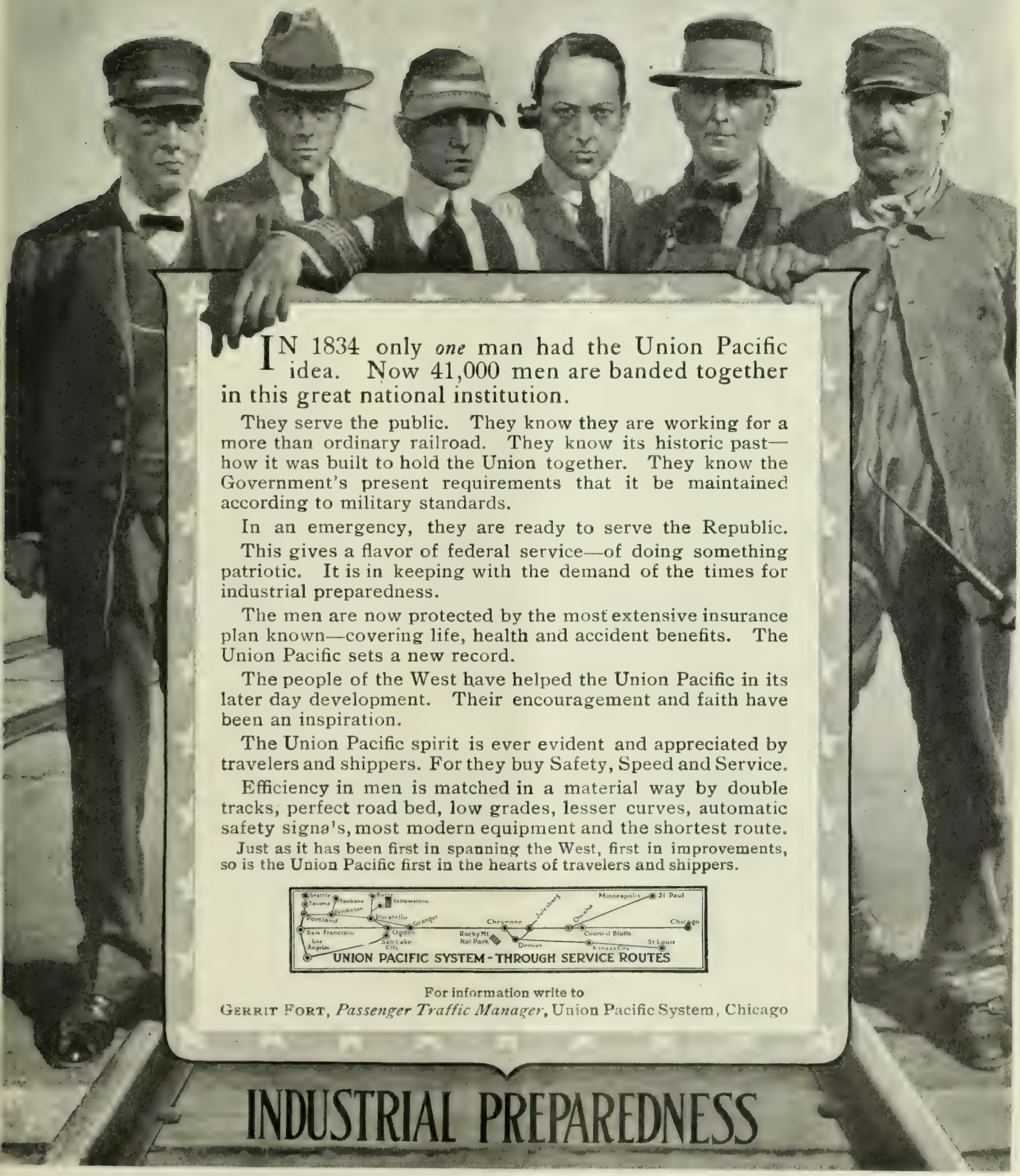
FRANK R. STOCKTON

When a subject was accused of a crime of sufficient importance to interest the king, public notice was given that on an appointed day the fate of the accused person would be decided in the king's arena—a structure which well deserved its name; for, altho its form and plan were borrowed from afar, its purpose emanated solely from the brain of this man, who, every barleycorn a king, knew no tradition to which he owed more allegiance than pleased his fancy, and who ingrafted on every adopted form of human thought and action the rich growth of his barbaric idealism.

WHEN all the people had assembled in the galleries and the king, surrounded by his court, sat high up on his throne of royal state on one side of the arena, he gave a signal, a door beneath him opened, and the accused subject stepped out into the amphitheater. Directly opposite him, on the other side of the enclosed space, were two doors, exactly alike and side by side. It was the duty and the privilege of the person on trial to walk directly to these doors and open one of them. He could open either door he pleased. He was subject to no guidance or influence but that of the aforementioned impartial and incorruptible chance. If he opened the one, there came out of it a hungry tiger, the fiercest and most cruel that could be procured, which immediately sprang upon him, and tore him to pieces, as a punishment for his guilt. The

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moment that the case of the criminal was thus decided, doleful iron bells were clanged, great wails went up from the hired mourners posted on the outer rim of the arena, and the vast audience, with bowed heads and downcast hearts, wended slowly their homeward way, mourning greatly that one so young and fair, or so old and respected, should have merited so dire a fate.

BUT if the accused person opened the other door, there came forth from it a lady, the most suitable to his years and station that his Majesty could select among his fair subjects; and to this lady he was immediately married, as a reward of his innocence. It mattered not that he might already possess a wife and family, or that his affections might be engaged upon an object of his own selection. The king allowed no such subordinate arrangements to interfere with his great scheme of retribution and reward. The exercizes, as in the other instance, took place immediately, and in the arena. Another door opened beneath the king, and a priest followed by a band of choristers, and dancing maidens blowing joyous airs on golden horns and treading an epithalamic measure, advanced to where the pair stood side by side, and the wedding was promptly and cheerily solemnized. Then the gay brass bells rang forth their merry peals, the people shouted glad hurrahs, and the innocent man, preceded by children strewing flowers on his path, led his bride to his home.

This was the king's semi-barbaric method of administering justice. Its perfect fairness is obvious. The criminal could not know out of which door would come the lady. He opened either he pleased, without having the slightest idea whether, in the next instant, he was to be devoured or married. On some occasions the tiger came out of one door, and on some out of the other. The decisions of this tribunal were not only fair—they were positively determinate. The accused person was instantly punished if he found himself guilty, and if innocent he was rewarded on the spot, whether he liked it or not. There was no escape from the judgments of the king's arena.

The institution was a very popular one. When the people gathered together on one of the great trial days, they never knew whether they were to witness a bloody slaughter or a hilarious wedding. This element of uncertainty lent an interest to the occasion which it could not otherwise have attained. Thus the masses were entertained and pleased, and the thinking part of the community could bring no charge of unfairness against this plan; for did not the accused person have the whole matter in his own hands?

THIS semi-barbaric king had a daughter as blooming as his most florid fancies, and with a soul as fervent and imperious as his own. As is usual in such cases, she was the apple of his eye, and was loved by him above all humanity. Among his courtiers was a young man of that fineness of blood and lowness of station common to the conventional heroes of romance who love royal maidens. This royal maiden was well satisfied with her lover, for he was handsome and brave to a degree unsurpassed in all this kingdom, and she loved him with an ardor that had enough of barbarism in it to make it exceedingly warm and strong.

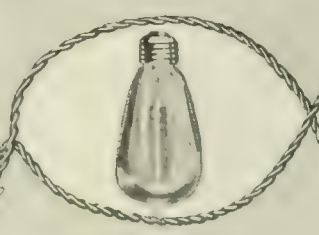
This love affair moved on happily for many months, until, one day, the king happened to discover its existence. He did not hesitate nor waver in regard to his duty in the premises. The youth was immediately cast into prison, and a day was appointed for his trial in the king's arena. This, of course, was an especially important occasion, and his Majesty, as well as all the people, was greatly interested in the workings and development of this trial. Never before had such a case occurred—never before had a subject dared to love the daughter of a king. In after years such things became commonplace enough, but then they were, in no slight degree, novel and startling.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE. | HELP WANTED—FEMALE. | HELP WANTED—FEMALE. | HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

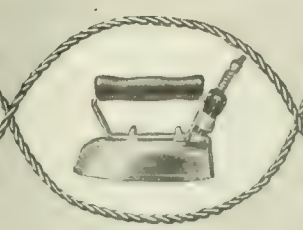
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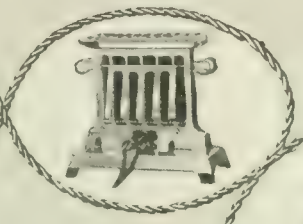




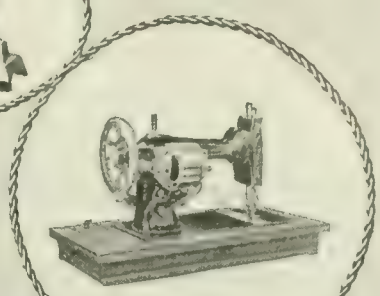
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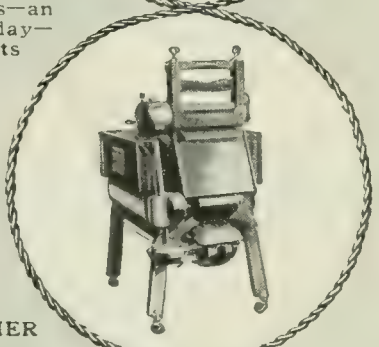
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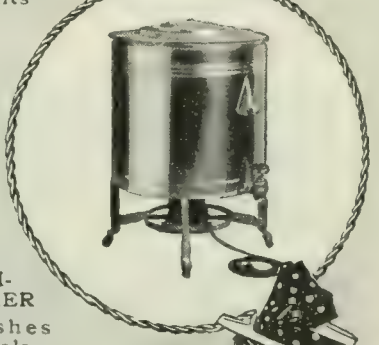
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The tiger cages of the kingdom were searched for the most savage and relentless beasts, from which the fiercest monster might be selected for the arena, and the ranks of maiden youth and beauty thruout the land were carefully surveyed by competent judges, in order that the young man might have a fitting bride in case fate did not determine for him a different destiny.

Of course, everybody knew that the deed with which the accused was charged had been done. He had loved the princess, and neither he, she, nor any one else thought of denying the fact. But the king would not think of allowing any fact of this kind to interfere with the workings of the tribunal, in which he took such great delight and satisfaction. No matter how the affair turned out, the youth would be disposed of, and the king would take an esthetic pleasure in watching the course of events which would determine whether or not the young man had done wrong in allowing himself to love the princess.

THE appointed day arrived. From far and near the people gathered, and thronged the great galleries of the arena, while crowds, unable to gain admittance, massed themselves against its outside walls. The king and his court were in their places, opposite the twin doors—those fateful portals, so terrible in their similarity!

All was ready. The signal was given. A door beneath the royal party opened, and the lover of the princess walked into the arena. Tall, beautiful, fair, his appearance was greeted with a low hum of admiration and anxiety. Half the audience had not known so grand a youth had lived among them. No wonder the princess loved him! What a terrible thing for him to be there!

As the youth advanced into the arena, he turned, as the custom was, to bow to the king. But he did not think at all of that royal personage; his eyes were fixed upon the princess, who sat to the right of her father. Had it not been for the moiety of barbarism in her nature, it is probable that lady would not have been there. But her intense and fervid soul would not allow her to be absent on an occasion in which she was so terribly interested.

From the moment that the decree had gone forth that her lover should decide his fate in the king's arena, she had thought of nothing, night or day, but this great event and the various subjects connected with it. Possest of more power, influence, and force of character than any one who had ever before been interested in such a case, she had done what no other person had done—she had possest herself of the secret of the doors. She knew in which of the two rooms behind those doors stood the cage of the tiger, with its open front, and in which waited the lady. Thru these thick doors, heavily curtained with skins on the inside, it was impossible that any noise or suggestion should come from within to the person who should approach to raise the latch of one of them. But gold, and the power of a woman's will, had brought the secret to the princess.

Not only did she know in which room stood the lady, ready to emerge, all blushing and radiant, should her door be opened, but she knew who the lady was. It was one of the fairest and loveliest of the damsels of the court who had been selected as the reward of the accused youth, should he be proved innocent of the crime of aspiring to one so far above him; and the princess hated her. Often had she seen, or imagined that she had seen, this fair creature throwing glances of admiration upon the person of her lover, and sometimes she thought these glances were perceived and even returned. Now and then she had seen them talking together. It was but for a moment or two, but much can be said in a brief space. It may have been on most unimportant topics, but how could she know that? The girl was lovely, but she had dared to raise her eyes to the loved one of the princess, and, with all the intensity of the savage blood transmitted to her thru long lines of wholly barbaric ancestors, she hated

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the woman who blushed and trembled behind that silent door.

When her lover turned and looked at her, and his eye met hers as she sat there paler and whiter than any one in the vast ocean of anxious faces about her, he saw, by that power of quick perception which is given to those whose souls are one, that she knew behind which door crouched the tiger, and behind which stood the lady. He had expected her to know it. He understood her nature, and his soul was assured that she would never rest until she had made plain to herself this thing, hidden to all other lookers-on, even to the king. The only hope for the youth in which there was any element of certainty was based upon the success of the princess in discovering this mystery, and the moment he looked upon her, he saw she had succeeded.

Then it was that his quick and anxious glance asked the question. "Which?" It was as plain to her as if he shouted it from where he stood. There was not an instant to be lost. The question was asked in a flash; it must be answered in another.

Her right arm lay on the cushioned parapet before her. She raised her hand, and made a slight, quick movement toward the right. No one but her lover saw her. Every eye but his was fixed on the man in the arena.

He turned, and with a firm and rapid step he walked across the empty space. Every heart stopped beating, every breath was held, every eye was fixed immovably upon that man. Without the slightest hesitation, he went to the door on the right, and opened it.

NOW, the point of the story is this: Did the tiger come out of that door, or did the lady?

The more we reflect upon this question, the harder it is to answer. It involves a study of the human heart which leads us thru devious mazes of passion, out of which it is difficult to find our way. Think of it, fair reader, not as if the decision of the question depended upon yourself, but upon that hot-blooded, semi-barbaric princess, her soul at a white heat beneath the combined fires of despair and jealousy. She had lost him, but who should have him?

How often, in her waking hours and in her dreams had she started in wild horror and covered her face with her hands as she thought of her lover opening the door on the other side of which waited the cruel fangs of the tiger!

But how much oftener had she seen him at the other door! How in her grievous reveries had she gnashed her teeth and torn her hair when she saw his start of rapturous delight as he opened the door of the lady! How her soul had burned in agony when she had seen him rush to meet that woman, with her flushing cheek and sparkling eye of triumph; when she had seen him lead her forth, his whole frame kindled with the joy of recovered life; when she had heard the glad shouts from the multitude, and the wild ringing of the happy bells; when she had seen the priest, with his joyous followers, advance to the couple, and make them man and wife before her very eyes; and when she had seen them walk away together upon their path of flowers, followed by the tremendous shouts of the hilarious multitude, in which her one despairing shriek was lost and drowned!

Would it not be better for him to die at once, and go to wait for her in the blessed regions of semi-barbaric futurity?

And yet, that awful tiger, those shrieks, that blood!

Her decision had been indicated in an instant, but it had been made after days and nights of anguished deliberation. She had known she would be asked, she had decided what she would answer, and, without the slightest hesitation, she had moved her hand to the right.

The question of her decision is one not to be lightly considered, and it is not for me to presume to set up myself as the one person able to answer it. So I leave it with all of you: Which came out of the opened door—the lady or the tiger?



31 miles of concrete built by the Toronto-Hamilton Highway Commission, Geo. H. Gooderham, Chairman; H. S. Van Scoyoc, Chief Engineer, Toronto.

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After concreting the Toronto-Hamilton Highway in Canada, the Commissioners wrote:

> "The use of the highway has greatly exceeded what was estimated by the Commission. A count was taken in October, and at the western end near Hamilton, the number of horse-drawn commercial vehicles was greater than the entire traffic counted in 1914. Our highest count was almost five times the highest count made at the same point on the highway in 1914. In addition to the natural increase in traffic, the road is carrying a great deal of the traffic that formerly used parallel routes."

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We will send you free a copy of "Concrete Facts About Concrete Roads." (Ask for Bulletin No. 136.) It gives reasons why so many states and counties have selected concrete for main highways and contains a variety of illustrations. Our engineers will help you to interest your neighbors and road officials. Write today.

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CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

THE NEW BOOKS

A SPRING ADVENTURING

In general opinion the reviewer is Prince Fortunatus. His days are one happy round of entertaining reading. For his regular job he is in the position of that ever enviable man who may turn at will into a book shop, spare dollars in purse, spare time in hand. No dull book-worm is the reviewer, either, mousing thru second-hand shelves in search of cheap or quaint matters. His quest is for no forgotten treasures, but for those new created, the very latest cry in literature!

Of course, every reviewer knows—but we will not discuss it. On a certain day, however, when the calendar had out an unfilled order for spring scents and the shelves spilled over a flood of spring publications onto chair and floor, the reviewer suddenly decided for once to live up to his reputation. He would treat his shelves as a counter and he would be an impecunious gentleman of leisure. System should go to the March winds. He would set books together whether they had connection or not. He would forget the specialists who could review every book he was especially interested in better than he could! He would pay no attention to the possible desires for information on the part of subscribers. He would simply go off with a handful of books with attractive titles and enjoy himself in an easy chair.

Naturally, Stephen Graham's *Russia in 1916* was one of the books made off with. Mr. Graham was in Russia when the war broke out, and before. He was back in 1915 and again last autumn. Slight tho this last book is, it has the advantage of being by one who knows Holy Russia. It was last October that Mr. Graham prophesied what we see today, that no attempt on the part of the Russian and the German Governments for a separate peace could succeed, that the army and the people would rise, as now they have.

He chose Elsie Singmaster's *Martin Luther*, somehow expecting it to read a bit like a narrative of the Pennsylvania Dutch, which it does not! It is a worth while contribution to the four hundredth aniversary of the Reformation, however. Tho one could wish made more vivid the daily life of the plain folk of whom Luther was one, yet here is a swift, clear account of the causes of the great struggle, of the events of Luther's life and his lovable personality, all to be read almost at a sitting.

Printed some while since in limited edition, two more dramas by Masefield are now published. Both are one-act plays, vivid, dramatic, and with sharply drawn characters. Masefield spends no time on forewords or stage setting. Directions are cut as short as may be. He is all in haste to be on with his story and tell it he does in swift, sure words. *The Sweeps of Ninety-eight* is of another Irish insurrection, and has Irish humor in its grim comedy. But *The Locked Chest* is tense with emotion and tragedy, its simple action revealing long years of life, and supprest, unrecognized passions. Such a play stands forth like a Rodin figure, stripped of all unessentials.

When, with a memory of the charm of "Black Sheep," the reviewer opened Jean Kenyon Mackenzie's *African Trail* to find questions at the close of a chapter, marking it a book for Mission Study Classes, he confesses to feeling cheated. But a phrase here and there caught the eye and then, skipping the questions, he read the whole book. For here is far more than simply an account of religious work among the Bulus. It is a poetic, impassioned setting forth of the great romantic endeavor of the messengers of the "tribe of God"; a description in few words of the effect on the white man of life among strange peoples; a remarkable analysis of the first results of the "technique of Christian living," the "ten tyings," on the heathen mind. The book is full of original and enlightening expressions, of keen psychology, of human sympathy. It stands beside Keable's beautiful "City of the Dawn," tho broader in scope and deeper in thought. It may be a good textbook. It certainly is literature.

Great Companions, Edith Wyatt's essays, were snatched from the unmerited oblivion of the review column, and they hold many wise and witty words. There is an excellent short paper on Henry James, among others, and one of most welcome appreciation of William Dean Howells, its essence given in its title, "A National Contribution." Under the heading, "Nonsense About Women," are refreshing comments on that singularly unhealthy mentality, "Fiona MacLeod," and, at the other pole, a thought-provoking study drawn from some two thousand answers sent in reply to the Agricultural Department's letter to the farm women of the United States asking them to state their chief needs. Here we are back at the actualities of life with a vengeance and we close the book feeling that the reviewer's job, after all, is pretty varied and not the least interesting on the list.

Russia in 1916, by Stephen Graham. The Macmillan Company. $1.25. *The Locked Chest* and *The Sweeps of Ninety-eight*, by John Masefield. The Macmillan Company. $1.25. *Martin Luther*, by Elsie Singmaster, Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1. *An African Trail*, by Jean Kenyon Mackenzie. Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions. West Medford, Mass. 50 cents. *Great Companions*, by Edith Franklin Wyatt. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

GOOD BUSINESS

In these days, when the voice of the social reformer is abroad in the land, usually raised in lamentation, it is encouraging in the highest degree to read such a book as Ida M. Tarbell's *New Ideals in Business*, based on an extensive study of the methods by which some of the richest and most powerful industrial organizations of today strive to promote the well-being of their employees. The most hopeful part of it is that the regulations for safety and sanitation, the rest rooms and lunch rooms and gymnasiums, the better hours, better houses, and better pay, spring, not from motives of charity or from a sense of duty, but from a business policy.

The fact that a man does his best work when he is well fed, sufficiently rested, sober, well paid, justly treated, and, above all, satisfied with his job and his employer, is beginning to be perceived and some of the wealthiest corporations are putting it to the test of a thoro trial, and finding that it can be proved.

Optimistic, however as the book is, it is not in the least visionary. The writer knows only too well how ample is the room left for improvement, especially where the employer is not intelligent enough, or not rich enough, to pro-



Press Illustrating

IDA M. TARBELL

vide for his employees all the costly paraphernalia which great and progressive corporations offer for the health and comfort of their workers. But once the principle that justice is the best policy is established, the rest will follow, and perhaps the vext problem of Capital and Labor will work itself out along these lines to their mutual satisfaction.

New Ideals in Business, by Ida M. Tarbell. The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

KIPLING, WELLS AND THE WAR

The British authorities have shown commendable intelligence in permitting two of the greatest living English writers to obtain a close acquaintance with the operations of the Allies in the Great War. Best of all the veteran pens of Rudyard Kipling and H. G. Wells were sent to "cover" aspects of the war which do not figure so largely in the official despatches and the narratives of war correspondents as the great battle line of France and Flanders. Rudyard Kipling's *Sea Warfare* deals chiefly with the work of the trawlers, destroyers and other minor craft which scout the grey waste of the North Sea for German raiders or stalk the elusive submarine. *Italy, France and Britain at War*, by H. G. Wells, is based upon a visit to the Italian front, that area of romantic mountain warfare where progress is slow since it involves the mastery of military problems in three dimensions.

Kipling's book is much the shorter and less pretentious of the two. It contains no discussion of the problems of the coming peace and very little about the problems of the present war; it does not take the space to justify the cause of the Allies or to draw up an indictment against Germany. *Sea Warfare* is simply a collection of journalistic sketches of the work of the navy from day to day. At the head of each chapter is a short poem celebrating the pluck, modesty and devotion to duty of the British sailor. These verses have all Kipling's old-time technical facility (he is perhaps the only war poet who dared introduce the word "tri-nitro-toluol" into his verse), but the fire and enthusiasm which made his poetry of India and of the Boer War so inspiring seem to have departed forever.

Mr. Wells has always hated war but he has always made a hobby of it. In nearly every one of his sociological works he has devoted a chapter or so to the future of warfare and not a few of his novels have forecasted developments of military science which he meant to be taken seriously by the British public. He devotes much of his present book to the discussion of military methods; the use of the aeroplane, the possible development of the "tanks," the obsolescence of cavalry, the unimaginative conservatism of the British military authorities. Everything which Wells saw on his trip to the front started a line of thought which often wandered on for many pages before he could get it under control again, so the amount of actual description in the book is relatively small. Yet we have interesting accounts of Alpine

IMPORTANT NEW PUBLICATIONS



OBSTACLES TO PEACE



By S. S. McCLURE

An Extract from Mr. McClure's Conversation with Count Tisza, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary:

"Let us admit," I said, "that the Servian ultimatum was none of Russia's business. Still, did you not know that Russia would make it her business?"

"We thought the chances of Russia's interfering were about fifty-fifty, but that whatever the consequences were, we must remove the Servian menace."

"Did you not know that if Russia came in all Europe would be involved?"

"It was none of Europe's business. Europe must interfere at her own risk."

During a recent trip to Europe, Mr. McClure met and talked with Zimmermann, Lord Northcliffe, Count Tisza, Lord Haldane, Talaat Bey, and many more of the men in whose hands lies the fate of Europe. Not only did these men discuss with extraordinary frankness the issues of war and peace, but they also put him in possession of invaluable documents.

There are to-day two kinds of obstacles to peace, the material obstacles such as the division of territory, and the spiritual obstacles of the enormous hatreds engendered. In this book these obstacles are, for the first time, analyzed in the light of information gained from responsible sources. The result is a work that we believe will be *the outstanding war book of the year.* $2.00 *net.*

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war and of interviews with General Joffre and the King of Italy, both of whom he found peculiarly democratic and unpretentious in spite of their elevated rank.

The bulk of Wells's book is devoted neither to descriptions of contemporary war nor to speculations regarding its future possibilities but to the organization of a world peace. Wells is an earnest, determined pacifist who proves his desperate sincerity by constantly harping on the same points; that the German menace must first be destroyed, that kingship must everywhere give way to republicanism, that national boundaries must be redrawn to conform not to the will of the victor but to the interests of the people directly concerned, that equal economic opportunities must be guaranteed to every nation, that the liberal powers must combine to crush any future attempt to break the peace and that men must learn to reserve their highest loyalty not for any class or any empire but for the Kingdom of God on earth. For the negative pacifist, the "conscientious objector," he has only contempt. Non-resistance he regards as anarchism, obstructiveness, a deliberate refusal to take part in the task of building an enduring peace by discouraging militarist aggresion, and he has little patience with the neutral. In spite of an occasional outburst of impatience, Wells remains thruout his book a constructive statesman and philosopher. Kipling never rises above the level of a photographer of the passing show.

Sea Warfare, by Rudyard Kipling. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25. *Italy, France and Britain at War*, by H. G. Wells. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

CUBA

The Early History of Cuba, 1492-1586, by I. A. Wright, tells the story of the island under Spanish dominion previous to the coming of Sir Francis Drake. The raid of the "Great Corsair" put an end to the first period of Spanish history in America, the period during which Cuba was a mere wayport between Spain and the American continents. Thereafter Cuba began to develop her own resources and the struggle between the European nations for the control of the islands and of the continents began. The book is compiled from the documents in the archives of the Indies at Seville rather than from secondary sources. It offers the serious student an opportunity to acquaint himself with the early history of the island and should prove an excellent introduction to the history of the West Indies, in which the people of this country are becoming more and more deeply interested each year.

The Early History of Cuba, 1492-1586, by I. A. Wright. The Macmillan Company. $2.

ABOUT MUSIC

Dr. Dayton Clarence Miller's *Science of Musical Sounds* should prove a valuable textbook in the study of acoustics, especially as applied to the speaking or singing voice. It may serve as well the composer, and, in some degree, the poet who would make all possible use of vowel effects. Nearly 200 most illuminating illustrations of

apparatus, experiments and sound waves are photographed. "Tone Qualities of Musical Instruments" is a specific lecture of wide interest and practicality. (The Macmillan Company, $2.50.)

Elementary terminology and notation, rhythmic forms, chromatic tones, common and compound measures, major and minor scales, intervals, and a half-dozen rules for the singing voice, comprize Inez Field Damon's *Primary Elements of Music*. Relative to music as the A-B-C's to letters. (A. S. Barnes Company, 32 cents.)

David C. Taylor, in his *New Light on the Old Italian Method*, shows in brief but clarifying outline the general developments, thru the centuries, in voice culture, and pleads for emphasis on rudiments, on the ear and on Nature as a guide in the training of such an impulsive and inherent thing as that exaltion—singing. (H. W. Gray Company, $1.)

Writing the Popular Song, by E. M. Wickes, gives most suggestive hints toward "hits," "song-cycles," and has seven chapters on lyric construction. It imparts practical information as to free lance versus staff writing, collaboration, manuscript preparation, selling outright, royalties, the deadly song shark, and gives a list of dependable publishers. (Springfield, Mass.: The Home Correspondence School, $1.25.)

The origins of music; the primitive instruments of the various ancient peoples; musical gropings thru the dark ages; accounts of specific composers, inventors, patrons, make up *A History of Music*, by C. V. Stanford and Cecil Forsyth. Chapters on Chinese and American music (each little known to us!) are especially informative. An important and reasonably interesting reference book, having certain very poor jokes, poor English, and poor knowledge of the animals and birds used to construct the "origins." (The Macmillan Company, $2.)

ARTS, MAJOR AND MINOR

In small compass H. C. Candee manages to pack much handy information on *Jacobean Furniture*. The book, with its many illustrations, is especially useful now, when this style is coming to the fore, old specimens being watched for, and copies, more or less incorrect, filling the shops. (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.25.)

From the *Print Collector's Quarterly* have been reprinted, with their small, clear cuts, some half dozen essays by W. A. Bradley on *French Etchers of the Second Empire*. There is a paper on Corot as a lithographer, and two on Meryon, with translations of his poems, which are playful and stern and bitter, but always simple and direct. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $2.)

Dr. Kunz adds another standard work to his record. In *Rings for the Fingers* he has gathered the quaint lore on rings of all materials, from gold to horseshoe nails; of all times and lands; of varied significance, talismanic, medical, religious, and in his registry of pretty "posies" he revives delightfully a bit of seventeenth century sentimentality. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, $6.50.)

A pleasant example of sincere book making is the reprint of H. R. Plomer's *Short History of English Printing*. From 1700 on records of the English printers are hard to come at and this book, with its accounts of the Baskerville, Pickering, Ballantyne and Kelmscott presses as well as of their great forerunners is of value to every one who cares for book making as an art. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.25.)

The loveliness and individual charm of the exposition buildings and gardens at San Diego, kept intact thru all of two years (thanks to the climate and the irrepressible publicity-makers of Southern California) are well described in the pictures and text of *The Architecture and the Gardens of the San Diego Exposition*, by its architect, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, and others. (San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co., $2.)

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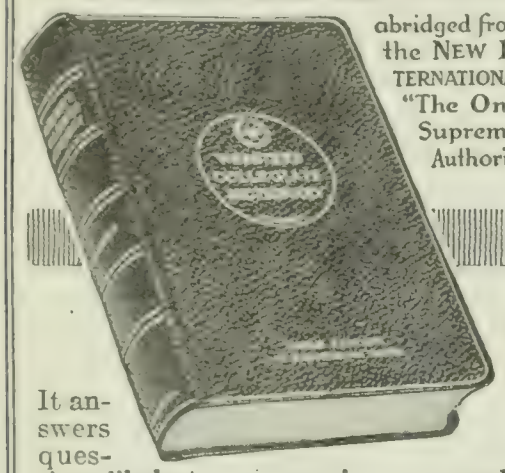
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MOTOR PROGRESS

By

John Chapman Hilder

IN The Independent for March 5th I described briefly the first steps necessary for a complete overhauling and cleaning of the car in order to put it into condition for the touring season. The article ended with the carbon removing and valve grinding stage of the work. When this has been done satisfactorily, the car is ready for further operations..

After you have successfully removed the carbon and ground in the valves, cleaned the spark plugs, valve springs, stems and guides, replace them. In doing this be careful to put each part back where you took it from, guided by the figures in chalk with which you have marked it.

While your attention is focused on the engine, it is well to make such adjustments or replacements as may seem desirable because of engine noises. Noises around the engine are sometimes a little difficult to run to earth, because there are so many of them, all sounding at once; it is usually safe, however, to inspect the valves first, since they are frequent offenders. There are several ways of discovering whether the valves are or are not to blame. Lack of space prevents my giving these methods here, but I shall be glad to send them to you by mail if you will ask me. As a rule it is a good thing to time the valves—or at least to see that they are correctly timed—whenever you overhaul your engine. Connecting rod and main crank shaft bearings, wrist pin bushings, badly fitting pistons and piston rings and timing gears all are capable of producing noises. Before you completely reassemble the engine, examine these for looseness. It may be that adjustment will remedy the trouble. In some cases you may find replacement necessary. If your engine is noisy and you do not know the reason, write me and I will tell you how to investigate.

Assuming that all adjustments and repairs on your engine have been made and that everything is clean, replenish the oil reservoirs with fresh, new oil. You will then be ready to pass along to the clutch and the gearset.

There are three types of clutch in general use, the cone, multiple disc and plate types. Their construction and operation is, on the whole, so simple that it seems unnecessary to describe them here. If there is anything you would like to know concerning the clutch used on your car, I shall, of course, be glad to explain it for you in a letter.



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If yours is a cone clutch, clean the facing—if of leather this may be done with a dry cloth, if of fabric you may use a squirt-gunful of kerosene. Use plenty of oil on all the clutch connections, all joints and bearings from the pedal down to the clutch itself. Be careful, however, not to get lubricating oil on the clutch facing for this will cause slipping. If the clutch facing is of leather, dress it with neatsfoot, or castor oil. This keeps the leather soft. If the leather is worn so that it fits the flywheel poorly, you will do well to replace it with a new facing. Cutting and fitting new facings is no easy task. But it is possible for a layman to accomplish if he knows how to go about it. I will send you explicit directions on request. (In writing, please state make and model of your car.)

IN the event that your car is equipt with a multiple disc clutch of the type that runs in oil, drain out the oil and fill the housing with kerosene. Turn the motor over a few times—be sure the gear shift lever is in neutral—and have someone push the clutch pedal in and out for a few minutes, to work the kerosene in among the discs. Drain out the kerosene. Then fill the housing with oil, or a mixture of oil and kerosene—whichever is recommended for use by the manufacturer of your car.

Should you have a dry-disc, or plate clutch, syringe the discs with kerosene to clean off any gummy deposit which may have formed thereon, and carefully oil all connections, keeping an eye open for oil holes that may have become clogged with dirt.

The main clutch troubles, common to all types, are slipping and grabbing. When the engine of your car seems to have plenty of power, but the car itself lags, the clutch is slipping. When it is impossible to let in the clutch gently and the car bounds ahead with a sudden, fierce jerk, the clutch is said to grab. If you have noticed a tendency in your clutch to do either of these annoying things, now is your chance to get at it.

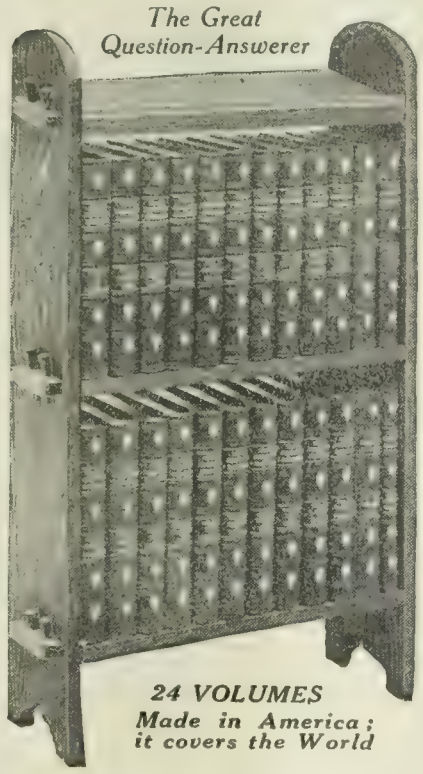
The various types of clutches may be cured of slipping and grabbing in different ways, according to their construction. Let me know what type you have on your car and I will write you how to adjust it. Some clutches run in oil, while others run dry. In overhauling your clutch, do not make the mistake of putting oil into a clutch that does not require it, or of withholding oil from a clutch that needs it. It is broadly true that cone clutches run dry, metal to metal multiple disc clutches run in oil, while metal and fabric disc and plate clutches run dry.

You now proceed to the transmission, commonly known as the gearset. On the top of this you will probably find a plate, fastened to the case with either hand screws or nuts. Remove the plate. Underneath the gearbox you will find a drain plug. Open it. Drain off the lubricant. Close the plug and half fill the gearbox with kerosene. Take a clean cloth saturated with kerosene and

The Importance of looking things up

Nowadays it is necessary to *know*, not *guess*. The *guesser* goes wrong and *loses*. The man who *knows* is the man who *wins*.

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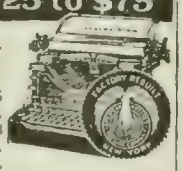
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wipe the gears. Never use waste in cleaning the gears. Once more remove the drain plug. Now feel around in the gearbox to make sure that no gears are chipped or broken and that no stray bits of foreign matter of any kind are hidden there. If everything seems sound, replace the drain plug, pack the case with lubricant, and put back the cover with a new paper or asbestos washer under it.

After the gear-set you arrive at the most neglected parts of the whole car: the universal joints. These are sometimes housed, sometimes open. In any case, clean them thoroly with kerosene and pack them with grease. If the parts of the universal joints are loose they need rebushing.

Further along in the same direction is the differential housing, which contains the drive gears, differential gears and the ends of the axle shafts. This requires treatment similar to that given the gearset. First clean with kerosene and then pack with grease. For details of axle and differential adjustments, please apply by letter.

You are now ready for the brakes. To get at them best, remove the rear wheels. For this you may need a special puller. If you wish to know how to remove wheels I will advise you by mail. With the wheels removed, examine the brakes for worn lining, greasy drums or lining, muddy or loose connections. Brakes must be dry and clean and the lining must be in good condition. If the lining is greasy, but not worn, the grease can be removed. For instructions as to how to do this and also how to adjust brakes, please write me.

THINGS that still remain to be done are as follows: lining up front and rear wheels, adjusting wheel bearings, cleaning, adjusting and lubricating steering gear and connections, cleaning and lubricating springs, tightening all bolts and nuts, loosening demountable rims from wheels in case they have rusted on, inspection of electrical system for broken wires, loose connections, frayed insulation, dirty terminals, the cleaning and lubrication of magneto, distributor, generator, starter and their drive gears or chains, and, finally, attention must be given to the storage battery.

As I have repeated, rather tediously, I fear, thruout this article, it has been impossible for me in the space at my disposal to give adequate detailed directions for overhauling the car. But I will send you full and comprehensive advice if you will ask questions.

Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give impartial information about any individual product.—Address Motor Editor, The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, N. Y. C.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE

A BRIEF FOR DEBATE

RESOLVED, That the United States should adopt universal military service.

This brief was prepared by Raymond A. Swink, Instructor in the School of Oratory at Ohio Wesleyan University.

ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. Universal military service is necessary as a military measure.

A. Change in world conditions demands it.

1. United States has new responsibilities as shown by Great War. a. Dependence on foreign markets to use our surplus makes freedom of seas imperative. b. Task of policing our possessions and upholding Monroe Doctrine greater than ever before.

2. Protection from attack or invasion no longer assured. a. Visit of German U-boats. b. Failure of treaties abroad.

3. Present and future probability of war demands it. a. Japan may cause trouble. (1) Her ambitions in Pacific. (2) Her control of China. (3) Monroe Doctrine interferes with her in South America. (4) Our alien land laws in West offend her. (5) She can strike at Philippines and Hawaii. b. Mexican difficulties show need. c. The "break" with Germany may lead us to war at any time. d. Present difficulties with England over her violations of our rights may cause trouble.

B. Voluntary method of raising recruits is a failure.

1. Has failed in the past. a. It failed in the Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War. b. Failed last summer in Mexican mobilization.

2. England had to adopt conscription in present war.

3. It failed Belgium in her crisis.

4. Cannot meet our needs. a. War experts say we need 1,500,000 men at once. with 1,500,000 in ready reserve. b. Actual crisis cannot produce paper strength army of 250 000.

C. Universal Military Service as proposed in the United States not the "standing army" system of Europe.

1. Requires a few months as against years of training.

2. Short time does not make for subserviency or militarism in rank and file.

3. Continually changing personnel cannot form military caste.

4. Where opportunity is open to all as in a healthy democracy not enough men can be had for a "standing army."

D. Universal military service will supply our entire military needs.

1. Other democracies have found it successful.

2. Over 1,000,000 men come of military age annually.

3. Allowing exemptions, a few years would produce several million trained men within age limits of 19 and 25.

II. Universal military service will benefit the country in other than military ways.

A. It will promote democracy.

1. A hired, or professional, army is undemocratic. a. Such an army can be used by capital against labor.

2. Universal service army is wholly democratic. a. Requires equality of sacrifice—essence of democracy.

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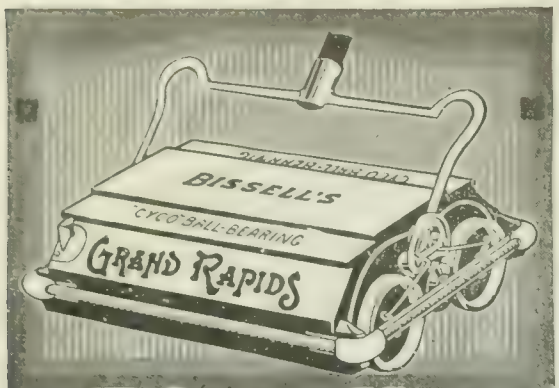
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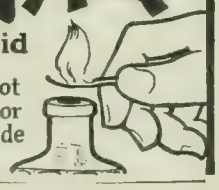
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3. Will obliterate class distinctions. a. Rich and poor must take equal chances in trenches. b. Experience of France and Switzerland shows it.

4. Will aid in Americanizing our foreigners. a. Gives them a common purpose. b. It will improve physical efficiency of the nation.

ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. Universal military service is not necessary as a military measure.

A. We are amply protected against attack.

1. Two oceans form first line of defense. a. No great trans-oceanic war has ever taken place. b. Difficulty of transporting troops great distance from supplies. c. Japan's victory over Port Arthur proves nothing. x. Port Arthur separated by frozen desert from rest of Russia. y. Yellow Sea small body of water in control of Japan.

2. Coast defenses, mines, submarines, aeroplanes, and first class battleships give ample protection. a. Allied fleets unable to land troops on German shores, yet only short distance from base of supplies. b. Failure of Gallipoli campaign shows efficacy of coast defenses. c. Navy cannot operate at over 50 per cent efficiency 3000 miles from base. d. Admiral Dewey said our navy is as good as any.

3. National Defense Act of July, 1916, provides greatest amount of preparedness ever known in time of peace.

B. Position of United States must be maintained by her navy.

1. Chief needs in a military sense are: a. To maintain rights on seas, and in foreign ports. b. To defend our coast cities from sudden attack. c. To protect our outlying possessions. d. To uphold Monroe Doctrine.

2. Only a navy can do this.

3. Conditions here unlike those in Europe. a. Two hostile countries like France and Germany, with overcrowded populations, do not exist here.

C. A large navy does not require universal military service to produce enough men.

1. England's navy, largest on earth, had but a few hundred thousand men in service before the war.

2. What is needed is smaller number of men highly trained.

3. Short term training will not produce type of men needed in navy.

D. Voluntary method of raising recruits will meet needs in time of crisis.

1. Has not failed us in the past. a. So-called failure in Revolution not due to defect in volunteer system. x. Real cause was lack of money and equipment. b. Did not fail in Civil War. x. Draft Act due to political blunders (short term enlistments at beginning, and Stanton's order to stop enlistments). c. Did not fail us in Mexican War. d. Did not fail us in Spanish-American War.

2. Did not fail England in present war. a. Adoption of conscription a political measure.

3. Is not failing us now. a. Plattsburg idea growing in popularity. b. Industries are coöperating with Government. c. Thousands of naturalized citizens offering their services.

4. Army and navy can be made more attractive to volunteers. a. Improve living conditions. b. Promotion based solely on service and merit. c. Provide technical education. d. Give army and navy a constructive work to perform along with military duties. e. Use Land-Grant colleges to better advantage. x. Nicholas Murray Butler says there are 500,000 young men in United States each year who want a college education, but cannot get it because of cost.

E. Universal military service is extravagant.

1. It provides millions of partially trained men.

2. General Scott says it takes at least a year of concentrated training to make a real soldier.

3. Most proposals are for from three to six months' training.

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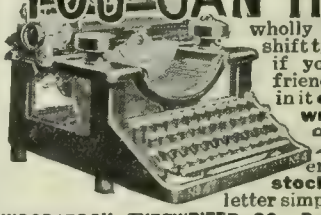
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II. Universal military service would be a dangerous policy.

A. It will not promote democracy.

1. It does not involve equality of sacrifice. a. Conscription of wealth alone does that.

2. Does not break down class distinctions. a. Close study of conditions in France and Switzerland shows it.

3. It is enemy of democracy. a. 30,000 officers needed for every million soldiers. b. Their business is warfare. c. They chafe at restraints of civil law.

4. Testimony of great statesmen shows it. a. Viscount Bryce so testifies. b. Bismarck so testifies.

B. It will not promote the kind of discipline and obedience needed in a democracy.

1. It is a conscienceless type of obedience, such as sinks "Lusitanias," etc.

2. Kind needed is self-imposed kind, such as respects laws, tolerates freedom of speech, opinion, press and assembly.

3. Destroys people's powers to think clearly. a. Prussia at first opposed conscription bitterly. b. In few years they have become the "Nemesis of Docility."

C. It will not promote Americanism nor weld our racial elements.

1. Austria, Poland, and Russia stand as fine examples to refute this.

D. It does not promote the type of patriotism needed.

1. Emphasizes narrow nationalism, kind that brought on present war.

2. Real need is a patriotism that will give service to humanity as a whole, thru a League to Enforce Peace.

E. Our mission of democracy condemns it.

1. We are only nation left without militarism.

2. Allies claim to be fighting to destroy this very evil.

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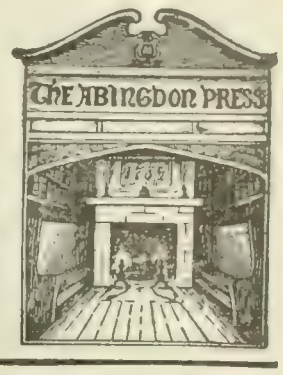
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The student who reads the greater part of the works mentioned will be in a position to study individual securities as they are brought to his attention for investment. He can add to his library copies of the many instructive booklets distributed by investment houses and covering all subjects from $100 bonds to investments legal for savings banks or analyses of individual properties. "The Investor's Pocket Manual" is a fountain of information on all classes of securities having a general market and is sent free on request to any large firm.

For more detailed information on securities the various manuals such as Poor's or Moody's should be consulted in a library; other handy works of reference are "Earning Power of Railroads," Moody, $2.50; "Fitch Bond Book," $15, gives a description of all bonds having a general market; "Moody's Analyses," two volumes, $25, is a most elaborate work, giving statistics on corporations and ratings on individual securities. The student of individual railroad mortgage bonds can analyze the lien of such issues by reference to the "Fitch Atlas," $35, which shows graphically all of the prominent railroads in this country, with the relative position of individual bond issues. A most instructive book on bonds is "Holders of Railroad Bonds and Notes," by Heifft, $2.10, which sets forth in detail the rights of security holders. This is particularly interesting in this period when so many railroads are in process of reorganization.

It is realized that many of the works cited are so expensive as to make their purchase prohibitive excepting by men of means; they are suggested with a view to enabling those of our readers who are large investors to keep posted on intrinsic values rather than rely on hearsay or "tips." The small investor can buy one or two of the text books and content himself with what knowledge he can glean from the vast amount of literature that is given gratuitously by investment firms.

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formation regarding securities of all kinds. This publication is the most complete record of weekly financial doings that we know of and contains quotations on securities and commodities, general legislative and industrial news, offerings of new securities, etc. We recommend it to the large investor, bank official or advanced student. The *Wall Street Journal*, $12 yearly, is the leading daily financial paper and is also suitable for the advanced reader, but daily newspapers published in large cities have enough financial news and quotations for the average investor who reads a weekly.

The New York *Times*, *Sun*, *Post*, *Tribune*, Chicago *Tribune*, Chicago *Evening Post*, San Francisco *Examiner*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Philadelphia *Ledger*, Baltimore *Sun* and Boston *Transcript* have tables showing stock and bond prices to enable investors to keep in touch with current quotations, besides general news in condensed form and instructive advertisements. The New York *Evening Post's* Saturday edition is widely read for its editorials on finance and commerce and should be taken by the advanced student.

It must be borne in mind that the stock market *anticipates* events and discounts favorable or unfavorable developments. For these reasons, day-to-day fluctuations should not influence one in taking a position either to sell or buy. Fundamental conditions, intrinsic values and prospects for the *long swing* should govern.

While it is not possible for us to mention the names of the publishers of the works mentioned in this article, it will be said that if readers cannot purchase them from their own book dealers, we will endeavor to supply any book upon receipt of a money order covering the cost. We will also be glad at any time to prepare special courses of study to suit individual investors.

The Independent offers a Service for Investors in which personal attention is given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot, of course, decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, stating if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.

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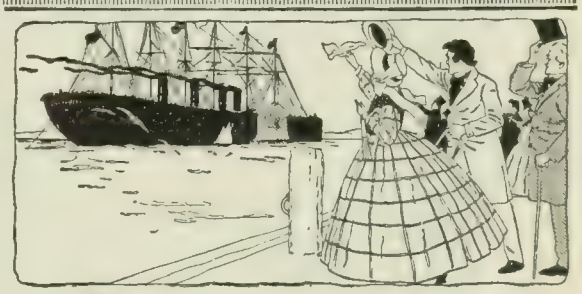
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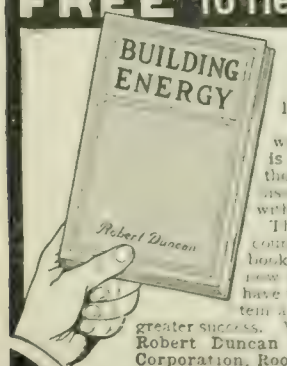
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AGAINST CHANGING COMPANIES

There is a matter related to the Insurance Service of The Independent which I wish to make plain to readers. To begin with, I want it understood always—unless in particular instances the contrary is specifically exprest—that any criticism I may make of a policy, a plan, or a company, or any conclusion which may be arrived at as the result of a comparison in any of these things, my opinions are not to be accepted as recommendations either to abandon policies now held, or to avoid insuring in any particular company.

In discussing subjects treated or in answering questions, the best effort of which I am capable is made to get the facts, to secure the information. Sometimes this is both difficult and time-consuming. When secured, my judgment is founded on them and I endeavor to make that impartial. Care is exercized against uttering anything that may result in an injustice. There cannot be, for example, any comparison made, involving two or more like things, that will leave all of them even each with the other — there must remain a best and a worst.

These observations are addrest to my readers because I find that some of the conclusions I present from time to time on particular subjects bear fruit in the form of letters asking if the writers would not be exercizing prudence or good judgment in lapsing an existent policy and taking insurance in another company. To encourage that sort of thing would defeat the objects for which this department exists. It is a rare case in which a policyholder in a good, average company, after investing three or four years of time and premiums, can better himself by abandoning the policy held for one in even a company of superior merits. At any rate, I am not willing to advise it, especially at long distance. All that I have here written applies to old line, legal reserve life insurance.

On assessment life insurance my position is reversed. There are two or three fraternal orders and assessment associations worth remaining in. The others, viewed actuarially, are chimeras. They pretend to be mathematically scientific and succeed in being only fantastical. Again and again I have written that there is no bargain counter in life insurance. Its full price must be paid.

And so it usually happens when a man is not too old and he asks me, I advise him to give up reserveless assessment certificates for guaranteed reserve policies.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank
of the City of New York

Total Deposits (March 5, 1917)
$188,000,000

DIVIDENDS

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 31, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

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DIVIDEND NO. 71

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 24, 1917.

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May - - - - - - Suburban House Number
June - - - - - Porch and Lawn Number
July - - - - - - Summer Sports Number
August - - - - - - - Motoring Number
September - - House Furnishing Number

This is the limited offer of the new owners (The Independent Corporation) to enable you easily to make the acquaintance of the greater Countryside Magazine. Good only if you accept before April 20.

Because you live in the country—or expect to live there some day—or go there now for rest and recreation, The Countryside is *your* magazine.

Every important problem that concerns your comfort or enjoyment as a country householder you will find discussed in The Countryside by recognized authorities who stand highest in their chosen fields.

Each number has its big central subject in season—but every number is a garden number, a building number, a house furnishing number, a decoration number, a poultry number, a motor number—a country living number in every sense. The Countryside service never stops, in any part of its field.

Note These Features

Space permits only brief mention of the editorial plans of the new owners.

Aymar Embury II, with five articles, inaugurates "The House Livable." Harold A. Caparn, former President of the American Society of Landscape Architects, is presenting a series of articles on "The House Outdoors." J. Horace McFarland launches our campaign "Better Roses for America" with an article in March illustrated in four colors.

"The Whole House—Room by Room" is another new feature to begin soon—a series of monthly manuals—taking up the problems of construction, decoration and furnishing as applied to each room as a unit from bedroom to library.

Churchill Ripley writes during 1917 on Rugs; E. I. Farrington writes on Poultry (every month); Harold D. Eberlein and Abbott McClure write on Furniture; William Haynes and Mrs. Leslie Hall write of Dogs and Kennel Interests; Charles Dexter Allen tells what is new in Textiles; Harold J. Howland supplies a monthly editorial on the Spirit of the Countryside; Theodore M. R. von Keler is the Motor Editor and conducts the Motor Service; F. F. Rockwell, Jessie P. Frothingham and Parker T. Barnes write on Horticulture and Gardening; Frank A. Waugh writes on Trees; Professor Hugh Findlay will conduct "The Countryside Garden Laboratory," a great new gardening manual to appear in The Countryside every month.

Note These Names

The roll-call of contributors under the new ownership includes such names as: Margaret Woodrow Wilson; Zona Gale, author of "Friendship Village"; George Madden Martin, creator of Emmy Lou; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna Railroad; Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, of Union Theological Seminary; Mary Sargent Potter, daughter of Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum; Hudson Maxim; Joyce Kilmer; Edna Dean Proctor; George W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days"; Stewart Edward White, author of "The Blazed Trail"; Gutzon Borglum, Sculptor; Kathleen Norris, author of "Mother"; Walter Prichard Eaton; John Burroughs; Norman Harsele; Max Eastman; Josephine Daskam Bacon; Herman Hagedorn; May Irwin; Edward F. Bigelow; Jack London; Wilfrid Wilson Gibson; Cecilia Beaux; Herbert Reed (Right Wing); P. A. Vaile; Margaret Deland; Mary Roberts Rinehart; Marion Harland, and many others whose names stand high in American literature.

Note This Program

Here are the specific interests to which The Countryside devotes its attention primarily:

HOUSE BUILDING—The acquisition of land, selecting the building site, placing the house, scientific construction, modern efficiency, buying the best building materials and equipment, choosing the house plans, dealing with the architect and builder—on these subjects the country house owner needs sound advice. He gets it in The Countryside Magazine.

INTERIOR DECORATION—What is new in flooring, wall coverings, mantels, bath room fittings, lighting fixtures, wood finishing? The Countryside has articles and pictures about everything that goes to make the house inside comfortable, beautiful, sanitary and efficient.

HOUSE FURNISHING—Choosing rugs, curtains, hangings, furniture. Every object that helps to make your life indoors complete you will find discussed in The Countryside by writers who know their subjects well.

OUTSIDE THE HOUSE—Preparing and keeping up the grounds to make your house in the country beautiful in its setting, putting up greenhouse and garage, buying seeds and bulbs, planting the garden, choosing efficient tools, planning the flower bed, selecting porch and garden furniture and decorations, enriching the soil, raising small fruits, keeping poultry, dogs and live stock—all these delights of country living are dwelt upon in The Countryside by experts who write from scientific knowledge and experience, but in such a way that everyone may understand and receive the maximum of help and pleasure from their reading and from the pictures.

HORTICULTURE—Here again The Countryside enjoys unusual distinction because of its exceptional sources of information and its scientific and accurate presentation of horticultural knowledge.

SPORTS AND RECREATION—Life in the open air is a big factor in your scheme of country living. In The Countryside, as the seasons come round, you will find striking and picturesque articles on motoring, golf, tennis, riding, driving, skating, shooting, fishing, camping, boating and other sports—to help you get the most out of your life along the countryside.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD—Good roads for your motor car, better schools for your children, proper lighting for your side-walk, the country club for your recreation, the suburban church for your worship, improved railway stations and train service for your suburban travel, more attractive approaches for your town—these things concern you intimately; and these are things for which, as you will see, The Countryside stands.

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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. LITERATURE.

Three Poems by Verner von Heidenstam.

1. Give the meanings of the following words that occur in the poems: ness, zephyr, quarry, trolls, eon, cyclopean, morass, ooze, saurian, mastodon, murkiest, primeval, limpid.
2. What emotions move the poet when he thinks of his country home?
3. In what respects is the forest of Tiveden primeval?
4. What does the poet mean by saying his land is "arrayed in the ragged dress of poverty"?
5. Explain the line " 'Tis himself that his strong hands fashion."

The Poet of Sweden. By Charles Wharton Stork.

1. Explain the following expressions: lyric, poetry, realism, idealistic poet, vivid idyllic pictures, joyousness of color, the rough tragi-comedy of peasant life, spiritual stability, exotic note, universal in appeal, vivid phrase, introspective poems.
2. In what way was Walt Whitman "the voice of America"?
3. In what ways is von Heidenstam "the living voice of Sweden"?

The Lady or the Tiger. By Frank R. Stockton.

1. What type of story did Stockton usually write?
2. What means did he take to make his stories appealing?
3. Explain clearly what is meant by "story of ingenious plot."
4. How much of "The Lady or the Tiger" depends upon plot and how much depends upon character?
5. Point out original humorous turns of expression.
6. Show how the plot of this story has been made unusually clear and emphatic.
7. Give a full exposition of the character of the Princess.
8. Give your answer to the question asked at the end of the story. Tell why you answer as you do.
9. What do the last seven paragraphs add to the story?
10. Write a short story of ingenious plot.

The Law and the Profits. By Ellis O. Jones.

1. What two serious points of view are presented in this satire?
2. What advantage has been gained by the use of dialog?
3. What is satirized in "Gulliver's Travels"? In what way does this satire resemble "Gulliver's Travels"?

SECTION II. COMPOSITION.

The President, the People and the Fate of the World. By Gerald Stanley Lee.

1. What serious criticism of our national life does this article present?
2. What constructive suggestions does the author make?
3. What is gained, and what is lost, by the humorous style?

Zemstvo Russia. By Samuel N. Harper.

1. Write a clear explanation of the Russian Revolution.
2. Write a short article in which you show what great advantages Russia has gained by the revolution.

The Lady from Missoula. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Write a short character sketch of Miss Rankin.

Universal Military Service.

1. Without notes of any kind stand before the class and give any part of the debate here indicated.
2. Write a brief for a debate on some other topic of the day.

Editorial Articles.

1. Write a clear explanation of the purposes of the United States in moving toward the Great War.
2. Explain the methods by which it is advisable for the United States to fight.
3. Write a short composition concerning the present financial condition of the United States.
4. Write an explanation of the advantages gained by the Germans in retreating to a new line.
5. Write a short composition in which you show the various possibilities of the Great War.

The Story of the Week.

1. Explain the present situation of affairs in the Great War.
2. Write an argument based on "A Land Laid Waste."
3. Write any part of an oration based on "German Plot Rumors."
4. Write a composition of contrast concerning the present state of preparedness in the United States and the condition that you think would be ideal.
5. Write a clear explanation of the changes that have recently taken place in the government of Russia.
6. Show in what ways the Russian Revolution resembles the French Revolution as described in "A Tale of Two Cities."
7. Write an editorial article in which you express your opinion as to how the Russians should treat the deposed Czar.
8. Write a composition in which you point out important matters of public interest not definitely connected with the Great War.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. The United States and the Great War—"For Humanity and World Peace," "Aspects of Preparedness," "Mobilizing Public Sentiment," "Congress to Meet Early."

1. "The United States of America is about to enter the Great War." State as clearly as you can the reasons.
2. Answer the question: "To what end shall we wage war?"
3. What facts support the phrase: "The unbelievable patience and long-suffering of the American people"?
4. What form of activity is proposed as proper for the United States?
5. Analyze the news item: "Aspects of Preparedness." Is our preparation adequate?
6. What circumstances have led to the calling of the special session of Congress? What action will Congress probably take?

II. The American Army—"Universal Military Service."

1. Study both sides of this brief for debate. Choose the side which you favor and develop the proof in support of one or more of the headings; e. g., 1A, 1B, etc.

III. Woman's Suffrage—"The Lady from Missoula."

1. What, according to Miss Rankin's statement, is to be her chief interest in Congress? What training has she had for this work?
2. Study Article V of the Constitution. Describe the process necessary "for the national enfranchisement of women."
3. What is the status of the woman's suffrage movement in your own state? in the United States in general?

IV. The Progress of the War—"The Budging Line," "The Hindenburg Line," "A Land Laid Waste."

1. Review (a) the story of the German advance and retreat in the summer of 1914, (b) the German attack on Verdun, (c) the previous attempts of the British and French to break the German line.
2. Referring to the present activities the editorial says: "The Germans call it 'a strategic retreat.'" etc. Explain.
3. "Hindenburg does not like trench warfare," etc. Look up the story of Hindenburg's leadership on the eastern front for confirmation of this statement.
4. Can you see any connection between the German withdrawal on the west front and a possible military campaign in some other quarter?

V. The Russian Revolution—"Four Good Deeds of the Czar," "Zemstvo Russia," "The New Regime in Russia," "A Minister of Justice," "The Prisoner of the Palace."

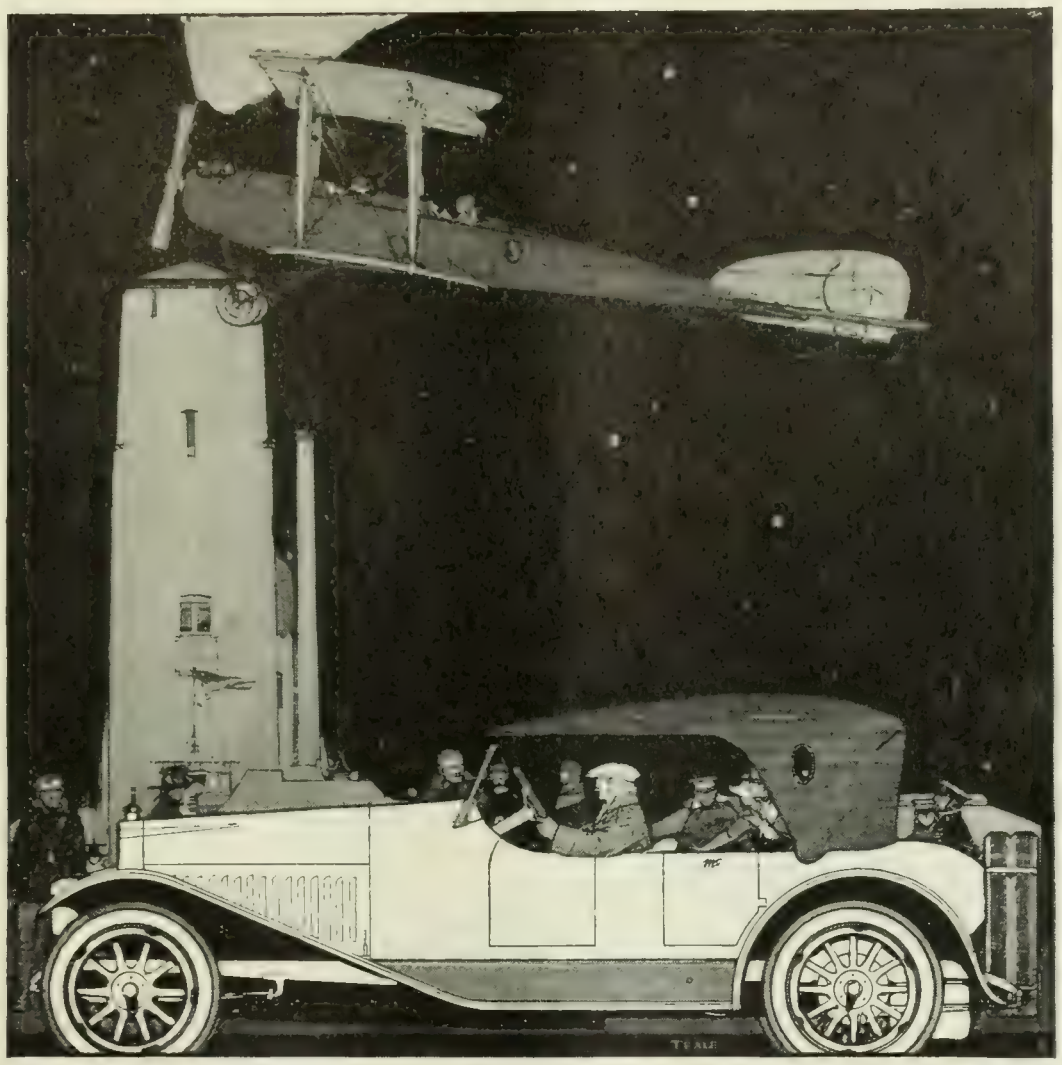
1. "Few Czars have been better; most of them have been much worse." Study the history of Russia during the last century. Which of Nicholas II's immediate ancestors were better men than he is: which of them were worse?
2. "The revolution was therefore first and foremost a war measure," etc. What proof is given of this statement?
3. Make a list of the men discussed in the article, "Zemstvo Russia." Write a brief paragraph about each.
4. Compare the attitude of Minister Kerensky to the attitude of such leaders in the French Revolution as Danton.
5. "The New Government has issued a manifesto restoring the Finnish constitution," etc. Look up the history of the relation between Russia and Finland.
6. Compare the present position of the Czar to that of Louis XVI in 1789. Do you think that the fate of the Czar will be similar to that of Louis XVI? Why?

VI. International Trade and Finance—"The Financial Problem," "Foreign Loans Commended."

1. Study the figures concerning loans, securities, trade balances, bank reserves, gold importations, etc. Explain, as far as you can, the relation of these various items to foreign and domestic trade.
2. Note the causes of the breakdown of credit at the opening of the war. "Will all this happen to the United States?"
3. What is the purpose and the power of the Federal Reserve Board in domestic finance, in international finance?
4. Why has the Federal Reserve Board modified its warning of last November? What policy is it advocating now?

VII. Child Labor—"The Law and the Profits."

1. What are the arguments in favor of child labor? What are the arguments against it?
2. What provisions have been made in your state for regulating child labor? What further regulation, if any, would you suggest?
3. What action did the last Congress take on the question of child labor?



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Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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Founded 1904 as Suburban Life

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WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

For the lover of facts we are printing the accepted answers to the questions of the mental inventory published last month. Altho the faculties of the Friends' Schools of Germantown and Baltimore, to whom we owe most of the test, would probably not adopt amendments to their answers, yet for originality, imagination, subtlety and humor, we think some of the replies we have received far ahead of those that were marked 100 by the examiners.

The London *Times*, for instance, figures as a "humorous paper." Lots of people have thought that but haven't had the courage to state it. Procrastination appears as the "mother of invention." Sure enough, now we think of it, she is! If we would only put off till tomorrow all the piffling business of life there'd be some chance of everyone having time to originate something worth while.

What a pity that the suggestive explanations of poliomyelitis as a breakfast food, a result of the use of alcohol, and the worship of more than one god come too late to help last summer's puzzled health boards. It is again the practical scientist who explains that freezing water bursts pipes "because it has no other way to get out." True indeed! The youth, we are sure it was a youth, who took Mr. Britling for a "prominent baseball player" has an ear for euphony. The name has a baseballish sound. Or perhaps he mixed up Sunday hockey at Matchings Easy with the World Series.

Anent the war there is a group of answers quite too fine to be lost. A periscope is quite generally thought to be an instrument for searching the secrets of the heavens, a use certainly not often mentioned in the news columns. It is even more imaginative, however, to mistake it for a "Railroad Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad" —Y. M. C. A. probably. A filibuster is "an outlaw that preys on people," "a war for financial benefit," "an Englishman in Revolutionary days." At least there is a unanimous opinion, that whatever the animal may be he is objectionable! There is more discouragement as to the outcome of the war, however, than we like to to see, in the statement that the other name of the Slough of Despond is the Atlantic Ocean, and that a dinosaur is an officer in the Russian Government. However, that probably means the late government.

For the benefit of our fellow suffragists we have saved Susan B. Anthony's life history to the last. She, it seems, was "a social talker," "a leader in the food riots," "a friend of Cæsar" and the "wife of Mark Anthony."

1. Miss Jeannette Rankin, of Montana. 2. James C. McReynolds; Louis D. Brandeis; John H. Clarke. 3. Newton D. Baker. 4. Francis Joseph I. 5. David Lloyd George. 6. Martin Luther. 7. Rabindranath Tagore. 8. Thomas Mott Osborne. 9. William Shakespeare. 10. California. 11. Danish West Indies. 12. Brigadier General John J. Pershing. 13. Admiral George Dewey. 14. Henry P. Fletcher. 15. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. 16. President Wilson. 17 Poland. 18. Greece. 19. League to Enforce Peace. 20. Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. 21. Gilbert Stuart.

22. China's payment to the powers for the Boxer outrages of 1900. 23. Proposed highway across the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. 24. National cemetery near Washington. 25. A reflecting prism by which the horizon may be seen by those in a submerged submarine, and the boat guided. 26. In Congress, the prevention of legislation by dilatory tactics on the part of a minority. 27. Russian alcoholic drink. 28. A government order temporarily forbidding shipping to leave the ports of the country. 29. Infantile paralysis.

30. Witch-hazel. 31. Peanut. 32. Pitcher plant, Venus flytrap, sundew. 33. Persimmon.

34. Mississippi River. 35. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. 36. National Park, Colorado, near Colorado Springs. 37. Russia's northern seaport. 38. Panama Canal.

39. Kipling, 40. Homer, Virgil. 41. Julius Cæsar. 42. Shakespeare. 43. Mallory, Tennyson, Pyle, Mark Twain.

44. India. 45. New York. 46. Pisa, Italy. 47. Granada, Spain.

48. Straight lines; many columns; colonades; no arches; pointed roofs and ornamental pediments. 49. Pointed arches; numerous windows of stained glass; plain and flying buttresses. 50. Round domes; numerous minarets; geometric wall-decorations in color. 51. *Southern style:* two story pillars; wide wings; central bisecting hall. *Northern style:* plain face; small porch; outside shutters; wide bisecting hall; low door sills; dormer windows.

52. American engineer, chairman of Commission for Relief in Belgium. 53. English poet, novelist, playwright. 54. Russian Jewess, patriotic American; author of The Promised Land. 55. Irish patriot, recently executed for treason. 56. English actor. 57. Pioneer suffragist and reformer. 58. Scotch novelist and playwright. 59. English general; Secretary of State for war, recently drowned in North Sea. 60. Greatest of violin makers.

61. Charles Dickens, A Christmas Carol. 62. H. G. Wells, Mr. Britling Sees It Through. 63. Victor Hugo, Les Miserables. 64. R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone. 65. Old Testament, II Kings. 66. C. L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"), Alice in Wonderland.

67. My purse. 68. Girdle, days. 69. His money. 70. Thief, time. 71. Love, money. 72 Name, to be chosen.

73. Villa's attack on the Mexican Government forces. 74. Battle in France beginning February, 1916. 75. Residence of the President last summer. 76. Capital city of Rumania, taken by the Germans and Austrians. 77. Dublin was the chief scene of the Irish rebellion.

78. Moth or butterfly. 79. Fly. 80. Beetle. 81. Swan. 82. Ant lion, fly, like a small dragon fly.

83. A railroad strike. 84. The income from bonds is according to a fixed rate of interest. Dividends on stocks change according to the prosperity of the company. 85. Dardanelles. 86. Mexican border. 87. Columbia University is said to be the largest institution of learning in the world this year. 88. A statue on the crest of the Andes between Chile and Argentina. 89. Hawaiian stringed musical instrument. 90. Six kilograms. 91. That of delivering his message before Congress in person. 92. Because water expands on freezing. 93. Gasoline. 94. 98° to 99°. 95. Zero. 96. Positive. 97. *Punch*. 98. Turkish. 99. Right. 100. A gigantic reptile of which we have fossil remains.



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HARPER'S WEEKLY
A Journal of Civilization

IMPOSSIBLE AND IMMORAL

MR. BRYAN has petitioned Congress not to declare war on Germany. He proposes that recourse be had first to the plan embodied in the peace treaties concluded with thirty nations when Mr. Bryan himself was Secretary of State. These treaties provided for a year of investigation by an international tribunal before resort to war. Mr. Bryan presumably would have the United States propose to Germany that the question, whether Germany is justified in sinking American ships on the high seas without warning and in killing American citizens traveling on the high seas in strict conformity with the regulations of international law and immemorial custom, shall be submitted to an international tribunal for determination. The thing is impossible.

In the first place it is inconceivable that Germany should do it. The submission to a tribunal, for judgment as to its justifiability, of the practice of sinking ships and killing noncombatants on sight would necessarily involve the suspension of the practise while the case was being adjudicated. Does any one believe for a moment that Germany in its present straits and its present temper would consent to interrupt its submarine war against England for a year? Does Mr. Bryan believe it? All Germany looks upon the submarine warfare as the one weapon that will bring victory to the German arms. It has been conclusively demonstrated that submarine warfare, to be effective, must be "ruthless." Every appeal that the United States has made to German respect for humanity and German regard for the rights of others has been fruitless. Will Germany now suddenly listen to reason and forego the use of its most powerful weapon while its right to use it is being debated?

In the second place, the United States ought not to do it. There is one exception to the proposition that every dispute between nations can and should be settled by peaceful means. In this proposition The Independent profoundly believes; but the proposition falls to pieces the instant one nation makes war upon another. *Inter armas leges silent*—in time of war the laws are silent. The one question which cannot be settled by peaceful adjudication is the question whether one nation shall continue to make war upon another. This fact is recognized by the League to Enforce Peace, whose basic principle is arbitration; for the program of the League provides that, as soon as a nation has made war without having first resorted to peaceful means, its use of force shall be met by concerted war.

Germany is making war upon the United States. The President and the Congress are about to recognize this fact. The only answer is war. The actual recourse to force can only be met by force. To deny this principle would be to ignore fundamental facts.

There are some things on which no man or nation will accept the judgment of others. Self-defense is an inalienable right of the individual. The defense of its citizens is not only an inalienable right of a nation but an unescapable duty. If a court should order a man not to defend his life against the attacks of another, he would defy the court and refuse to obey. He would be right to defy the court. Still more if the court should forbid him to defend his wife or his child. So, too, if an international court should forbid the United States to defend the lives of its citizens, the United States ought not to obey. If we know the American people at all, they would not obey. Respect for a court can only be predicated on the assumption that the court will not order a man or a nation to do wrong.

The United States, then, cannot submit to the judgment of others a question to which it is ready to accept but one answer. The United States would not accept the judgment of any tribunal in the world that Germany was justified in sinking American ships without warning and killing peaceful American travelers on sight. Since it could not, without doing violence to its own moral sense, accept such a judgment, it cannot go into court with the case. If Mr. Bryan and those who are spending a great deal of money to bring similar views to his before the American people believe that the United States could and ought to accept such a decision, we differ with them on fundamental moral grounds.

But Mr. Bryan and his associates put the whole matter on too low a level. They discuss it as tho it were merely a matter of American rights. It is vastly more than that. It is a matter of America's solemn duty. As the months go by and the evidence piles up it becomes ever clearer that the Great War is fundamentally a conflict between humanity and barbarism, between civilization and savagery, between democracy and autocracy, between right and wrong. In such a conflict how can the great democracy of the Western Hemisphere be neutral? How can we forbear longer to join hands with those who are resisting with all their force the evil that is menacing the world?

A nation may, if it will, give up its rights. It cannot, without eternal disgrace, repudiate its duties.

EFFICIENT DEMOCRACY

ADMINISTRATIVE efficiency is not the only test of good government. Even if some other type of government were superior to democracy in this respect, popular institutions could still be defended on the ground that they protected the weaker classes of the community from tyranny or that self-government was an educative experience of great value. But the competition of more and less efficient types of social organization will sooner or later result in the elimination of the latter, no matter what other merits they may have, just as the charming and varied culture of the Greek city-states proved unable to resist the less elaborate but better organized civilizations of Macedonia and Rome. Therefore the marvelous achievements of the Prussian autocracy have greatly alarmed Americans who believed in the principles of free government, but were very conscious of the economic wastefulness and political mismanagement prevalent in this country.

Is there no answer to the taunt of the critic of democracy that this country would be better off if it would import a kaiser to manage the public business which we bungle so atrociously? Russia is the answer to Prussia. The Russian revolution was not altogether the work of reformers and idealists who opposed autocracy on principle. It was very largely the work of hard-headed, conservative army men, disgusted with the graft which pervaded every branch of the civil service, the slovenly inefficiency that allowed people to starve in the midst of the broadest wheat fields in the world, the weakness of a ruler who was the victim of every superstition and the dupe of every charlatan. Democracy was Russia's only chance of conducting an effective war, and Russia rather than Germany is typical of the average bureaucratic state.

Germany, as we have said, is the great historic exception to the rule that popular government is more efficient than any form of class rule. But even Germany is beginning to see the price that is paid for tolerating a hierarchical social and political system. Her public policies have arrayed the world against her and her diplomacy has never failed to make a bad situation worse. The Germans now realize that a Bismarck is an accident that may come once a century, and that kings of the caliber of Wilhelm and his incompetent eldest son and diplomats of the Zimmermann type are the best that hereditary institutions can ordinarily produce. On the field of battle the Germans have been more successful, because statesmen must be born great, whereas war is only a highly specialized profession which may be taught to men of average capacity. Democracies are slow to develop efficiency in war because their tendency is pacific. But the example of France has shown the world that if a democracy is not overwhelmed by the first onrush of a military empire it can eventually become competent to meet all the tasks of war. England may be less efficient on land than France or Germany, but is it British democracy that is at fault or the tradition that the classical course in an exclusive and expensive school is the only training needed for an officer?

The reason why democracy is always more efficient in the long run than any other type of Government is not mysterious or metaphysical. It is simply the fact that democracy permits the rise to power of an aristocracy of talent from any class of the community, whereas all other systems narrow the field from which national leaders may be chosen. Lincoln could hardly have risen to supreme power in Austria unless he had been born an Abraham von Lincoln.

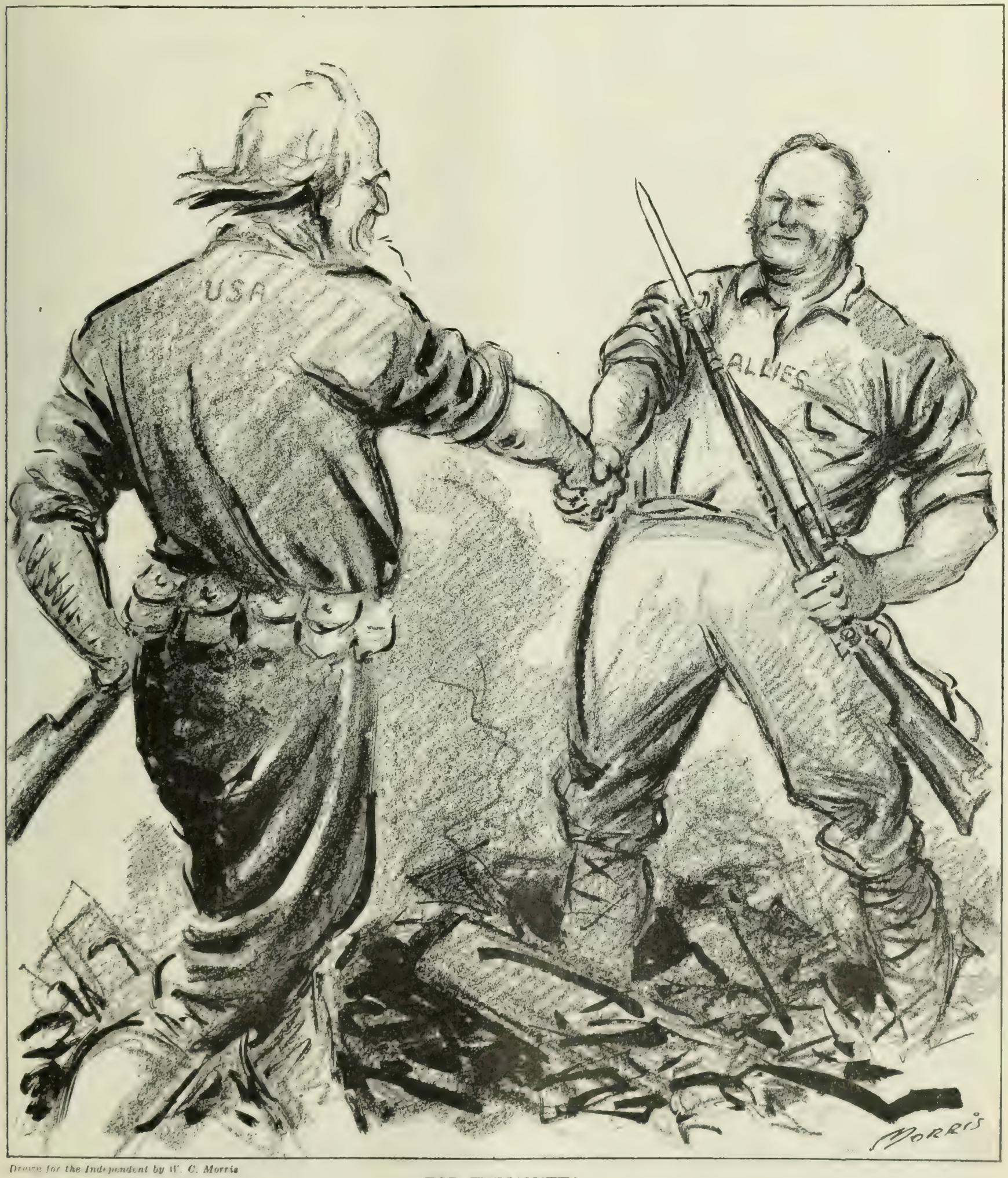
TOO MUCH HISTORY

WHEN the historian of the future examines the causes of the Great War he will list among them the unfortunate European habit of vividly remembering the remote past. Every nation which has lost a province cherishes the hope of some day reconquering it regardless of the changes which time has made. Every nation which was defeated in an ancient war broods still on "old, unhappy, far-off things and battles long ago." Worst of all, every crime that a nation has committed in past centuries is brought out from the cobweb-covered chambers of history and furbished up again to stimulate the hate of enemies and cool the friendship of neutrals or allies. Of course we do not object to insistence upon the past where it relates directly to the problems of the present, but we do not like this promiscuous resurrection of the irrelevant. It is right to point out, for example, that Prussia took part in the division of Poland since Prussia still denies national rights to her Polish subjects. But it would not be right to reproach Prussia with the sins of Frederick the Great if she would now turn over a new leaf and endeavor to undo his crime. It is right to point out that England denied the freedom of the seas in 1812, because such is her policy today. But it is absurd to insist, as some Germans do, that England put to death Joan of Arc, since England has for a long time honored the brave Frenchwoman as much as do her own countrymen.

The Germans, who have studied history more thoroly than most people, are victims of this bad habit of remembering the past not wisely but too well. It is a fact that practically every German apologist has attempted to justify the violation of Belgian neutrality by citing as a precedent the seizure of the neutral Danish fleet during the Napoleonic wars. Surely if the Germans must justify themselves from British history they could find some fresher iniquity of the island kingdom than one which occurred more than a hundred years ago! We have even heard the enforced exile of Belgian workingmen defended on the ground that the British once upon a time exiled the French from Acadia, a bit of history familiar to all readers of "Evangeline"; as if Mr. Asquith or Sir Edward Grey could have prevented what occurred generations before they were born. Few other nations are quite so given to the exhuming of ancient precedent as the German, but we could well spare the articles of French and English publicists who have so recently discovered that Germany has always been in a state of barbarism because the Roman Empire failed to conquer and civilize that part of Europe.

But we are chiefly concerned with the over-sensitive memory of the European peoples because there are those who would have us cultivate the same evil habit here. We hear on every hand that whether France is right or wrong we must always side with her because Lafayette was a Frenchman. Others retort that we must endure whatever Germany may do to us or to the world because once upon a time Frederick the Great felt kindly toward

the American revolutionists. Some say that we must support the most tyrannical acts of Russia on the ground that a Czar who is now dead befriended the cause of the Union in the Civil War. An even larger number cannot forgive the British because a stupid King persisted in governing his American colonies against their wishes, and incidentally against the advice of the ablest British statesmen of his time. We could multiply examples indefinitely of this incessant clamor to forget the present and remember only the past, but one more will suffice. There are many who tell us that England and the United States can never be anything but enemies because the British sympathized with the South in the day of our greatest national peril. As a matter of fact the reverse was the case. The masses of the people were openly for the Union thruout the Civil War; they proved it in speech, in print and by monster demonstrations. But they could not prove it by their votes because they were still disenfranchised and the actions of the government were controlled by the well-to-do minority. Should



Drawn for the Independent by W. C. Morris

FOR HUMANITY!

we debit a democratic government of the twentieth century with the blunders of a nineteenth century aristocracy?

This country could make no better resolution than to give every new government a clean sheet on which to write its own good and ill deeds. If Germany will repudiate the Empire, we should forget and forgive the events of the past three years and heartily welcome the Republic into the brotherhood of free nations. If the Great War results, as it seems that it will, in a "new Russia" we will not load it with the sins of the old. Let the dead past bury its dead.

AT WAR WITH GERMANY

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO THE CONGRESS

APRIL 2, 1917

I HAVE called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious—very serious—choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe, or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean.

That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial German Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its under sea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats.

The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents.

Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, tho the latter were provided with safe conduct thru the proscribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law, which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world.

By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ, as it is employing them, without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants—men, women and children—engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

The present German warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of; but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way.

There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addrest the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence.

But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines have been used against merchant shipping it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks, as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft, giving chase upon the open sea.

It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has prohibited even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend.

The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best. In such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual. It is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent. It is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents.

There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thoro state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable coöperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may, so far as possible, be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant, and yet the most economical and efficient, way possible.

It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by law in case of war, of at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty— of supplying the nations already at

war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, thru the several executive departments of the Government for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them.

I have exactly the same thing in mind now that I had in mind when I addrest the Senate on the 22d of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addrest the Congress on the 3d of February and on the 26th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force, which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances.

We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval.

It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions.

Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away, the plottings of inner circles would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples who could plan what they would and render account to no one can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia?

Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life.

Autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it has stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, in character or purpose, and now it has been shaken and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace.

Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began, and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were) but only in the selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world.

We are now about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples—the German people included—for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.

The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the trusted foundations of political liberty.

We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of the nation can make them.

Just because we fight without rancour and without selfish objects, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna.

We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early reëstablishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts.

We have borne with their present Government thru all these bitter months because of that friendship—exercizing a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose.

If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

On the Brink of War

The current of public opinion in all parts of the United States is setting in the direction of war. The best evidence of this is that states and cities are not waiting for the President and Congress to tell them what to do but are organizing for action on their own initiative. In many states the governors anticipated the action of the Federal Government in summoning the militia to the colors, and in Maine, Vermont and Illinois resolutions were introduced into the legislatures appropriating a million dollars for putting the defenses of the state on a war basis. Patriotic mass meetings have been held in almost every considerable town or city, and on the other hand civic authorities have in many places refused permits to anti-war mass meetings and public demonstrations. Surprizingly little difference is revealed in the indications of public sentiment in various sections of the country, and some of the Senators and Representatives who were strong pacifists in the Sixty-fourth Congress have come to the Sixty-fifth in a very different frame of mind. Nowhere has national enthusiasm reached a higher point than in the colleges and universities.

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, is working in close touch with the Federal Government to secure an adequate labor supply for shipyards, arsenals and munitions plants and to prevent the rise of labor disputes over government work. He asserts that while labor is wholly loyal to the nation it will not stand for any exploitation by army contractors. "There is no patriotism," he says, "in selling the government something below the current inflated prices for war material, but at a profit far in excess of what would be expected in normal times." As chairman of the committee on labor affairs of the National Council of Defense, Mr. Gompers called a conference of 300 prominent labor leaders, manufacturers and scientists. Secretary of Labor Wilson will have charge of the mobilization of labor for national purposes.

Wilson Extends Civil Service

President Wilson, by executive order, has placed under the civil service rules more than ten thousand first, second and third class postmasterships. Incumbents in office are not affected, but when vacancies occur hereafter as a result of death, resignation or removal the civil service commission will hold open competitive examinations and the name of the highest eligible candidate will be submitted to the President. The Senate retains the right to reject presidential appointees. The present order is a further step in the direction of a civil service based on personal efficiency rather than political availability, and is the logical completion of President Taft's application of the civil service rules to fourth class postmasterships. George T. Keyes, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, declares that "President Wilson's order is one of the most progressive that any President ever issued."

THE GREAT WAR

March 26—British defeat 20,000 Turks before Gaza, Palestine. Twenty-five British ships reported sunk in past week.

March 27—French approaching La Fere and British approaching St. Quentin. Russian seaplanes bombard Constantinople aqueduct.

March 28—British freighter "Snowdon Range" sunk. Russian trenches in Carpathians attacked.

March 29—German Chancellor addresses Reichstag. British freighter "Crispin" sunk.

March 30—German raider "Seeadler" sends captives to Rio Janeiro. Russian Government abolishes death penalty and declares Poles free to choose their own form of government.

March 31—Danish West Indies transferred to United States. National Guard mobilized.

April 1—Russian armies invade Turkey from Persia. British extend danger zone in North Sea.

Virgin Islands Now Ours

On Saturday, March 31, the Danish West Indies were formally transferred to the possession of the United States. After the transfer the islands took the name of the Virgin Islands of the United States. Danish Minister Brun received a treasury warrant for twenty-five million dollars at eleven o'clock; whereupon the navy department wirelessed Commander Pollock, the ranking American naval officer at the islands, to take possession in the name of the United States. Rear Admiral James H. Oliver will act as governor until a permanent form of government has been arranged by Congress.

The Anglo-French Advance

The British and French troops are again in touch with the Germans practically all along what they call the "Hindenburg line," but what the Germans have named the "Siegfried line." Until the heavy artillery is brought up it cannot be told whether the Germans intend to make a determined stand here or will give way under pressure to some line further in the rear. There are rumors that they expect to have to relinquish a very much larger area of French and Belgian territory this summer. The two chief and central strongholds on the new line are St. Quentin and La Fere, but General Haig already has the former and General Nivelle the latter within easy range, not only from the west, but also from the southwest and northwest, so it does not seem possible that either could hold out very long.

The French are also advancing rapidly along the Aisne river south of Laon, a movement that endangers the left flank of the German line. The wanton destruction of historic monuments, as well as private property of all kinds, has incensed the French and shocked all observers.

U-Boats

It is impossible to ascertain the extent of the destruction accomplished by the German submarines. The French no longer report their losses.. The British report once a week the number of their vessels sunk but without giving names or other particulars. The Germans report whenever a U-boat returns to port the names and tonnage of her prizes but without giving dates. Thus on March 26 Berlin reported that "during the last few days" the U-boats had sunk 25 steamships, 14 sailing ships and 37 trawlers, with a total gross tonnage of 80,000. In the list are two American vessels, the "City of Memphis" and the "Illinois" which were reported lost from London on March 18. According to German estimates the total tonnage destroyed in February was 781,500 and if less was destroyed in March it was because fewer vessels were afloat.

The British on the other hand report their losses for the week ending March 25 as 18 merchant vessels of over 1600 tons, 7 smaller merchant vessels and ten fishing vessels. This brings the total number of British ships admitted lost during March to over 130.

Among the victims was the British hospital ship "Asturias," which was sunk without warning on the night of March 20. She was fully lighted and her Red Cross signs were illuminated. She had disembarked 900 wounded in England and was returning with several hundred nurses, physicians and other Red Cross aids. Thirty-one persons were killed, including two women.

The British freighter "Crispin" carrying horses to Liverpool, was torpedoed without warning on March 29. One American, a negro muleteer, and probably others, were killed.

The Sea Eagle

That a new German raider, the "Seeadler," has taken the place of the "Möwe" in the South Atlantic was disclosed on March 30 when the French bark "Cambronne" brought into Rio Janeiro 285 men from crews of captured vessels. The "Sea-Eagle" seems to be as successful as her predecessor, the "Sea-Gull," for she had already taken twelve vessels, seven of them British, four French and one Italian. All were sunk except the "Cambronne." The "Seeadler" is a three-masted, square-rigged ship of about 2800 tons, using gasoline engines.

The Chancellor's Speech

The speech of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg before the Reichstag on March 29 contained three important declarations of German policy. The first was that the submarine warfare was not to be abandoned under the threat of American intervention; the second was that Germany would never attempt to restore the deposed Czar to the Russian throne; the third was that no steps toward the reform of the Prussian franchise were to be taken while the men were in the trenches. In regard to the American menace he said:

Germany never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States of America, and does not have such intention now. It never desired war against the United States of America and does not desire it today.

How did these things develop? More than once we told the United States that we withheld unrestricted use of the submarine weapon, expecting that England could be made to observe, in her policy of blockade, the laws of humanity and international agreements. This blockade policy (this I expressly recall) has been called illegal and indefensible [the Imperial Chancellor here used the English words] by President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing.

Our expectations, which we maintained during eight months, have been disappointed completely. England not only did not give up her illegal and indefensible policy of blockade, but uninterruptedly intensified it. England, together with her Allies, arrogantly rejected the peace offers made by us and our Allies and proclaimed her war aims, which aim at our annihilation and that of our Allies.

Then we took unrestricted submarine warfare into our hands; then we had to for our defense. If the American nation considers this a cause for which to declare war against the German nation with which it has lived in peace for more than one hundred years, if this action warrants an increase of bloodshed, we shall not have to bear the responsibility for it. The German nation, which feels neither hatred nor hostility against the United States of America, shall also bear and overcome this.

In regard to Russia the Imperial Chancellor said that it was false to suppose that the German Government had supported the autocratic reactionary policy in Russia against all the movements of liberty. On the contrary the German Emperor had advised the Russian Government during the revolutionary agitation following the Japanese war to concede the reforms demanded by the nation. But Emperor Nicholas had listened to other counsels and had come more and more under the influence of the Entente Powers and of the Pan-Slavic and pro-war party at home. The Chancellor added:

In Russia, had attention been concentrated on internal reconstruction, there would not have been room for the restless policy of expansion which finally led to this war, and which has changed the old regime so much that now it is hard even to do justice to natural, human pity for the downfallen house of the rulers.

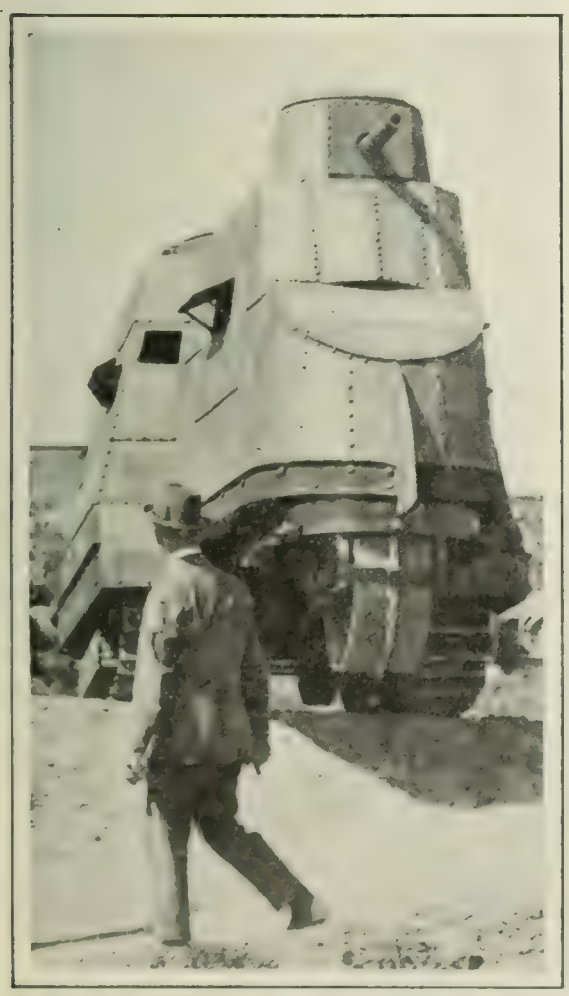
Nobody can tell how things will develop, but our attitude toward Russian events is clearly outlined. We shall follow the principle that we never meddle with the internal problems of other countries. It is now maliciously reported that Germany wants to annihilate the hardly conquered freedom of the Russian nation and that the German Emperor wants to reëstablish the rule of the Czar over his enslaved subjects. All these are merely lies and slander, as I here expressly state.

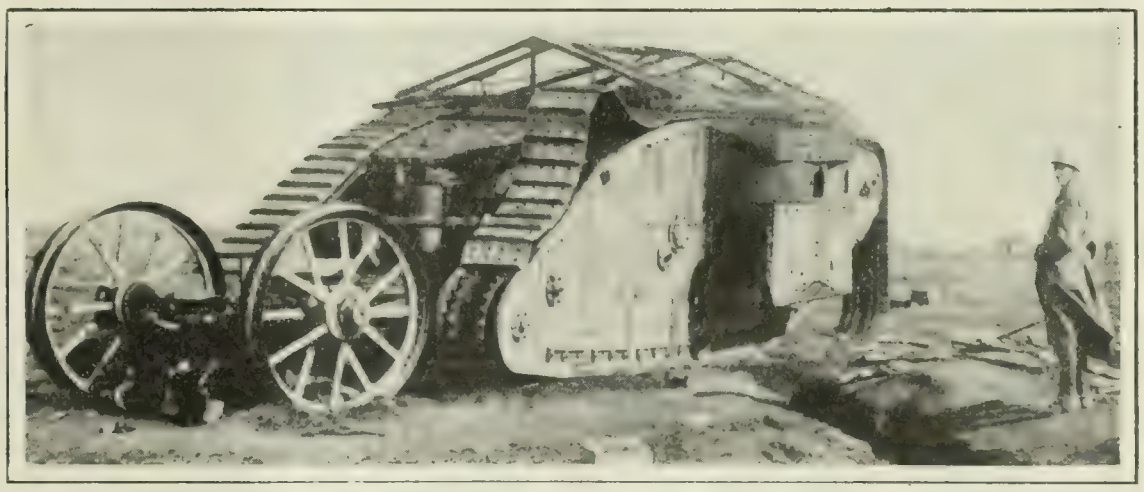
How the Russian nation wants to construct its home is the business of the Russian nation only and we shall not meddle with it. The only thing that we hope is that in Russia foundations may develop which will make her the strong and firm bulwark of peace.

At the Gates of Gaza

A few weeks ago it was reported that the British troops from Suez had crossed the desert of Sinai and had entered Palestine at Beersheba. It was at the same time rumored that they were also invading Palestine from the Dead Sea side like the Jews under Joshua and had reached Hebron, only fifteen miles from Jerusalem. This rumor proved to be an error due to a confusion of Arabic place names. The British invasion is confined to the western frontier and here General Murray's army has achieved a notable success in the crushing defeat of a Turkish division of some 20,000 men on the Wadi Ghuzzeh, the river which runs five miles south of the old Philistine city of Gaza. The whole divisional staff was captured including the general and four Austrian officers and thirty-two Austrians and Germans of other ranks, as well as nine hundred men. Two Austrian howitzers of 4.2 inch caliber were taken. It was open fighting of the old fashioned sort with skirmish lines deployed, cavalry charging and artillery galloping into position. Australians and New Zealanders mounted on camels took part in the action. The British have laid a railroad from the Suez Canal to the Palestine border so the desert of Siani, which has for four thousand years formed a military barrier between Asia and Africa, is now overcome.

On the eastern side the Turks are also losing ground. The expedition under General Maude which captured Bagdad made a 110 miles in fifteen days crossing the Tigris three times in pursuit of the Turks who had been







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THE TANKS OF THREE NATIONS

At the left the United States "caterpillar," which has not seen service yet tho army officers have found its preliminary tests at Los Angeles satisfactory. The two tanks at the right have won their battle scars. Above, the British "Willie," pioneer in tank tactics. But this one has leaped its last trench and is laid up for repairs. The French tank is a new model, proof against any attack, and particularly skilful at wire cutting



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THE ENEMY

The sins of the government are visited upon the people. But it is hard to reconcile the will that sank the "Lusitania" with faces such as these, the interned German sailors of the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" being transferred from the League Island Navy Yard to army posts in Georgia

driven out of Kut-el-Amara. While the British are thus advancing up the Tigris the Russians in the north are fighting their way down to the river from Lake Van. At the same time the Russians from Persia have crossed the frontier into Turkey and are likely soon to make a junction with the British at Bagdad.

The proclamation of General Maude that the British have entered Bagdad to deliver the Arabs from the tyranny of the Turks has roused a rebellion among the tribes of Mesopotamia and the Syrian desert. In southern Arabia the Arabs have also risen and have cornered Turkish troops near the British port of Aden. In the Hedjaz the Grand Sherif of Mecca has renounced Ottoman rule and established an independent kingdom.

Turkey, then, is attacked simultaneously from the west, south, north and east by British, Russians and Arabs in coöperation. The situation is so alarming that the Kaiser has sent Field Marshal Mackensen, the conqueror of Galicia, Serbia and Rumania, to Constantinople to reorganize the Ottoman army and make what stand he can against the encircling enemies.

Reorganization in Russia

So far as can be told from the Russian despatches the new regime is being established with remarkable smoothness and success. The ex-emperor seems resigned to his captivity and gets exercize by shoveling snow in the courtyard of Czarskoye-selo. The Grand Dukes and Princes have announced their loyalty to the Provisional Government and turned over their lands to the state. The soldiers have been won over to the revolution, and, it is said, will fight with a new courage, altho there is some embarrassment over the abolition of military discipline and the establishment of equality between officers and men. The workingmen have decreed an eight-hour day, but express a willingness to work sixteen hours in the munition factories if necessary. They insist, however, upon their foremen and employers putting in as many hours as they do.

The Social Democrats have taken the unprecedented step of postponing for the present their demands for agrarian and social reform and will coöperate with the Provisional Government. In their declaration they state:

The program of the new Government is satisfactory to a sufficient extent. The present state of bourgeoisie and the capitalistic society no doubt precludes the possibility of changing the present revolution into a social one. Any effort in that direction might precipitate a counter-revolution and bring about the return of the monarchy.

The necessary democratic control of the work of the new Government can be achieved best by participation in the temporary administration of representatives of the workmen's democracy and a wide and stable organization of the popular forces and the army.

The victory of the Central Empires would bring ruin and reinstate the old regime. It is necessary now, more than ever before, to continue the struggle against the last bulwark of monarchical control in Europe.

A mass meeting of workingmen, soldiers and deputies held in the Duma building issued an appeal to the laboring classes of Germany and Austria to "throw off the yoke of autocratic rule as the Russian people have overthrown the imperial autocrats, and refuse to serve longer as a tool in the hands of kings and capitalists." But lest this should be taken as a plea for peace, it is further stated that "Russia will defend its new-found liberty against all interference, whether from within or without."

It is rumored in Russia that Hindenburg is massing troops on the Dvina front for a drive at Petrograd, but on the German side it is explained that no such action is contemplated, for the spring thaw would make an attack anywhere along the Russian front impossible for at least a month and besides German energies are absorbed by the campaign in France.

For Woman Suffrage in England

The announcement by the leaders of all parties that they were in favor of votes for women and the approval of the Government proposals for electoral reform by a vote of five to one in Parliament makes it practically certain that some form of woman suffrage will be granted. The committee on Electoral Reform recommended this as well as six months residence or the occupation of business premises to be the only qualification for voting, redistribution of seats, proportional representation in large urban areas, and all elections to be held on one day. All these recommendations will be embodied in the reform bill to be introduced by the Government. In bringing these proposals before the House of Commons Premier Lloyd George, who has always been an advocate of woman suffrage, declared that when after the war the nation came to recast the whole industrial fabric it would be an outrage to give women no voice therein; it would be inequitable, unjust and ungrateful.

The Secretary for the Colonies, Walter Hume Long, stated that he had been a lifelong opponent of woman suffrage, but if he still held the same views, which he did not, he would not raise his voice against granting recognition to women who had suffered and died for their country in the war, and without whose heroism, self-denial, skill, physical strength and endurance the country could never have faced its hour of crisis.

Ex-Premier Asquith, who has been regarded as the most formidable obstacle to the cause of woman suffrage, said that his opposition had been based solely on questions of expediency, but that after the war questions would arise with regard to women's labor functions and activities in which the women must have a voice. Since there had been for three years no recurrence of "the detestable campaign which had disfigured our public life" Mr. Asquith said, no one could say that in changing their position in regard to suffrage he and his associates had yielded to force what they had refused to yield to argument. With the exception of the actual bearing of arms in the field, there was hardly a service which had contributed to maintenance of the cause of the Allies in which women had not been as active and efficient as men. Wherever one turned might be seen women who, without detriment to the prerogatives of their sex, were performing work which three years ago would have been regarded as falling exclusively within the province of men.

Chancellor Bonar Law, leader of the Unionist party and hitherto an anti-suffragist, announced his conversion and declared that he would do his best to prevent any extension of the franchise to men if women were to be left out.

The Ghost of Home Rule Arises

The House of Commons was thrown into an uproar when T. P. O'Connor brought forward a resolution demanding the immediate application of the Home Rule statute to Ireland. This elicited from Premier Lloyd George the following remarkable statement of his policy:

I want not merely Irishmen to know, but I want men outside the confines of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire to know, what it is that today we offer. It is that that part of Ireland that clearly demands home rule—self-government—shall get it. There are two questions to be asked by all of us. The first is: Are the people of this country prepared to confer self-government on the parts of Ireland which unmistakably demand it? The answer which I give in behalf of the Cabinet is that the Government are firmly of that opinion and are firmly of the opinion that that represents the views of the vast majority of the people of this country.

The next point is this: Are the people of this country prepared to force the population of the northeastern corner of Ireland to submit to be governed by a population with whom they are completely out of sympathy? In my judgment, and here I speak in behalf of the Government, they are not.

This declaration brought down upon him such a storm of denunciation and jeers from the Irish party that he could not be heard. Finally the Nationalists, at the call of John Redmond, withdrew in a body and formulated a resolution accusing the Government of playing "into the hands of the Irish pro-German revolutionary party with stupid perversity worthy the worst reactionaries of Petrograd," and appealing "to the American people to urge upon the British Government the duty of applying to Ireland the great principles so clearly and splendidly enunciated by President Wilson in his historical address to the United States Senate."

Ex-Premier Asquith, with characteristic tact, interposed the suggestion that the question might be referred to "the Dominion statesmen to whom the problems of local autonomy have presented themselves in different forms and by whom they have been solved in different ways." This suggestion was welcomed by Mr. Lloyd George, who is anxious to give the Imperial Conference which he has called a wider scope and greater authority than it has hitherto had.



Press Illustrating

A FEMININE PHASE OF THE NAVY

Mrs. Abby F. Ransom, volunteer recruiting agent for a New York Navy station, has discovered a brand new job for a woman in wartime. She visits the homes of the boys who want to enlist to explain away parental objections

In reply to Liberal protests against shoving aside the Home Rule act as tho it were "a scrap of paper" Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law announced later that the Government would make another attempt to settle the Irish question. In the meantime the Government is using the exceptional powers conferred upon it by the Defense of the Realm act to prevent another Irish rebellion. Last month about fifty members of the Sinn Fein, Gaelic League and Irish Volunteers have been arrested and deported to England where they will be interned without trial.

Making an Army

More than fifty thousand national guardsmen have been taken into the federal service to protect life and property thruout the country. Not all of these have been newly mobilized, as about 18,000 were still in service after the expedition to the Mexican border and were waiting their turn to go home when the order came to cease demobilization. Militia units from every part of the country are affected by the mobilization. Both the regular army and the national guard are rapidly recruiting, but a special effort has been made to bring the navy and the marine corps up to full war strength. To give the navy the seamen and marines that are required more than twenty-five thousand men must be recruited.

The action of the War Department in dividing the Eastern Department into three parts has caused much comment. The advantages of the administrative decentralization of army recruiting are unquestionable, but some army men were surprized to find Major General Leonard Wood, formerly chief of the whole Eastern Department, transferred to the new Southeastern Department. This has been construed, but perhaps quite unjustly, as a rebuke to General Wood for the active part which he has taken in political propaganda for a universal military service law. The new Eastern Department will be commanded by Major General J. Franklin Bell.

The question of universal training will be second only to the international crisis, the chief subject of consideration by the sixty-fifth Congress. The National Security League has made public the result of a canvass of the country on this question. Among those questioned were the mayors of all cities of more than five thousand population. Two hundred favored compulsory training; thirty-four opposed; the other replies were non-committal. The National Guard Association is divided upon the question, some fearing that universal service under federal control would cut the ground from under the present volunteer militia. Two thousand veterans of the National Guard, irritated by the failure of the Association to endorse compulsory military training, held a separate convention and passed resolutions in favor of exclusive federal control.

Old Treaties Invalid

The reply of the American Government to the request of the German authorities that we make plain our attitude towards certain old treaties and agreements entered into with the Prussian Government has been made public. The object of the German Government was to insure the safe departure of German subjects from the United States in the event of war and the



Central News

BACK TO WOODEN SHIPS

The war prices of steel have forced our merchant marine to return to the old-fashioned sailing vessels for coast trade, and shipyards, thought out of date, are being forced to work overtime to complete their orders. These schooners are being built by the Clooney Construction and Towing Company at Lake Charles, Louisiana

treatment of those who remained as if they were neutral alien residents. Under the German construction of the treaties with the supplementary changes which the Germans desire, enemy property, including merchant vessels, would be free from any sequestration except that applying to neutral property as well, and German contracts and patents would still remain valid. Secretary of State Lansing's note in reply declares that the violations of the very treaties in question have been so numerous that it was impossible to enter into further negotiation on the matter and that "this Government is seriously considering whether or not the treaty of 1828 and the revised articles of the treaties of 1785 and 1799 have not been in effect abrogated by the German Government's flagrant violations of their provisions; for it would be manifestly unjust and inequitable to require one party to an agreement to observe its stipulations and to permit the other party to disregard them."

The particular violations of the Prusso-American treaties which are specified relate mainly to the German submarine campaign. The sinking of American merchant ships, the destruction of American lives and property on foreign merchant ships and the proclamation of a "war zone" closed to commerce are all alike contrary to specific provisions of the old treaties. Secretary Lansing also complains that American citizens have been detained in Germany in time of peace, so the German Government could not with any show of consistency object to the detention of German subjects in the United States in war time. Of course the American reply does not mean that the Government will take steps to intern all German residents of the country; it implies only that any steps necessary to restrain conspiracy and espionage will be taken without regard to the terms of the treaty of 1828 and its predecessors. The note of refusal was transmitted to Germany thru the Swiss minister as no direct communication is easily possible between governments which have severed diplomatic relations.

Banks Lend Nation Money

Owing to the unusual expenditures necessitated by the international crisis, the Federal Government has been forced to borrow fifty million dollars. Within twenty-four hours the Government had sold fifty millions of ninety-day two per cent Treasury certificates to the Federal Reserve banks. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo intimated that an additional issue of fifty million dollars of these temporary certificates of indebtedness might be issued before the end of the present fiscal year. The issue of certificates of indebtedness to run not longer than a year and to bear interest at not more than three per cent has been authorized by Congress for any sum up to three hundred million dollars, thus making it possible for the nation to borrow two hundred and fifty million more under the same authorization. In addition, Secretary McAdoo has authority to issue $474,000,000 in bonds for various purposes, including the Panama Canal bonds. The rapidity with which the fifty million dollars was subscribed is regarded as proof of the financial strength of the country and of the usefulness of the Federal Reserve system inaugurated during President Wilson's first administration. In June the returns from the corporation and income taxes, which are expected to be very much larger than in any previous year, will help the Treasury meet its obligations without further recourse to loans unless the country is compelled to cope with war conditions.

Because the Sixty-fourth Congress failed to pass the necessary appropriations, the federal authorities have been unable to pay for army supplies since early in March and contractors have been compelled to grant credit to the War Department. To meet this emergency in part Edward Page, chairman of the New York committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, borrowed a million dollars without interest or security from J. P. Morgan & Co. on behalf of the Quartermaster's Department.

Organizing Congress

Until the special session of the sixty-fifth Congress called for April 2 met to organize it was doubtful what party would control the House of Representatives. The chances favored the Democrats, as Representative Randall, Prohibitionist from California, and three other independent members agreed to support the candidacy of Champ Clark, who has been unanimously renominated for Speaker of the House by the Democratic caucus, and it was not certain that Representative Mann, the Republican leader, could secure the full voting strength of his party. Representative Martin, "protectionist" from Louisiana, refused to join the other independent members in supporting a Democratic organization of the House. Seeing that Republican control of the House of Representatives was improbable, Mr. Mann offered to withdraw from the race and permit the Democrats to reëlect their Speaker on condition that the House should be organized on a non-partizan or bi-partizan basis. Neither party caucus favored the proposal, however, and Mr. Mann withdrew his offer.

Much pressure was brought on Congress to induce it to refrain from declaring a state of war or authorizing any hostile measures toward Germany. The Emergency Peace Federation, which has been acting as an efficient clearing house for all the "militant" pacifist organizations, organized an expedition of ten thousand peace advocates to come to Washington from all parts of the country. The President and the members of Congress were swamped with thousands of letters and telegrams prepared by members or friends of the Emergency Federation. William Jennings Bryan is also lobby-



Harris & Ewing

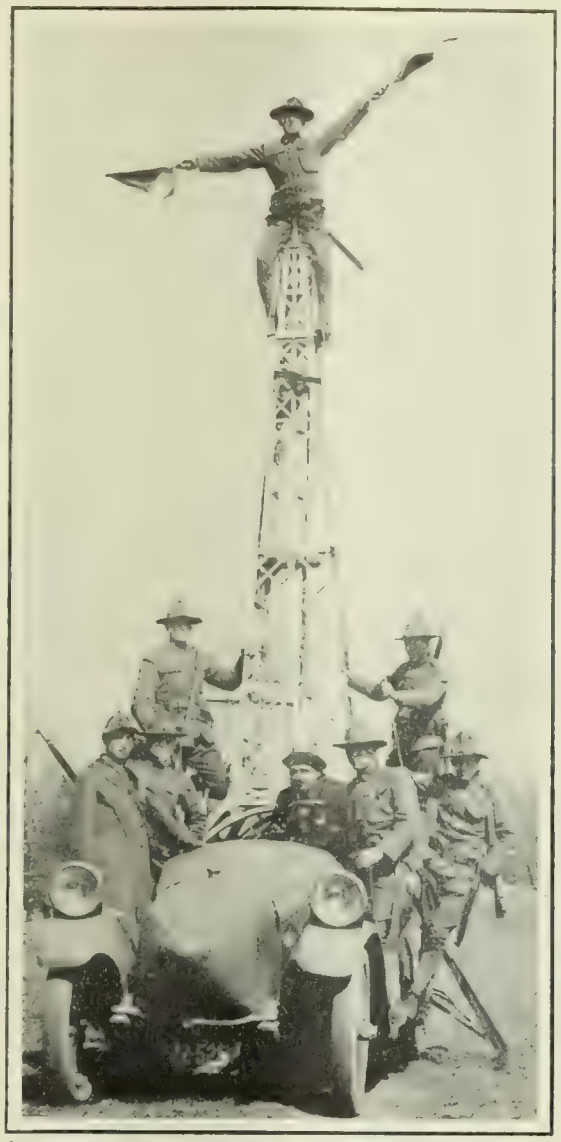
OUR MONEY MOBILIZATION

The presidents of the twelve Federal land banks assembled in Washington to complete the organization of the Federal Farm Loan Board. From left to right: T. F. Davis, Yazoo City, Mississippi; M. H. Gossett, Dallas, Texas; D. F. Callahan, Kingman, Kansas; Herman Danforth, Washington, Illinois; Walter Howell, Union City, Tennessee; D. P. Hogan, Massena, Iowa; F. J. H. von Elkengen (in foreground), East Palatka, Florida; Leonard G. Robinson, New York City; George H. Stevenson, Bel Alton, Marvland; Burrell G. White, San Francisco, California; E. G. Quamme, Finley, North Dakota; and D. G. O'Shea, Red Lodge, Montana

ing for peace. His appeal to Congress is based on the arbitration treaties which he negotiated as Secretary of State. Altho Germany did not conclude such a treaty with the United States, Mr. Bryan believes that the German Government would consent to arbitrate the submarine issue.

President Rejects Peace Plan The reply of the United States to the proposal of President Carranza of Mexico, who urged that neutral nations place an embargo on exports to belligerents, was made public on March 20. The note shows no resentment at the unexpected and somewhat embarrassing action of the Mexican Government and even praises its altruistic intention. But it points out that the United States had tried some months earlier to bring about a European peace by negotiation without attaining any measure of success. "Instead of the conflict being resolved into a discussion of terms of peace, the struggle, both on land and on sea, has been renewed with intensified vigor and bitterness." The note then mentions the causes which led the United States to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, emphasizing especially the plot to ally Mexico and Japan with Germany against this country. As to the proposed embargo, the note reminds the Mexican Government that the right of American merchants to ship contraband to European nations if they chose to do so was in accordance with international law and had been maintained by the United States in discussing the subject with the Austro-Hungarian Government.

The Higher Cost of Living The Department of Labor announces that the food bill of the average family has grown from $339.30 in 1913 to $425.54 at present. "Despite the average increase of nineteen per cent in wages per hour of labor in the last ten years," says the statement, "and despite a cut in hours worked of four per cent, the rising cost of food has operated to reduce the pay of the American workman about sixteen per cent, expressed in terms of food his dollar will buy." The Department of Labor admits that, on the whole, workers enjoy better conditions than before the Great War since they have more and steadier work. The recent rise in the prices of foodstuffs is laid to war conditions, crop shortage and the withholding of commodities from the market. Discouraging crop reports from the winter wheat fields of the western states have sent up wheat prices in the Chicago market to the highest point reached by any future delivery price since 1864. The farmers are industriously planting seed for a spring crop which will make up for the injury done to the winter crop by the prevailing drouth. Railroads have given shipments of seed wheat the right of way over other freight. The embargo on wheat exports from Argentina makes the European demand for wheat exports from the United States greater



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COMPOSITE EQUIPMENT

The inventor of the handy jack-knife—"combines two first-class blades with corkscrew, nail-file and bottle-opener"—might well have helped to plan this motor-car of many uses. In the first place it's a good automobile, and its armor makes it proof against rifle attack. But it's an observation tower, too, collapsible on demand, and it can even be a field wireless station

than ever and will tend to increase prices more than at any previous time during the Great War. Secretary of Agriculture Houston has issued an appeal to the American farmers to test seed in advance of planting to insure against dead seed, to treat with disinfectant dips all seed liable to preventable disease, to prepare especially for planting the "vitally important cereal crops" and to take other precautions against a food shortage which might handicap the nation at a critical time.

Eight Hour Day for Telegraphers The Western Union Telegraph Company announced on March 27 that hereafter an eight hour day would be the rule for all classes of labor to which it could be applied. The change will go into effect on the first of May. It is estimated that over twenty-five thousand operators, plant workingmen, clerks and other employees will hereafter receive the same pay for eight hours work as at present for nine. Overtime will be recompensed at the rate of one-eighth of a day's pay per hour. The Western Union is capitalized at a hundred million dollars and is at present in a position to pay dividends of six per cent, so the directors regarded the present as a favorable time to reduce the hours of labor for employees. There was no strike or threat of a strike to force the change upon the company, but the reduction of hours may be regarded as part of the general movement to establish the eight hour day which won its hardest battle in the case of the railroads.

Latin American Affairs By the election of First Chief Carranza as President of Mexico the de facto government has been solidly established on a legal basis and revolutionary procedure is superseded by the normal course of law. The vote which elected Carranza is said to be the largest ever cast in the history of the republic. Since the Constitutionalist party, supporting Carranza, had control of the electoral machinery no special significance is to be attached to the result of the election, but the fact that it passed off in an orderly manner and that so many people in every part of the country took part in it indicates widespread acquiescence in the new order of things brought about by the revolution. The military basis of the Constitutionalist government is, however, still insecure. Villa is still on the warpath in the states of Durango and Chihuahua, killing Americans and other foreigners, taking towns and defeating small detachments of federal troops. It is rumored and again denied that General Obregon is disloyal to Carranza and is planning a new revolutionary movement. The activities of German residents of Mexico are causing no little disquiet to the American border. There are some fifty thousand Germans in the country and many of them are influential in Mexican politics.

Latin American countries are now carefully considering their attitude toward the European war with particular reference to the possibility of the United States becoming a participant. The Mexican Government has issued a statement promising that it will endeavor to prevent any of the nations of this continent taking part in the war and that it will continue its efforts with other neutral countries to bring about a European peace. Five Latin American governments have accepted a proposal from Ecuador that delegates from North, Central and South America assemble to consider measures for guaranteeing the rights of neutrals. The Cuban Government has defined its position as in harmony with that of the United States and will prevent Germans resident in Cuba from conspiring against the interests of this country.

The Menocal Government and the Cuban revolutionists are fighting in the vicinity of Santiago. Thus far the fortune of battle has been with the national forces. Carlos Mendieta, recently Liberal candidate for Vice-President, has succeeded Gomez as head of the insurgents. Because of the continued devastation of property and the anti-American attitude of some of the rebels, disappointed at the failure of the United States to countenance their cause, American ships were forced to land more marines at Santiago and elsewhere, but these were later withdrawn.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

WHAT OUR READERS ARE DOING—AND THINKING—ABOUT IT

THE recent rise in the prices of food and other necessities affects everybody, but not everybody in the same way. The question, then, is not one to be decided by any individual, but should be referred to "the committee of the whole." That is why in the first issue of the new year we asked our readers "What does the high cost of living mean to you?" This brought us an abundance of first-hand information, consisting of personal experiences and opinions, which taken altogether makes a real contribution to the most vital question of the day. On account of the frankness with which our contributors have dealt with their affairs we have thought it best to omit the names from the quotations.

What struck us most on opening the letters was the very large proportion who were well satisfied with the present situation. This shows the danger of forming a conclusion on any public question from what appears spontaneously in print. The dissatisfied are



Illustrations drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

THESE WOMEN

They will pay $25 for a feather for their hats and kick on paying 50 cents a pound for butter

vocal; the satisfied are silent. The clamor of complaints that arises whenever any change takes place should never be taken as representing the sentiments of the whole people.

We own two good farms here in Lake Champlain Valley and live in a village. The prices that we receive for our milk, beans, potatoes, eggs, beef, pork—in fact all produce except hay, are such that we can afford to pay high prices for flour, butter, sugar, gasoline, etc. No, we have no kick coming.

Chazy, New York

Lucky folks! All folks who are happy are lucky, tho not all lucky folks are happy.

The high price of farm products and my good crops this year have made me the most money I ever made on the farm, but most farmers had very poor crops this year and did not make so much.

If this condition keeps up for a few years, that is, if most farmers continue to raise poor crops, and I continue to raise good crops, I will get a big price and will be able to send my boys thru high school and maybe thru college.

I am very sorry that from 100 to 500 per cent is tacked on to our products before city people get them on their table, but I am not to blame for this and I don't know how I can help it.

Broomfield, Colorado

No, we don't see how he is to blame or can help it.

I am glad the American farmer is getting a good price for his grain and milk. It is the first time such a thing has happened in half a century. He is the hardest worked citizen under the flag, and, until recently, the poorest paid. His sons have been the staff upon which the nation leaned in former stress, and will be its dependence in future peril.

I would rejoice if the poultryman was realizing fair profits on fresh eggs, but he is not. Boycotts have reduced the price below cost of production.

The temporary high price of a few items of food has not disturbed my economic equilibrium in the least. James J. Hill's famous expression is just as true today as it was when uttered: "It is not the high cost of living that is troubling the people, but the cost of high living."

Sedro-Woolley, Washington

We wish we knew who does get that egg money.

It is my opinion that most all farmers believe in the high cost of living. They believe in shoes selling for $4, $5 and $6 a pair; for this should make cattle worth more. The farmers rejoice when flour is selling at $3 a sack, for they know they will get a better price for their wheat. The farm wives are glad when eggs sell for 50 cents per dozen and butter for 50 cents a pound. It is a mighty poor farmer who doesn't sell more than he buys.

These society women go around wearing $1 hose and kick on paying their butter woman 50 cents per pound for her butter. They will pay $25 for a feather to put on their hat, and organize clubs to reduce the price of eggs. They will go into a cream parlor and pay 15 cents for a soda fountain drink, and object to paying the milkman 8 cents a quart for his milk, that has ten times the food value in it that that soda fountain drink had.

Since the farmer is the one that makes a little money when the food prices are high, and there are more of them than any one else, why not let the "high cost of living" go on.

Weatherford, Oklahoma

Why not?

Another satisfied farmer thinks the high cost of living will prove a blessing.

I am a producer on a small scale. I produce, first for myself and a good sized family. Said growing family is responsible for my present condition. Knowing that I could not always provide for them by earning commissions, wages or profiting by "tips" and "leaks," I took to the soil.

From my twenty acre irrigated ranch of rich valley soil, I first fill my granary and cellar. Hay, corn, spuds, meat, apples and canned fruit are laid by to last a year. What I raise does not command the highest prices, but since the beginning of the war we have always been able to sell anything and at fair prices. I still owe a considerable balance on my land, but find the holder of the mortgage is insistent that "I need not hurry to pay," and interest rates are lowering.

I believe that it is our scorn of toil and so-called hardships, our willingness to wear overalls, our passing up of glittering, cheap pleasures, that brings greater reward. There is nothing like an abundant harvest to dispel worry; nothing like the work of producing it to cure insomnia, appendicitis and other aristocratic ailments.

High cost of living will prove a blessing to the American people if it makes them practical as it did me. You will call the "high cost of living craze" a psychological nightmare if you are a producer.

Hanford, Washington

But a producer in New York State sees the situation from a different viewpoint.

I am doing all I can to meet the issue of the high cost of living by raising all the wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes and producing all such products of the farm as eggs, butter, pork, etc., that are possible on two hundred acres.

That the cost of living is too high does not appeal to me. I was taught in the old school of politics under a protective tariff that home industries should be patronized, that the home market should be established for the products of the farm by a tariff that would insure good wages for labor in shops and industries.

Results: Labor attracted to the cities by high prices paid, by the allurements of city life, and the fast manner of living.

The protective tariff abandoned by the very people who have profited most by it, in an effort to make the most of their already attained prosperity, by keeping down the cost of living.

The price of labor should be the key to the situation. Farm labor at the best is worth $2 per day for eight months for a single man. The tenement man receives about the same pay for the same time, but works four months more for house rent and fuel. The worker in a shop now gets two or three times as much as farm labor is worth.

The cost of living is not too high so long as the pay for a day's labor in producing food on a farm is less than the same labor producing manufactured articles, or in the trades, or under average conditions of labor employment.

Canandaigua, New York

And here is an incorrigible optimist!

The shoe does not pinch me so very hard. I do not know just why—perhaps because I live in a small town with a yard full of flowers and fruits and a place for the hammock, and a garden full of weeds and sunshine and delicious corn and peas and other good things to eat; or perhaps because I am a minister's daughter and all my childhood, when I thought of money at all, it was to wonder why the salary was not paid and to know that we must be very, very careful of the little that came. Perhaps because I do not care for so many luxuries and amusements as some, for I do not dance or attend the theater, can enjoy playing Beethoven or Grieg if a good con-



NON-RESISTANCE
"As for the soaring egg—we let it soar"

cert is not available, and find better friendship in Scott or Emerson than at Coney Island. Perhaps because I find a certain pleasure in the fine art of economy, the triumph of mind over circumstances.

As for the soaring egg—we let it soar, cheerfully keeping up our boycott during the winter months, for there are so many other nice things to eat that we really do not miss it.

I am truly sorry that coal is so high, but after all it was pretty hard to shovel so much, and care for the ashes; so we close part of the house during the coldest weather and are lazily comfortable and economical at the same time.

After all ½=6/12. If prices are high, some one is getting more money to spend on comforts. The fraction is larger and it is always more difficult to work with larger numbers. But I am glad that the farmers are gaining wealth and position, and I believe that as a nation we will gain the benefit of it.

Boone, North Carolina

It is the salaried man who is hardest hit by the recent advance in prices, as the following letters show:

My professional salary of $2000 has been increased only 14 per cent in fourteen years. The increased value of my service has been acknowledged, but institutional and municipal economies (of which the consistency is questioned) have denied just compensation, promised and expected for many years. In the meantime I have reared a family. Wife and children deserve better fortune. We have planned with courage and managed with prudence, but the increased cost has overcome us. We have been able to save only a small insurance. We have denied ourselves every luxury and some things usually regarded as necessary; but there is hardly enough money for doctor, dentist and oculist. Thus I fail in duties, and thus health, welfare and happiness are impaired.

The excessive cost of meat must be paid from the cost of breakfast eggs. The excess cost of potatoes to satisfy the children's hunger must be paid from oranges conducive to health. The excess cost of coal to keep the home comfortable must be paid from the cost of service to wash the clothing. The higher cost of necessary clothing must be paid from the cost of books, music, charity and social engagements.

New York City

The recent rise in the prices of the necessities of life has robbed the small salaried man of a possible saving, and a teacher like myself on a $1000 a year salary now finds his ingenuity taxed in stretching this thousand over the yearly cost of food, fuel, shelter and clothing for a family of five. If by cautious spending even a small surplus enables one to keep up insurance and guarantee medical attention to the family, if needed, where is to be had the means to procure periodicals, books, an occasional theater, the convenience of a telephone, a daily newspaper, a needed piece of furniture, lodge dues, church dues, charity, to say nothing of continued training in my chosen profession. Small luxuries, once an occasional treat, must now be tabooed. Our social activities are being limited in proportion to the depreciation in the purchasing power of a dollar. We can't economize in the purchase of good and sufficient food for ourselves and the growing children. We can't economize much in good and respectable clothing, for shabbiness in a teacher is intolerable. We can't economize to much extent in fuel for in cold weather the family must be kept warm enough. So, of necessity, we must economize in other things, things enjoyable, educative and instructive to myself, wife and children. That is where the rise in prices hits me hardest. It robs me and mine of the means of a normal development, which enables us to get the most out of life, and to give the most in return.

Muncie, Indiana

And one college is forced into the dilemma of freezing or starving its students.

The hardest pinch is with our college. Potatoes and flour at more than twice the normal price, coal at four times the normal price and other items varying from 50 to 100 per cent increase, we are facing a peculiar situation. Our income for the year is fixed. We do not care to increase tuitions. The budget was outlined by the board last June. The manufacturer and merchant can meet the situation by an increased output and an increase of the price of their product. A college cannot increase its output and it has no price on its product. It is given as a free gift to the world. We dare not starve our students; we cannot freeze them. How is a college to meet this situation?

Westerville, Ohio

Our readers suggest two ways of meeting the difficulty: one is retrenchment of personal expenses and the other is some sort of governmental action. We quote the former first because this remedy is practical and immediate, while the other is uncertain and remote.

My landlady has given me permission to go in the kitchen, cook my breakfast and pack my dinner bucket early in the morning before she comes down stairs. I eat supper at a restaurant, ordering different victuals from what I cooked at home so as to get the proper daily proportion of proteids, fats and carbohydrates. My first five weeks show I ate forty-seven meals at restaurants, totaling $8.51. The remaining fifty-eight meals cooked by myself cost me $4.02. Room rent $10. Street car fare $3.

Peoria, Illinois

But it couldn't be done in New York, for instance.

A 50 cent pot roast with brown gravy does us a week; the brown gravy is a great asset. Then we rinse the platter and the kettle and behold, a thick vegetable soup appears one day. Cabbage is absent this winter, but onions and potatoes stewed together and a thickened gravy seasoned with butter makes a dish fit for a king. This gives succulent food. A 5 cent sack of onions from the grocery seasons several stews.

Atchison, Kansas

We should like to try that brown gravy!

I am a successful doctor's wife, yet when we meet high taxes, rent, fuel, water, lights, groceries, meats and dry goods for our family of six we find ourselves too near the red unless we cut out milk (at 15 cents a quart), butter (at 55 cents), use meat only once a day and have meat substitutes for breakfast and supper; we also cut out eggs at 55 cents, except one occasionally in made-overs or plain cake or cookies. We put down in brine half a hog, use oleo, use the fireless cooker for beans, rice, oatmeal and tough cuts. Washing and ironing costs 75 cents a dozen, so I use a good boiler, soap, and do my own washing when I come home from the office in the evening, and have the four girls each wash their own stockinette underwear and stockings.

Sapulpa, Oklahoma

That seems a common sense solution, and here is another:

To the working girl this sudden increase in cost of food, clothing and all necessities is a problem, but I believe my solution proves most profitable. How do I solve it—by having fewer of the luxuries of life, such as light shoes, pretty gloves, dainty hats and lingerie; by wearing sensible low heeled shoes and having them half soled. Instead of riding to the office I arise earlier and walk the entire distance when possible. Do I eat less? Indeed I do and a healthier body, happier disposition is the result. As to my amusements I find them in the outdoor sports, skating and tobogganing in the winter, golf and tennis in the summer, gradually taking the place of the movie and the theater; result, again I claim better health and spirits.

This has all taught me economy where otherwise I might not have discovered such possibility in my makeup. I have had real "fun" in this new game and now have $50 to my credit where last year at this date I had but $10. I have learned the secret of real living, including outdoor sports, plain dress and simple food, bringing to me happiness and contentment.

Sioux City, Iowa

Splendid, provided you have enough luxuries to make it "fun" to give up some of them.

We feel greatly the cost of flour and meat. Cornmeal costs one-third less than flour here and we have used it freely enough to lessen noticeably the amount of flour consumed, particularly in brown bread, gems, griddle cakes and scrapple. The latter is one of our meat substitutes. Others are lima beans, pork and beans, concoctions of cheese, codfish, dried beef. We use milk, raisins and cocoa freely. We groan at the cost of shoes, too. There seems



THE HAPPY FARMER
"We should worry"

no remedy in this but to buy a substantial article and take care of it. Purinton's efficiency articles and those on the budget have helped.

Central City, Nebraska

Glad to hear it. That is what they are for.

No, the high cost does not bother us any, while we buy everything we eat, and eat everything we buy, and we eat many things that are higher, we eat as much of as many things as we did. We sure enjoy our food, and we have much variety, too. We—man and wife—live and feel fine on less than—look out now—25 cents a day for the two of us. There is no sense in people eating so much and wasting so much. We eat no flesh of any kind. The idea of people eating until in misery and then taking something for relief! It's unreasonable.

Wilmington, Ohio

In supplying meals for two at 25 cents a day this household is doing twice as well as the New York Department of Health in the recent dietary demonstration.

When sweet milk came up 8 cents a gallon I thought I had better try to see if I could not get buttermilk to drink; as the doctor had told me it would be much better for me. I got it for 15 cents a gallon, delivered twice a week. And altho I have not learned to like it, my clear complexion, clearer vision and bright eyes will keep me drinking it the rest of my life.

My husband never had such good health before, so we have occasion to be glad of the rise in the price of milk.

Adel, Iowa

The late Professor Metchnikoff would rejoice that his lactic elixir of life is helping to solve the economic problem as well as the health problem. Long live *Bacillus acidi lactici!*

That which has imprest me most during the recent increase in the cost of living is the fact that honesty, courtesy and publicity apparently are closely connected. Those articles that come into my home which are widely advertised and the retail prices of which have been standardized and maintained for a number of years either sell at their old prices or have increased less in price than other articles which are not advertised by name and brand and which have not been sold for a standard retail price. This has resulted in making my household a firmer believer in the wisdom of buying advertised goods.

Port Washington, New York

Will our advertisers please take notice of the above.

Potato crop almost a failure here; good farmers did not grow enough for family use and are buying. Hence that tuber sells at famine prices.

Apples very light crop also; one of my friends used to go to a cider mill and get all he wished for nothing; this year he got a barrel of York State apples.

Michigan beans used to sell here for $1.50 per bushel; current year they fetch $4.50. Yield is light.

Cattle used to seek markets; now markets seek cattle. Farmers cannot grow beef on land at present prices; many cattle will not "feed" profitably which makes meat cost more. Cholera has caused death of quite a number of hogs.

Mainly, it is a law of nature that the masses be kept down at the producing point; dealers have discovered that the average family is determined to expend all the earnings and establish prices accordingly.

Again; all papers, including The Independent, are engaged in discrediting farm life. Wits, jesters, asses, seem determined to carry the day by ridicule, falsehood, innuendo.

Your kind just gloat over vast fortunes made in the city; the unwary are caught in the net and lured to destruction.

High priests of all cults do not seem to know that there is any country life anyhow; the bishop, the doctor of various rots, the learned, all have a horror of the countryside unless it be the park or seashore. The door is ever open to the capitalist, the instigator, the exploiter; the latter drive the poor operative in the thills with increasing energy. May their tribe diminish!



THE SALARIED MAN

"We have planned with courage and managed with prudence, but it has overcome us"

Dayton, Ohio

Now that really was the last thing we expected to be scolded about. We publish *The Countryside* for the express purpose of making country life attractive and the editors of The Independent most of whom live outside the city are always trying to induce others to follow their example.

It means that I spend half my time, half my energy and all my spare money trying to show my friends and neighbors that *rent* and taxes, but principally rent, constitute two-thirds of the price of *everything* we buy, and, that the whole increase in the cost of living is more than covered by the increase in *rent* and taxes.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

The single taxer may be depended upon to improve every occasion. We heard a story about that once—but so have you.

So far the high cost of living has worked for us more as a challenge than a menace. We take an honest pride in utilizing by-products and making everything count. Since coal is higher we read up on running a furnace, then experiment "with brains, sir," with at least a fair degree of success. If the price of beefsteak soars we use the small piece left for a casserole next day, while with the bone cut from the steak, the water in which vegetables have been boiled, a few celery leaves and a little potato we concoct a tasty soup.

I should like to have Wall Street restrained from gambling in necessities like corn, wheat and coal. I do not know how this can be accomplished.

St. Albans, Vermont

Neither do we.



REGULATE THE PRICE OF NECESSITIES

For many of our readers it appears that the shoe pinches where we should expect, on the feet.

First we find it increasingly expensive to provide the family with presentable and durable shoes. The prices are higher and higher and the wearing qualities less and less good. As to what we are doing about it—*nothing*. We pay for the best shoes—that is we buy the best we can find.

Akron, Ohio

Unless some breeder can produce a cow with a double hide, like our double flowers, some inventor will have to discover a leather substitute.

They say that artists and laborers received the same daily wages in the past, and their employees had more sense than we have today. I'm glad living is high because it means coming to our senses. I have to buy all I get for I am not a producer—but I'm glad to see the poor workingman getting something he never has had.

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

But is he?

I should like to see some Purintonian system applied to The Independent, in order that it might be produced more cheaply, made more valuable to its readers, and not itself contribute to the high cost of living. Then I might be able to renew my subscription!

Washington, D. C.

We respectfully refer this request to "the man higher up." As soon as the manufacturer reduces the price of paper we will gladly reduce the subscription price of The Independent to our readers. In the meantime aren't we making it more valuable?

1. I want the railroads to be *made* to send all cars to their respective owners, and provide more locomotives *at once*. Then I may get coal.

2. I want inquiry into the question if a minister can buy the necessaries and books and find a lodging on $30 a month. I can't.

3. As my wants are very simple, I live on hominy and a little fish. I seldom taste bread, and eat little beef, and no pork. I am vigorous and healthy. I supply a small country church in a place where the gospel is hardly wanted.

4. My demands would end in a successful breaking up of telephonic and telegraphic fixing of prices. For wherever one goes he finds the price of goods in a town the same. This is intentional.

5. All whiskey and other intoxicants should be done away with, except for sacramental or medicinal purposes.

6. Government should regulate the highest price at which food and clothing of a certain quality should be sold.

Knoxville, Tennessee

Or, better yet, eliminate the middleman.

From the distributive system I would remove the profit motive, for it increases the cost of distribution by pushing down the prices paid producers and pushing up the price to consumers. The profit motive in that particular place is anti-social.

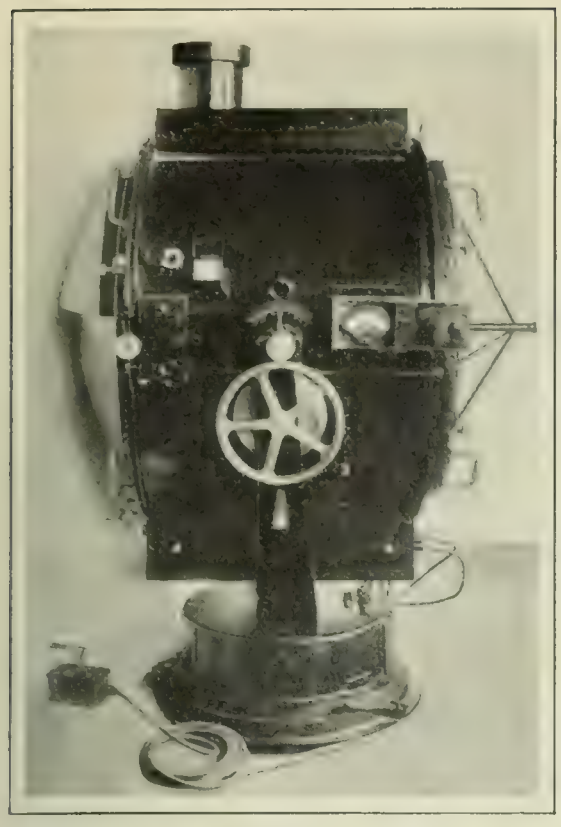
Divide the middleman's territory between the producers and consumers. Let them operate the line from producer to consumer and they will make it straight, free and down-grade. For they would have the incentive to make it so, which the present operating interests have not. Let producers learn to market together as farmer producers are fast doing.

To make the wheels of final distribution go round replace the push of the profit maker by the pull of the consumer thru coöperative buying. Already in Great Britain upward of 12,000,000 are annually buying about $1,000,000,000 worth of goods thru their own 2300 stores at a saving of about one-eighth.

Montclair, New Jersey

MORE LIGHT ON WAR

BY C. L. EDHOLM



THE SPERRY SEARCHLIGHT, SIDE VIEW
The wheel in the center controls the elevation, and the peep sight just above and to the right enables the operator to watch the arc without being blinded

SO powerful that a newspaper can be read by its light at a distance of thirty miles, the Sperry searchlight is conceded to be without a rival as a projector of brilliant rays. The huge device weighs three tons, stands ten feet high, and its mirror has a diameter of five feet. Mounted on the roof of the Sperry Building in Brooklyn, it was used on election night to flash returns, and in the city of Albany, 150 miles away, the pencil of light could be seen against the sky as it swung back and forth.

Stated in terms of candlepower, the figures may not convey a clear impression, so after stating that the candlepower is more than one and a quarter billion, or 320,000 per square inch, one may add that the beam of this searchlight is as brilliant as the sun at eight o'clock in the morning or four in the afternoon, New York latitude. Sandy Hook Lighthouse is equipt with one of the most powerful beacons along any seacoast, yet this new searchlight is twenty-two times more brilliant, and if its ray were turned upon a ship it would follow and illumine the vessel until it dipped below the horizon. It is for such purposes that a searchlight is intended in navy use, so its comparative efficiency may be stated thus: that the target is illuminated ten times as brilliantly as by an ordinary projector.

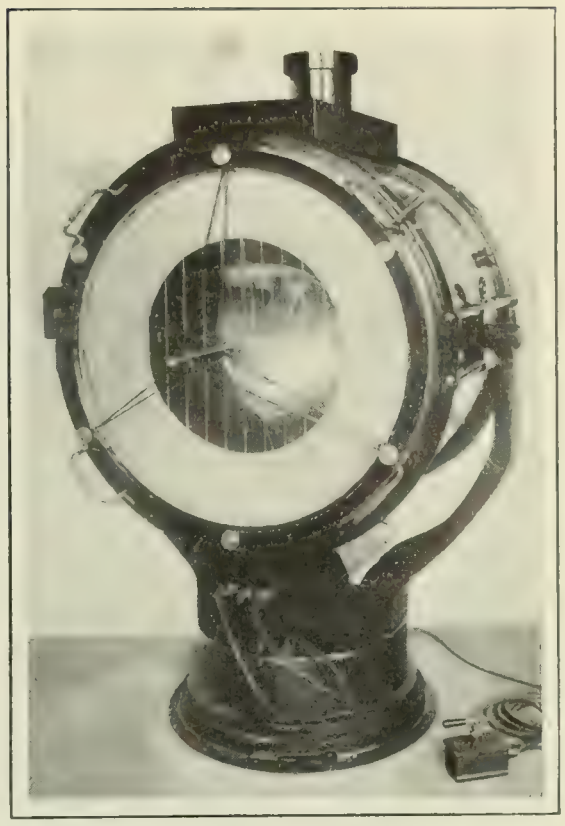
In modern warfare an important use of the searchlight is to detect aircraft, therefore the carriage permits this beam to be turned in a circle and at any direction upward to ninety degrees. It is possible for the operator to control it from a distance of fifty feet, enabling him to focus accurately upon any point. This is accomplished by an electrical mechanism which swings the three ton weight accurately and easily upon ball bearings. Efficient illumination at a great distance is due in part to the fact that the rays in the beam are nearly parallel; therefore the light is concentrated upon the target instead of being diffused over surrounding objects. This is the result of producing a crater which more nearly approximates the mathematical point of light than does that in any other lamp.

The heat thrown out by this light is so intense that when focussed sharply it will set paper afire at a distance of 250 feet, while men working in its glare find their skin reddening and peeling—the effects being similar to sunburn, but more painful. This is not surprizing in view of the fact that the temperature of the arc is 9000 degrees Fahrenheit. This is 7000 degrees higher than the melting point of the metal holders of the carbons, and as the holders are only an inch away from this intense heat it is necessary to protect them by a current of cool air. So a motor driven centrifugal blower is employed which forces a current of air thru the electrode or carbon supports and discharges it thru heat-radiating discs that surround the holders. Otherwise such a light could not be operated, as the metal parts would be melted in short order.

Several points of difference account for the extreme brilliance of this type of lamp with its high intensity electric arc. Its effectiveness is due to small electrodes, the special or impregnated carbons used, the manner in which they burn and the large parabolic mirror reflecting the light. The voltage across the arc is about 75. The lamp is operated at such a high temperature that the carbons give off a superheated vapor which burns in a crater of small diameter that is maintained in the positive electrode, thus adding to the beam's intensity. A peep sight furnished with colored glass is used to enable the operator to watch the arc without being blinded by the glare, or he can see an exact reproduction of the arc formed by lenses upon ground glass outside of the lamp. The light is reduced or shut off by means of an iris diaphragm (similar to a type used on high grade cameras) which may be seen in the front view of the searchlight back of the glass.



ELMER A. SPERRY,
Inventor of the searchlight, and also of a ship stabilizer, the gyro-compass, and the first electric arc light



THE GREAT MIRROR
This glare of one and a quarter billion candlepower is as brilliant as afternoon sunlight. The box on the floor provides electric control thirty feet away

The Sperry light is designed for various military and naval purposes, besides those of peace. It locates enemy forces, vessels or air craft, and is useful also in throwing a screen of light, for it is impossible to see *thru* the beam. Thus operations and movements of friendly forces or vessels can be screened from the enemy view by throwing the light across the field from one side.

It is also available for signaling up to one hundred miles, and may be used by field forces when mounted on an armored car. It is in use at present by the navies of the first class European powers.

Elmer A. Sperry, the designer of this important device, is an electrical engineer and scientist, who was appointed a member of the Naval Advisory Board upon nomination of the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers in 1916. He has been the recipient of many honors from foreign nations as well as our own, honors earned by such valuable inventions as the gyrocompass, ship stabilizer, electric coal mining machinery, and (in coöperation with his son Lawrence Sperry) the aeroplane stabilizer. When only nineteen years old, he designed the first electric arc light and dynamo and a few years later, in 1883, he erected on Lake Michigan the highest electric beacon in the world. Mr. Sperry was also one of the first designers of electric street railway cars.

New York City

WHEN BOYS GO CAMPING

BY CHARLES K. TAYLOR

ANY normal, red-blooded boy just naturally takes to the woods, if he gets half a chance. Upon this simple, primitive fact is based the increasing number of summer camps for boys. That the increase is continuous is an amazingly fine thing, but still more amazing are the potential possibilities of these camps—possibilities as yet unsuspected by the vast majority of camps and parents.

The camp has come to fill a very obvious need. In the summer, when children have nothing particular to do, the city is clearly not the most desirable place for them. Besides this, more and more parents are realizing that the typical summer resort, tho it gives fresh air at least, is likely to aid in developing false social concepts, besides giving few opportunities for the varied kinds of physical activity so necessary for a boy's all-around development. For these and other reasons every summer sees a larger number of boys and girls, going "camping."

Let us see what the average camp does for its boys. First of all, it gives them a life in the open air, and, if the boys sleep in tents—as they should—they have the free air at night as well as during the day. The average camp encourages baseball, swimming, boating, and even "hikes." All that it expects to do is to keep the boys well fed, out of mischief, and sufficiently amused, and to send the boys home, at the end of the summer, in good physical condition and brown as berries. And camps that do this much are eminently worth while.

But few camps realize their finest possibilities. Our boys have few opportunities for developing many important characteristics and capacities whose possession is so necessary for happiness and success. The more means an average family has, the more willing and anxious that family is to do things for its children. And so it is that the American boy, the boy of camp-going status, is given very few chances to develop self-reliance, initiative, resourcefulness, persistency.

You well may ask what all this has to do with camps. It has everything to do with them, for in the environment and system of a real camp we can find capacities for developing all the essential characteristics we have mentioned—as well as the self-control, patience and constructive ability that can come so easily thru rational handwork. Not only so, but a camp can make clear to a boy that fine psychological fact—that there is far more pleasure to be found in purposeful endeavor than in pursuing pleasure itself!

Mr. Taylor is a specialist in boys. He likes to play with them, he likes to work with them, and he likes them. But somehow he cannot keep the work and the play separate as most people do. He gets the two things so mixed up that the boys in his camps do not know half the time whether they are working or playing—and they do not care. But they are doing something for themselves anyway, and they like that. They are making a spot of the wilderness habitable, as did their pioneer ancestors. They are experimenting in the construction of civilization. Mr. Taylor sets them at camp-building, but we happen to know that he is more concerned with something else — that is character-building.— THE EDITOR.



THESE BOYS BUILT THEIR OWN MESS-HALL IN A WEEK AND A HALF



THE CAMP MEDLEY

Obviously, if a camp can to any degree accomplish such matters, and at the same time give the boys the entirely desirable "good time" which is so necessary to boyhood, then it may well become an educational factor of the very first importance—using the term "education" in its best and broadest sense. The point of this whole argument is that a camp *can* accomplish these very things. It is not merely a matter for fanciful imagining and philosophical argument! For a number of years an experimental camp has been maintained for the development of this very idea, and a system has been constructed which accomplishes, to a worth-while degree, some of these desirable ends. Let us see how this is done, remembering that what is necessary is to develop self-reliance, resourcefulness, initiative, a pride in "self-help," and an ability to plan and construct and to do things with one's hands.

When the boys arrive in June they find no camp. There is a mess hall, to be sure, and a kitchen, but that is about all. As promptly as possible little groups of four or five are put in charge of caretakers—usually young college men who have been trained for that very purpose — and these "counselors," as they are called, take their groups to different little camp sites, which are scattered along an attractive shore line. At each camp site is found a tent, rolled up, and a pile of boards.

The first thing a group does is to put up its tent. Understand, the counselor does not do it. The boys of the group do it. He may assist, or make suggestions, or stimulate them to compete against a neighboring group — but that is all. When the tent is up, they build a floor under it. Then comes what, for a new boy, is a hard job. Each boy makes for himself a canvas cot—merely a piece of heavy canvas stretched over an oblong frame on legs. He makes the frame and all. If it is a poor job it may fall down with a crash in the middle of the night —and next day he builds another—and learns the value of "clinched" nails. Some parents would think this a very great hardship to impose. But the

odd thing is that ninety-nine boys out of a hundred do not think it a hardship at all, but, rather, a kind of adventure — a "stunt" they call it.

Now all this takes the first day. From then on they may build any tent furniture they please, and the groups differ a great deal, of course. Some make the bare essentials, and some achieve furniture the design and quality of which would astonish their parents.

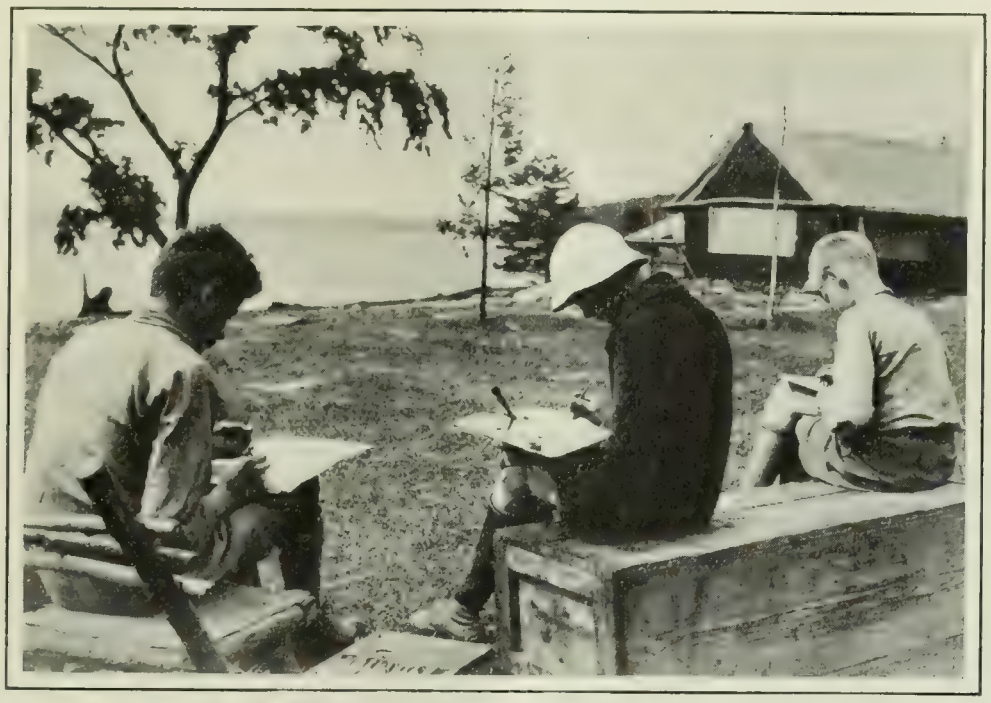
The same principle is followed in the camp at large. Every new camp structure must be proposed, designed and built by the boys. They take no end of pride in such matters, and each season the camp tries to outdo the work of the preceding summer. That is how the mess hall came into being. In the beginning the camp was given merely a canvas dining tent—the barest possible essential. They stood it for a year or two and then put up a kind of shed, perhaps thirty feet long and twelve wide. This soon became very crowded and uncomfortable, but no suggestions came from the camp staff. So finally, in desperation, the boys decided on a a new mess hall. A fifteen year old boy furnished the plans—he was an "old hand" at such matters—and the camp got to work and finished it in a week and a half—a building seventy by twenty-four feet, shingled, with a kitchen and stone chimney at one end, really a most creditable achievement. Now to do this in a week and a half required steady, persistent work of a most exacting kind. With no stimulus from the staff at all, the lads got at it as soon as it was light enough to see, and kept right on till dark. There was no worry about "eight-hour" days, for it was a group possessing a hereditary capacity for work, and they did work with a persistency and steadiness that would have startled their mothers and dumbfounded their fathers!

It is certain that they took more pride in that job than they did in any sport or game they had that summer. They found, by experience, the lasting pleasure that comes thru purposeful endeavor. Three boys had the same feeling after they built a retaining wall of solid masonry, twenty feet long and seven feet high—to save two trees that were perilously near a crumbling bank. They took more pride in that wall than in any athletic victory.

Organized athletics, to be sure, have their important place, and for developing mental alertness and physical control baseball is about the best all-around game we have. So this camp has a good deal of baseball, and *all* the boys belong to nines. Furthermore, they made their own "diamond," just as they scraped and leveled and rolled their own tennis courts.



THERE IS NOTHING LIKE A LONG, HARD HIKE



THIS CAMP HAS A SKETCH CLUB

In the beginning Sunday chapel was held on the rocks by the shore, but a thirteen-year-old lad made plans for a rustic building along Gothic lines, and in about four days the camp built a most attractive little chapel. Then an artistic genius, using waterproof tracing cloth, colored tissue paper and varnish, made a beautiful window for the chapel which looked for all the world like stained glass. And this portrays the basic idea behind the system. The ideas and actual work are given by the boys, so to an unusual degree they come to feel that it is *their camp.*

Now, of course, all this constructive work is very good fun, once you get at it. But the rub comes in doing things that are not good fun, in doing unpleasant things because they are the things to do. For example, camp sanitation is a most important matter, so there are squads which see that all is clean and orderly. This may not always be an enjoyable job. In fact it is anything but that. But the boys see the reason for it. They are proud of their camp, and they have learned to work. And so there are efficient sanitary squads. Besides this, each morning there is a tent inspection — military fashion.

Then there is wash day. Some of these young lads, from plutocratic homes, are curst with sadly exaggerated "egos." But they all must wash their own stockings and Turkish towels—and the camp has yet to see one case of conceit which survives washing stockings. Also, after you have washed a Turkish towel you realize that cleanliness is a virtue not to be scorned, and that it is easier to keep things reasonably clean than to wash them when they are soiled. The boys do not *like* this job, no indeed. But at any rate they learn to do a mean job with good grace — and that is a rare quality.

The competitive spirit is a natural one, and one that can be used to great effect. By means of it one may accomplish the seemingly difficult with ease. For instance, there is nature study, in which most boys take a very perfunctory interest. But this camp introduces the competitive impulse, with excellent results. Altho nature study is quite optional, many boys are stimulated to take it up.

Then there are photographic contests—in which a boy not only takes pictures, but does all the developing and printing. Nor must we forget the "sketch club," which gives a final exhibition of black-and-white, as well as of color work. As works of art some of these perpetrations are appalling, but thru such work boys gain to an unusual degree an appreciation of the beautiful in nature, for they come to notice color and line as never before.

The whole effect of the process we have described is most encouraging. It not only tends to develop the desired characteristics and capacities, but the boys themselves like it immensely, because it brings out their latent powers. A camp need not fear that the extra cost of such a system would not pay financially, it proves to be an investment of the very best kind and after a summer of such work, systematically and sympathetically carried out, a camp can feel that it has really meant something worth while to its boys, and that because of it they have been better prepared to face the future.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



© E. Muller, Jr.

ONE OF OUR OWN S

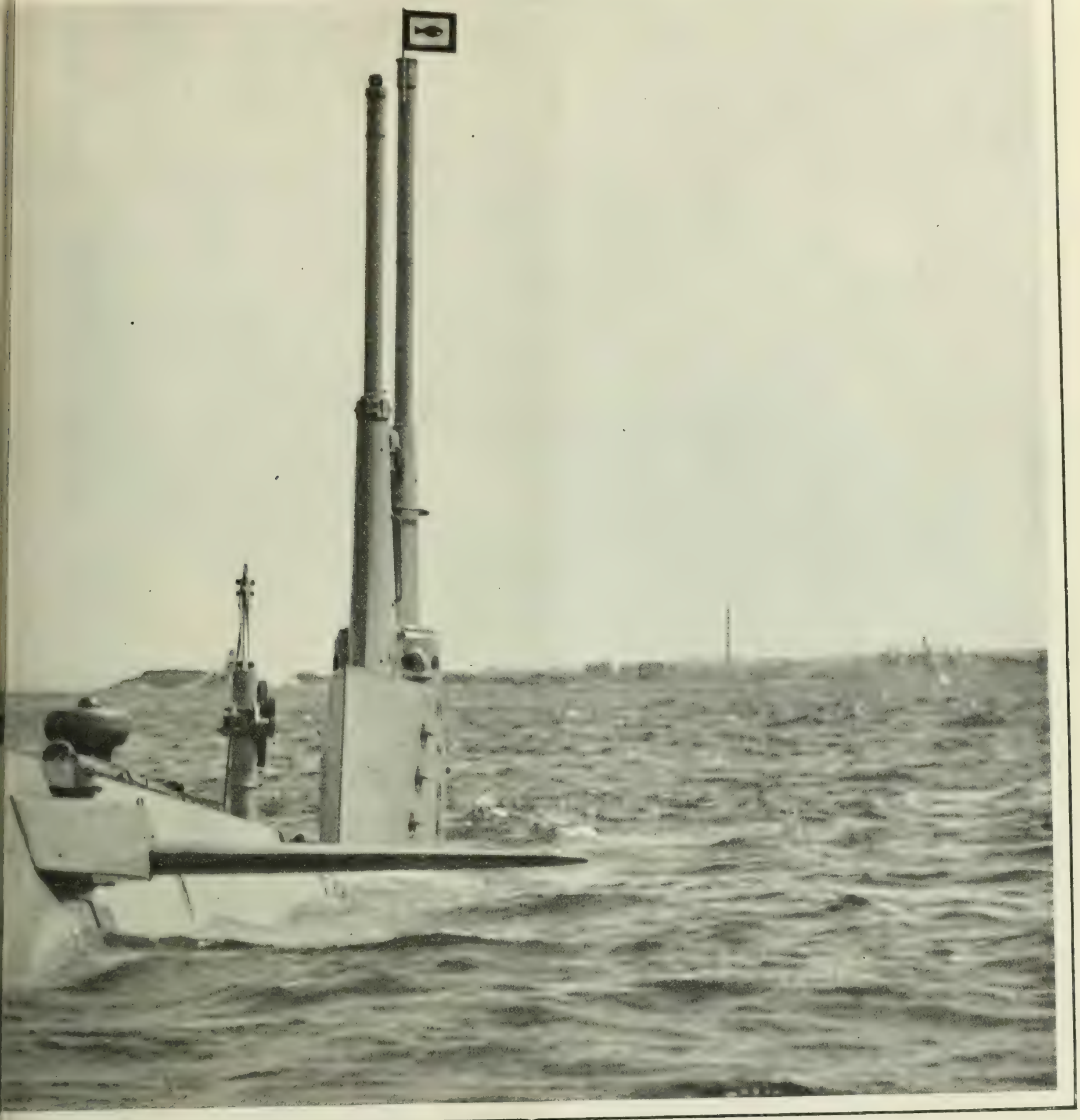
THE SUBM

BY PA

IF the German fleet, now bottled in the Kiel Canal and in Wilhelmshaven, can defeat, first, all the effective fleets of Europe and Japan, and second, our own battleships, then an attempt at invasion may perhaps be its next move. But it is certainly not necessary now to borrow trouble about "invasion" by Teutonic submarines, especially as exemplified by their "knocking down the tall towers of New York," as a nervous newspaper recently suggested. That sort of bombardment is about as likely as the anticipated attack upon the bathhouses at Nahant by the Spanish fleet, nineteen years ago, which is reported to have caused precipitate retreat of timorous souls to points as far inland as Worcester, Mass. "German U-boats," also, suddenly appearing off Florida playgrounds are the progeny of the "spook" ships of the Spanish war, and merely another name for stray logs and barrels. So long as submarines require at least fifty feet of water in order to dive—and much prefer sixty and over—it is safe to predict that no inducements will make them enter harbors or perv shoals around the coast where the soundings are less.

They will also seduously avoid the channels, bays and s ports wherein thoughtfully disposed mine fields will be await their arrival.

In order to get here, submarines starting from a base Germany have to travel about 4800 miles. Many people thi that they do this under water. They do not, and cannot. T "Deutschland," for instance (now reported tied up to an E lish pier), was submerged for only about ninety miles of t distance, and not longer than for about two hours at a tir



ES—THE NEWEST TYPE

RINE SCARE

ENJAMIN

A submarine is simply an automobile. She has a Diesel oil engine which propels her on the surface and also charges a storage battery, which supplies current to the electric motor by which she is driven when below the surface. When she dives, she shuts off the oil engine and starts the electric motor. How far she can go on the water depends primarily on how much oil she can carry in her tanks. She will not run above water when her tanks are empty, any more than an automobile will run without "gas." She will not run under water any longer than her current supply lasts, and she has storage battery troubles quite as bad as—in fact, worse than—those of the electric automobile, whereof any gasoline car salesman will readily supply full particulars. In fact, one of the great weaknesses of the submarine lies in her propelling machinery.

Above water, submarines can go long distances. Large ones have been planned 250 feet in length, of 1200 tons displacement, with a speed of 20 knots per hour above and of 14 knots per hour below the surface, and an expected radius of action of 8000 miles. Whether they can do better than five per cent of this distance at the submerged speed—or, say, about 30 hours' total submersion—without replenishment of power is questionable. At all events, any submarine now known which has to cross the Atlantic before reaching her field of action must have extraneous means for renewing her fuel supply and for making repairs. That is, she must have a "mother ship," or a shore base within easy reach. Mother ships, usually surface steam vessels, are readily found and sunk, and we may be very certain that the United States Navy is seeing to it that

no German bases are being established on the Atlantic seaboard, even in Mexico. A submarine off the coast and 4800 miles from home and without available source of food and fuel is not much to be feared. The best she can do to protract her visit and give her people a rest from the dreadful noise of her machinery, the heat and the smells of her interior, and nerve-racking ever-present terror of destruction, is to find a place where the water is shallow, dive to the bottom and "go to sleep," in which condition she is not formidable.

Meanwhile consider what can be done to her while she remains our unwelcome guest, wallowing around in the ocean outside the ten-fathom depth. Imagine an existence spent in a swarm of murderous hornets, for every mile of the coast will be soon closely patrolled by legions of the speediest motor boats, each with a gun, little it is true, but quite sufficient to sink the intruder with a single shot the instant she shows above water. We have been building hundreds of these craft and sending them to England. We are already at work on them for ourselves, and they are supplemented by everything available that can carry a small gun, from menhaden fishing boats to the fastest private motor yachts patriotically offered by their owners. The new motor boats are of wood and very light, and just large enough safely to keep the sea. The submarine can not torpedo them, because she can not hit anything which is moving at a speed of 40 or 50 miles an hour. She can not torpedo one of them standing still, for the draft of water of the boat is far less than the depth at which a torpedo can run with any accuracy of aim, and, therefore, the torpedo will simply go under her. Besides, only a limited number of torpedoes can be carried on a submarine, and no more can be got without mother ship or base at hand. Moreover, it does not pay to sink a little boat with a missile which costs almost as much as the boat itself. Of course, all the hornets are in communication—by wireless, if need be. If one of them spies a periscope out of hitting distance, the direction of travel is noted and the next hornet duly warned, and sooner or later another killing is effected. England is reported to have some five thousand boats of all sorts engaged in this business — and her sporting press is asserting that big game hunters are finding more real thrills in "potting submarines" from steam trawlers than in shooting tigers from elephants' backs in India.

It is by no means easy for a submarine safely to cross the Atlantic in full view, without being seen by the cruisers and converted fast merchant ships which are on the constant watch. To meet this difficulty, some people have suggested that an innocent-looking tramp steamer flying a neutral flag might bring over several small submarines on her decks and launch them at appropriate places. That resembles the alleged "secret" which one of the "wilful" senators is charged with revealing when he talked about our sending motor boats in the same way into the German danger zone to help England, besides being reminiscent of Mr. Henry Ford's proposed submarine "jitney." As to these small fry, it may be sufficient to say that France, some twelve years ago, built a lot of them of only 40 tons' displacement, known as the "Guèpe class," and found them entirely too weak, enormously expensive in upkeep, useless even in a moderately smooth sea, unbearable to live in and impossible to launch safely in choppy waves. None the less, twenty more were built, called the "Naiade class," and discarded for about the same reasons after trials extending over some six or seven years. Then M. Pelletan—who, as minister, worked such stupendous havoc in the French Navy—saw a congenial opportunity to do some more harm, and proposed to construct a perfect cloud of them, and, what was worse, make every battleship clutter her decks with them and get them overboard somehow in the middle of a fight. Then we came along with our "Professor Parker," hardly two years ago, who exploited his infant submarines with illustrations in newspapers which did not know any better. And after that the "jitney"—and "the rest," let us hope, "is silence."

THE submarine, being a mechanical fish, is just as catchable in nets as a shad. Great Britain has been using such nets with notable success. Sometimes they are of chain, sometimes of wire, sometimes of wrought iron frames linked together — with meshes from 10 to 15 feet square. They make the lane across Dover Straits, thru which millions of men and millions of tons of munitions have been safely ferried. They are laid across roadstead and harbor entrances, and in all sorts of places thruout the "danger zone." We are already establishing them. The submarine that gets caught in them usually remains. Off the coast of Britain one may see long strings of floats—with the fast motor boats running constantly up and down the lines. If a float disappears, the first boat noting the fact circles around the spot, with her gun trained and ready. If the submarine comes up, she is instantly sunk. If not, because entangled, the watcher grimly waits five days to make certain that no life remains, and then tells a destroyer which raises the victim and tows her into port. But even more dramatic is submarine catching by a couple of motor boats, a net and an aeroplane working together. The aeroplane assumes the rôle of hawk, and sees the submerged submarine as a hawk sees a fish, or else if the U-boat be too deeply submerged, recognizes the line of regular waves which the latter always makes on the surface. A puff of black smoke trailing from the aeroplane or a wireless signal warns the boats who rush ahead of the submarine and spread the net across her coming track. The victim's captain, seeing nothing, steering by compass, goes blindly on, only to find suddenly that something is wrong. The bow of his boat wants to go down, her rudders refuse to obey the helm; her screws may stop turning. He does not know what the matter is, down there in the dark. He may, shudderingly, suspect the great net in which he is enmeshed. If he cannot move, he knows that his buoyancy is only due to what air there is in his air tanks. He must go up or else go down and stay there. Human nature prevails, and he goes up for daylight, and then the shots ring out. And after that—nothing but some bubbles and a long slick of oil on the restless sea.

Last summer the British Admiralty said that 127 German U-boats had been netted — the number since then is not announced.

There seems to be some apprehension lest our coastwise commerce be seriously menaced by German submarines. Torpedo attacks on steamers succeed best when delivered from the submarine in ambush, and gun-fire attacks when the victim is unarmed and slower than the assailant. It is reported from the British Admiralty that the very large majority of surface attacks on armed merchant vessels have failed. The actual figures show that unarmed merchantmen have escaped in but twenty-four per cent of the gun-fire attacks, while armed merchantmen have escaped in the ratio of seventy per cent.

The surface ship, in many respects, has a natural advantage over the submarine, not only because she can carry bigger guns, but because her spar-deck being much higher out of water than the submarine periscope, a greater range of vision is possible, so that the U-boat may find herself sunk by an enemy which she cannot see, but which can see her. Recently steamers traversing the danger zones have completely screened themselves from submarines by the production of immense quantities of heavy black smoke.

A submarine on the surface is a much less steady gun platform than the deck of a steamer, and hence guns on the latter can be more accurately aimed. A six-pounder quick-fire gun can deliver twenty-two aimed shots per minute, which will penetrate the thin hull of a submarine over two miles distant as easily as if it were of pasteboard. Larger projectiles like four and six-inch shells burst into many pieces, any one of which may end a U-boat.

Meanwhile, the inventors are not idle. After the position and direction of movement of a submarine are known, the chances of her destruction are great. It is already possible to make a submarine entering or leaving a channel or roadway signal automatically her course and speed to a watching vessel in ample time to enable the latter to prepare for her. It is but a step beyond to cause a U-boat to reveal her own proximity to a ship on the open sea.

So good people who fear that we may overlook the provision of a suitable reception committee for the Kaiser's submerged missionaries may take heart of grace and rest assured that there is no present reason for shivering over what they may be able to do.

New York City

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



Photograph from London Illustrated News

***The airship in the rôle of hawk. These scouts for submarines** were first used by the British Navy to furnish eyes for the fleet of patrol boats. Mr. Benjamin explains their value in his article, "The Submarine Scare" on the preceding page*



© American Press

"When Liberty's form stands in view." The citizen recruits of the Officers' Reserve Corps drilling on Governor's Island



Central News

In the wake of the German army—a desolate photograph of what fighting really means along the Somme where the Allied and German armies have struggled for over two years thru interminable stretches of mud broken by shell-holes



© Harris & Ewing





© International Film Bain

Who's who in our army? A general shifting of military authority "to facilitate decentralization of command" has been ordered by the War Department to take effect May 1st. Its most surprizing result is the transfer of Major-General Leonard Wood (center photograph) from his command of the Eastern Department with headquarters at Governor's Island, to a subdivision of it, the Southeastern Department, with headquarters at Charleston, South Carolina. His former command has been divided into three departments: the Eastern with present headquarters, to be occupied by Major-General J. Franklin Bell, whose photograph is published below; and the Northeastern, with headquarters at Boston, under Brigadier-General Clarence Edwards (photograph above)







© Underwood & Underwood Press Illustrating

The Central Department will retain its present commander, Major-General Thomas Barry (photograph at the left), and the Southern Department will continue under its recently appointed head, Major-General John J. Pershing (photograph in the middle at top). In the upper left corner is Major-General Hunter Liggett, promoted from the Philippine Department to command of the Western Department, with headquarters at San Francisco

EIGHT GREAT SHORT STORIES

From American Literature

With Introductions by FREDERICK HOUK LAW

THE GIFT OF THE MAGI

BY O. HENRY

OF all recent American short story writers none is more popular than O. Henry. At the age of forty, when he gained his public, he had but eight years more to live, but he made those last eight years a triumph of success. And altho he wrote so rapidly that his powers of production astonished every one, he could scarcely produce stories rapidly enough. The secrets of his great success lay in a wide observation of men, women and books; freedom from all literary conventions; humor and sympatny, and real genius in the story-telling art.

The years before O. Henry became successful were really aids to success, for he was unconsciously gathering material from which to draw lavishly in his last few years of work. In actual life he was William Sidney Porter: "O. Henry" is a pseudonym chosen because he was attracted by the name "Henry" seen in a New Orleans newspaper, and he thought the letter "O" easy to write. O. Henry was born in Greenboro, North Carolina, in 1862, but he lived as citizen of a wide world, seeing life in Central America and Texas, thru the great West, and in every part of "Little-Old-Bagdad-on-the-Hudson." Like many other writers he had no particular education except that gained in "the school of hard knocks and experience." He was clerk in a drug store; ranchman in Texas; employee in a bank; editor of a humorous paper; reporter; adventurer in Central America; literary worker in New Orleans and finally in New York—and everywhere open eyed for life. Without doubt his death at forty-eight was the result of working at high pressure, but in his forty-eight years he lived longer than most men, and he wrote more than ten volumes of short stories that are still "best sellers."

When some one asked O. Henry how to write a short story he said: "Please yourself. There is no second rule." And please himself he did—using slang, coining words, violating the rules of sentence structure, violating the rules of paragraphing; writing with unusual dashes, parentheses, exclamation points and capital letters; making false allusions intentionally; breaking into his stories with side remarks; mixing the serious and the burlesque—but always so cleverly, so surprizingly, with such abandon of reckless, carefree ability that the reader knew O. Henry was a story-teller born to his art.

In "The Gift of the Magi" O. Henry has used the simple, partly humorous and partly serious events of ordinary life, and has constructed a single situation with a single effect. Without character analysis he has made character illuminate the entire story. As in all O. Henry's stories the most notable effect is surprize: both characters, in sacrificing their dearest treasures, at the same time unknowingly give up the possibility of enjoying each other's gifts. The higher surprize for the reader is that of being led unsuspectingly and irresistibly to the conclusion—toward which every word has led from the beginning—that self-sacrifice is the highest evidence of love. Written in a free and easy style that makes for originality and personality; quick, vivid and sympathetic; with an application that leaves the reader with a sense of gain, "The Gift of the Magi," told in common language, illustrates a unique and artistic type of the short story, founded partly on French models, but springing more truly from the virile life and thought of America.



O. HENRY

ONE dollar and eighty-seven cents. That was all. And sixty cents of it was in pennies. Pennies saved one and two at a time by bulldozing the grocer and the vegetable man and the butcher until one's cheeks burned with the silent imputation of parsimony that such action involved. Three times Della counted it. One dollar and eighty-seven cents. And the next day would be Christmas.

There was clearly nothing to do but flop down on the shabby little couch and howl. So Della did it. Which instigates the moral reflection that life is made up of sobs, sniffles, and smiles, with sniffles predominating. While the mistress of the home is gradually subsiding from the first stage to the second, take a look at the home. A furnished flat at $8 per week. It did not exactly beggar description, but it certainly had that word on the lookout for the mendicancy squad.

In the vestibule below was a letter-box into which no letter would go, and an electric button from which no mortal finger could coax a ring. Also appertaining thereunto was a card bearing the name "Mr. James Dillingham Young."

The "Dillingham" had been flung to the breeze during a former period of prosperity when its possessor was being paid $30 per week. Now, when the income was shrunk to $20, the letters of "Dillingham" looked blurred, as tho they were thinking seriously of contracting to a modest and unassuming D. But whenever Mr. James Dillingham Young came home and reached his flat above he was called "Jim" and greatly hugged by Mrs. James Dillingham Young, already introduced to you as Della. Which is all very good.

Della finished her cry and attended her cheeks with the powder rag. She stood by the window and looked out dully at a gray

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cat walking a gray fence in a gray backyard. Tomorrow would be Christmas Day, and she had only $1.87 with which to buy Jim a present. She had been saving every penny she could for months, with this result. Twenty dollars a week doesn't go far. Expenses had been greater than she had calculated. They always are. Only $1.87 to buy a present for Jim. Her Jim. Many a happy hour she had spent planning for something nice for him. Something fine and rare and sterling—something just a little bit near to being worthy of the honor of being owned by Jim.

There was a pier-glass between the windows of the room. Perhaps you have seen a pier-glass in an $8 flat. A very thin and very agile person may, by observing his reflection in a rapid sequence of longitudinal strips, obtain a fairly accurate conception of his looks. Della, being slender, had mastered the art.

Suddenly she whirled from the window and stood before the glass. Her eyes were shining brilliantly, but her face had lost its color within twenty seconds. Rapidly she pulled down her hair and let it fall to its full length.

Now, there were two possessions of the James Dillingham Youngs in which they both took a mighty pride. One was Jim's gold watch that had been his father's and his grandfather's. The other was Della's hair. Had the Queen of Sheba lived in the flat across the airshaft, Della would have let her hair hang out the window some day to dry just to depreciate Her Majesty's jewels and gifts. Had King Solomon been the janitor, with all his treasures piled up in the basement, Jim would have pulled out his watch every time he passed just to see him pluck at his beard from envy.

So now Della's beautiful hair fell about her rippling and shining like a cascade of brown waters. It reached below her knee and made itself almost a garment for her. And then she did it up again nervously and quickly. Once she faltered for a minute and stood still while a tear or two splashed on the worn red carpet.

On went her old brown jacket; on went her old brown hat. With a whirl of skirts and with the brilliant sparkle still in her eyes, she fluttered out the door and down the stairs to the street.

Where she stopped the sign read: "Mme. Sofronie. Hair Goods of All Kinds." One flight up Della ran, and collected herself, panting. Madame, large, too white, chilly, hardly looked the "Sofronie."

"Will you buy my hair," asked Della.

"I buy hair," said Madame. "Take yer hat off and let's have a sight at the looks of it."

Down rippled the brown cascade.

"Twenty dollars," said Madame, lifting the mass with a practised hand.

"Give it to me quick," said Della.

Oh, and the next two hours tripped by on rosy wings. Forget the hashed metaphor. She was ransacking the stores for Jim's present.

She found it at last. It surely had been made for Jim and no one else. There was no other like it in any of the stores, and she had turned all of them inside out. It was a platinum fob chain, simple and chased in design, properly proclaiming its value by substance alone and not by meretricious ornamentation—as all good things should do. It was even worthy of The Watch. As soon as she saw it she knew that it must be Jim's. It was like him. Quietness and value—the description applied to both. Twenty-one dollars they took from her for it, and she hurried home with the 87 cents. With that chain on his watch Jim might be properly anxious about the time in any company. Grand as the watch was, he sometimes looked at it on the sly on account of the old leather strap he used in place of a chain.

When Della reached home her intoxication gave way a little to prudence and reason. She got out her curling irons and lighted the gas and went to work repairing the ravages made by generosity added to love. Which is always a tremendous task, dear friends—a mammoth task.

Within forty minutes her head was cov-



A May-Time Breakfast

Make It a Reality

If an artist painted a May-time breakfast, the center dish would be berries.

But not berries alone. The berry dish is twice as dainty mixed with airy Puffed Grains.

Add sugar and cream to that mixture, and you have the finest dish in the world.

Flaky, Toasted Bubbles

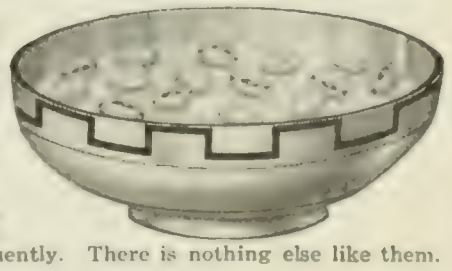
These are whole grains of wheat and rice, puffed by steam explosions. Prof. A. P. Anderson invented the process to break up every food cell.

A fearful heat is applied for an hour, which gives a nut-like flavor. Then the grains are shot from guns. Every granule is exploded. And the grains come out like bubbles, puffed to eight times normal size.

The object is easy digestion. But the result is a food confection. Never was anything half so enticing made from these grains before.

Puffed Wheat **Puffed Rice**
and Corn Puffs
Each 15c Except in Far West

May-Time Suppers



For luncheons and suppers millions of people serve them in bowls of milk. They form airy morsels, thin and flaky, with a toasted nut-like flavor.

They supply whole-grain foods, with their minerals and vitamines, of which few get enough. And in a form where every atom feeds.

In this form they do not tax the stomach. So they are mid-day foods for brain-workers, and bedtime foods for children. Serve them more frequently. There is nothing else like them. Keep all three kinds on hand.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(1567)

From the first shot

of the Great War, The Independent has marched squarely abreast with its stupendous events, every number throbbing with live news, flashing out the swift changing drama of current history and ringing with messages of the hour.

From a week to a month in advance of other periodicals with its account, discussion and picture treatment of outstanding events of the world conflict, The Independent is recognized as having fair claim to the now familiar appellation, "the most satisfactory war journal in America."

And now—

With war at our own door, The Independent presents in part its plan for prompt and vigorous treatment of events as they come—in editorial, picture, news record, expert interpretation, field correspondence and articles from those high in authority.

Newton D. Baker

Secretary of War, will write for The Independent on the problems of the United States Army.

W. F. Gifford

Director of the Council of National Defense, will write for The Independent several articles on the Industrial Mobilization of the United States.

Park Benjamin

the famous authority on naval strategy, will again act as the Naval Adviser of The Independent following the fortunes of the United States on the high seas.

The Military Expert

of The Independent will follow closely the military activities of the United States, interpreting the problems of mobilization, equipment, training, defense preparation and field movements of the army.

Henry Woodhouse

Governor of the Aero Club of America and Editor of "Flying," will act as The Independent's expert on Aeronautics.

Carl W. Ackerman

the well-known war correspondent who has spent the last two years in Berlin and who returned to the United States with Ambassador Gerard's party, will write for The Independent of his first hand impressions and experiences in Germany. Two articles by him will be "What the Kaiser Expects of German-Americans in the United States" and "Von Hindenburg: A Character Sketch."

A Soldier at the Front

will tell a vivid story in The Independent entitled "Impressions When I Was Wounded," translated by Harry Kurz.

William Howard Taft

Former President of the United States, will write for The Independent on World Federation and the Enforcement of Peace.

George W. Perkins

Formerly of J. P. Morgan & Co., will write for The Independent on Trading Among the Nations.

Robert E. Peary

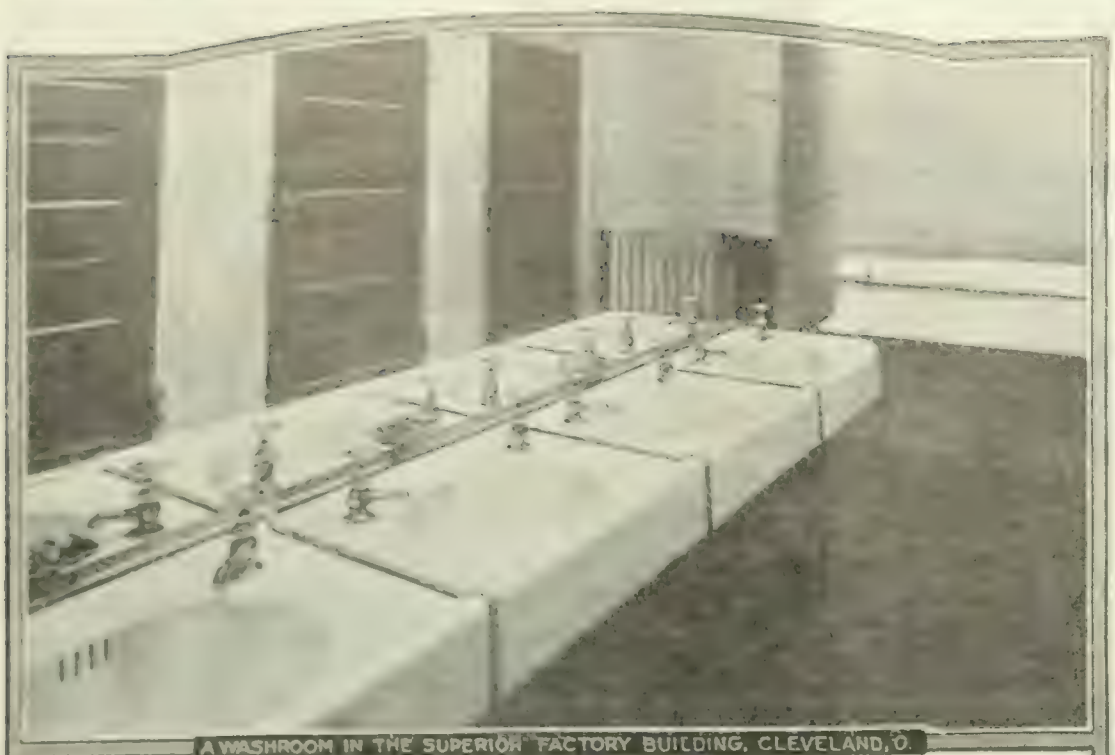
Rear Admiral, United States Navy, and discoverer of the North Pole, will write for The Independent on "The Remade Map."

The Independent's Story of the Great War is of new interest to the men and women of America, who must sharpen their vision, coördinate the daily news and think clearly on the new problems of the hour.

The Independent

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The Swiftest Periodical News and Picture Service in America



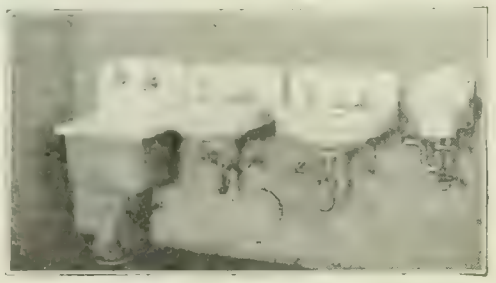
A WASHROOM IN THE SUPERIOR FACTORY BUILDING, CLEVELAND, O.

"Standard" Fixtures Make It Neat, Sightly, Sanitary

Your factory sanitation problem is *solved* when you take advantage of "Standard" service and decide upon a "Standard" installation.

No part of your factory equipment can be considered as of greater importance than the fixtures upon which plumbing conditions depend. Sanitary plumbing helps to measure the happiness, comfort and health of your employees—therefore it counts for much in measuring their *powers of production*—their general efficiency.

Get our free book on Factory Sanitation. Consult with one of our service men. And see "Standard" fixtures at any showroom listed below.



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"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home

represent the complete, up-to-date line for Bathroom, Kitchen and Laundry. Their supremacy is the result of experience, service and quality. Talk to your plumber about "Standard". Insist upon this proved, time-tried brand. Look for the Green and Gold label. If interested in plumbing fixtures for domestic use, write for free copy of "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home," also new Sink booklet.

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[illegible] (EXPORT DEPT.)	50 BROAD	LOS ANGELES	671 MESQUIT
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PHILADELPHIA	1215 WALNUT	NASHVILLE	315 S. TENTH
[illegible]	SOUTHERN BLDG.	NEW ORLEANS	846 BARONNE
[illegible]	106 SIXTH	HOUSTON	PRESTON & SMITH
[illegible]	14-30 N. PEORIA	DALLAS	1200-1206 JACKSON
[illegible]	100 N. FOURTH	SAN ANTONIO	212 LOSOYA
[illegible]	4409 EUCLID	FORT WORTH	828-830 MONROE
[illegible]	633 WALNUT	TORONTO, CAN.	59 E. RICHMOND
[illegible]	311-321 ERIE	HAMILTON, CAN.	20 W. JACKSON
COLUMBUS	243-255 S. THIRD	SAN FRANCISCO	149-55 BLUXOME
[illegible]	21 CHAPEL PLACE	DETROIT OFFICE	HAMMOND BLDG.
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The **Truth** as God has revealed it, assembled **in** concise, consistent, comprehensive **order**—with notes explanatory and comparative.

The Only Harmony of the Whole Gospel

The final answer to every question about Life and Destiny.

One Dollar, postpaid. Order today?

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ever with tiny, close-lying curls that made her look wonderfully like a truant schoolboy. She looked at her reflection in the mirror long, carefully, and critically.

"If Jim doesn't kill me," she said to herself, "before he takes a second look at me, he'll say I look like a Coney Island chorus girl. But what could I do—oh! what could I do with $1.87?"

At 7 o'clock the coffee was made and the frying-pan was on the back of the stove hot and ready to cook the chops.

Jim was never late. Della doubled the fob chain in her hand and sat on the corner of the table near the door that he always entered. Then she heard his step on the stairway down on the first flight, and she turned white for just a moment. She had a habit of saying little silent prayers about the simplest everyday things, and now she whispered: "Please, God, make him think I am still pretty."

The door opened and Jim stepped in and closed it. He looked thin and very serious. Poor fellow, he was only twenty-two—and to be burdened with a family! He needed a new overcoat and he was without gloves.

Jim stopped inside the door, as immovable as a setter at the scent of quail. His eyes were fixed upon Della, and there was an expression in them that she could not read, and it terrified her. It was not anger, nor surprize, nor disapproval, nor horror, nor any of the sentiments that she had been prepared for. He simply stared at her fixedly with that peculiar expression on his face.

Della wriggled off the table and went for him.

"Jim, darling," she cried, "don't look at me that way. I had my hair cut off and sold it because I couldn't live thru Christmas without giving you a present. It'll grow out again—you won't mind, will you? I just had to do it. My hair grows awfully fast. Say 'Merry Christmas,' Jim, and let's be happy. You don't know what a nice—what a beautiful, nice gift I've got for you."

"You've cut off your hair?" asked Jim, laboriously, as if he had not arrived at that patent fact yet even after the hardest mental labor.

"Cut it off and sold it," said Della. "Don't you like me just as well, anyhow? I'm me without my hair, ain't I?"

Jim looked about the room curiously.

"You say your hair is gone?" he said, with an air almost of idiocy.

"You needn't look for it," said Della. "It's sold, I tell you—sold and gone, too. It's Christmas Eve, boy. Be good to me, for it went for you. Maybe the hairs of my head were numbered," she went on with a sudden serious sweetness, "but nobody could ever count my love for you. Shall I put the chops on, Jim?"

Out of his trance Jim seemed quickly to wake. He enfolded his Della. For ten seconds let us regard with discreet scrutiny some inconsequential object in the other direction. Eight dollars a week or a million a year—what is the difference? A mathematician or a wit would give you the wrong answer. The magi brought valuable gifts, but that was not among them. This dark assertion will be illuminated later on.

Jim drew a package from his overcoat pocket and threw it upon the table.

"Don't make any mistake, Dell," he said, "about me. I don't think there's anything in the way of a haircut or a shave or a shampoo that could make me like my girl any less. But if you'll unwrap that package you may see why you had me going a while at first."

White fingers and nimble tore at the string and paper. And then an ecstatic scream of joy; and then, alas! a quick feminine change to hysterical tears and wails, necessitating the immediate employment of all the comforting powers of the lord of the flat.

For there lay The Combs—the set of combs, side and back, that Della had worshipped for long in a Broadway window. Beautiful combs, pure tortoise shell, with jeweled rims—just the shade to wear in the beautiful vanished hair. They were expensive combs, she knew, and her heart had simply craved and yearned over them with-

out the least hope of possession. And now, they were hers, but the tresses that should have adorned the coveted adornments were gone.

But she hugged them to her bosom, and at length she was able to look up with dim eyes and a smile and say: "My hair grows so fast, Jim!"

And then Della leaped up like a little singed cat and cried, "Oh, oh!"

Jim had not yet seen his beautiful present. She held it out to him eagerly upon her open palm. The dull precious metal seemed to flash with a reflection of her bright and ardent spirit.

"Isn't it a dandy, Jim? I hunted all over town to find it. You'll have to look at the time a hundred times a day now. Give me your watch. I want to see how it looks on it."

Instead of obeying, Jim tumbled down on the couch and put his hands under the back of his head and smiled.

"Dell," said he, "let's put our Christmas presents away and keep 'em a while. They're too nice to use just at present. I sold the watch to get the money to buy your combs. And now suppose you put the chops on."

The magi, as you know, were wise men—wonderfully wise men—who brought gifts to the Babe in the manger. They invented the art of giving Christmas presents. Being wise, their gifts were no doubt wise ones, possibly bearing the privilege of exchange in case of duplication. And here I have lamely related to you the uneventful chronicle of two foolish children in a flat who most unwisely sacrificed for each other the greatest treasures of their house. But in a last word to the wise of these days let it be said that of all who give gifts these two were the wisest. Of all who give and receive gifts, such as they are wisest. Everywhere they are the wisest. They are the magi.

PEBBLES

The ex-King of Portugal is hard at work on a book. Manual labor!—*Saturday Night.*

Son—Pa, what do the Head Hunters do with the heads after they get them?

Pa—Make noodle soup of them, I guess. Don't bother me again.—*Tiger.*

"I once moved in the same circle with Mrs. DeStyle."

"G'wan!"

"Fact. We got on the same merry-go-round."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Johnny had a Thomas cat
That warbled like Caruso;
A neighbor threw a baseball bat,
Now Thomas doesn't do so.
—*Lehigh Burr.*

"Willie," said his mother, "I wish you would run across the street and see how old Mrs. Brown is this morning."

A few minutes later Willie returned and reported:

"Mrs. Brown says it's none of your business how old she is."—*New York Times.*

The kind-hearted woman stopped to reprove the youngster who had chased a cat up a tree.

"You bad boy, suppose you were a cat, would you like to have any one chase you in that fashion?"

"Gee! wouldn't I tho, if I could climb like that," said the youngster, grinning.—*Boston Transcript.*

Ting-a-ling-a-ling!

The Rev. George C. Abbitt took down the receiver and placed it to his ear.

"Is that the Dickel Liquor Company?" a woman asked.

Mr. Abbitt recognized the voice as that of one of his parishioners.

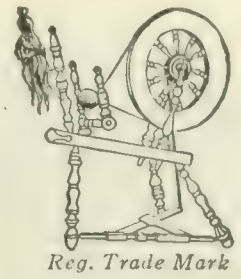
"No," he replied in stern reproof; "it is your rector."

Was there a dull thud?

No.

"Indeed," said the lady, quick as a flash, "and pray what are you doing there?"—*New Era.*

Lingerie *and* Corsets *at* McCutcheon's



Reg. Trade Mark

Fine Lingerie of foreign and domestic manufacture for Spring and Summer wear is now on display at McCutcheon's in very full assortment. Included in the collection are some very attractive goods of Philippine make which are worthy of inspection.

Gowns, $2.95, 3.25, 3.75, 4.85.

French Chemises, 95c., 1.35, 1.50, 1.75.

Envelope Chemises, with Ribbon Straps; $1.75.

Drawers, hand-embroidered, $1.00, 1.75, 2.00.

Corsets, new and distinctive Spring models in both Gossard lace-in-front and Felicita back-lace. Made in the new fabrics—fine Batistes, Broches and Silk Brocades, both Flesh and White.

Brassieres—A variety of handsome Cluny and Filet Laces combined with fine Linen, Silk and Nets from $1.25 to 13.50. Also a complete line of plain Bust Supporters, 50c to $4.50.

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Nujol for Constipation

How Do You Expect *to* "Work Like a Horse"

—yet treat yourself as an intelligent farmer would scorn to treat his plow-horse? Your body demands careful attention, like any other finely adjusted piece of machinery. It responds just as readily to good treatment and suffers just as acutely from neglect.

Neglect of the bowel function and the habitual use of laxative pills and waters frequently result in chronic constipation. Drug "remedies" for constipation whip the bowels into action until eventually the system comes to demand the spur of a cathartic before it will work at all. For this reason physicians everywhere are recommending Nujol—the internal lubricant. Nujol, unlike physics or drugs, acts mechanically by keeping the intestinal contents soft and so facilitating normal movements.

Nujol being a lubricant, does not gripe or upset the system. It is tasteless, and easy to take.

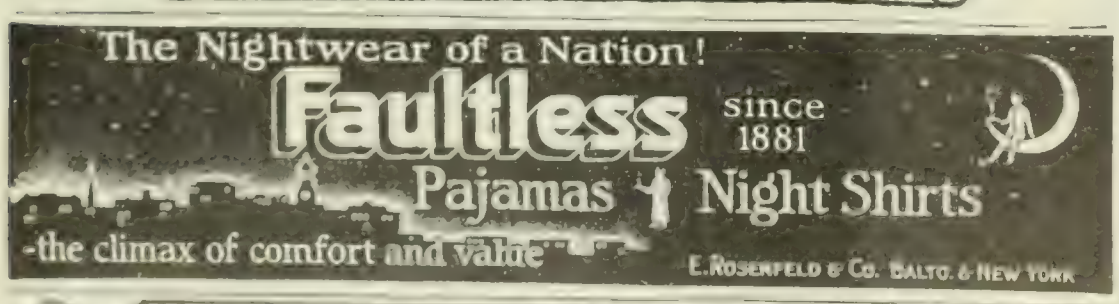
The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has used its world-wide resources in producing Nujol and its reputation is behind the product.

Nujol is the only remedy for constipation we manufacture. The genuine sold only in pint bottles bearing Nujol trade-mark. All bottles filled at our Nujol plant, absolutely modern and sanitary.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
Bayonne *Dept. 12* New Jersey

Please send me booklet on the treatment of constipation
Write your name and address plainly below

Name ____ Address ____ City ____ State ____





MR. PURINTON'S EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

413. Mr. S. J. H., Washington. "Your gospel seems to include health of the whole body and mind. You seem to imply that ill-health can always be eradicated. I am growing deaf, and medical aid has not helped. (a) What would you suggest? (b) Express your opinion on thought cures."

(a) Don't despair because a general medical practitioner has not helped. You need a first-class ear, nose and throat specialist, one connected with an approved hospital in a large city. Write Editor, *American Medicine*, New York, for name of a good hospital treating cases like yours, and have an expert examination. You probably need not become deaf; but if you should, you can likely hear by some such mechanical device as the Mears Ear Phone, the Acousticon, the Otophone, or other contrivance. (Look up advertisements in popular magazines.)

(b) We believe in rational metaphysics, when properly supplemented by natural food, water, sunlight, air, sleep, clothing, exercise, work, play, service. We do *not* believe in the wild claims and one-sided practises of those metaphysical "healers" who despise all things material except your bank-book. Write Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York, for names of books on psychotherapy.

---

414. Miss A. W., California. "I find your department very beneficial, and desire further aid. I am just entering the business world. What books will help me to become an efficient business woman, particularly in my stenographic duties?"

Eleanor Gilbert's "The Ambitious Woman in Business" ($1.62 by mail), and Aurora Reed's "The Woman's Manual" ($1 by mail), would be of general assistance. For improved technical knowledge, the "Business Correspondence Library" (4 volumes, price $8), would serve well. A small publication is the "I. C. S. Handbook for Stenographers" (50 cents). These books can all be had from the Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York.

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415. Mr. E. C. M., Oklahoma. "Please tell me (a) what opportunities a course in geology would open to me, and (b) whether I could learn it by a home study course. Am twenty-five, with high school education; others are depending on me."

(a) Very few, except in a mining region, where you might become successful in locating mines, gas or oil wells. Write for details of the work of Mines Company of America, 111 Broadway; also of Minerals and Metals Company of America, 79 Wall street; also Metallurgical Company of America, 61 Broadway; also of *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering*, 239 West Thirty-ninth street, all of New York.

(b) Regular correspondence schools do not give courses in geology. Write the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the best way to become an expert on soils. You might easily connect with an agricultural experiment station of a nearby college or State University, and work toward a place in the extension department. The scientific farm, as a laboratory of applied geology, seems to us the most feasible opportunity ahead of your ambition.

---

416. Mr. W. G. M., Idaho. "You say: No wool next the skin. Sylvanus Stall, D.D., says: Wear woolen underwear the year around. (a) Who is right? (b) Are alcoholic drinks, tobaccos, coffee and tea injurious to the nerves, from your standpoint?"

(a) When Dr. Stall wrote his books, the fallacy of wool undergarments had not been recognized generally, even by physicians. But the consensus of modern opinion among authorities, based on long experiment, holds that "flannels" should never be worn except on medical advice. Reasons: Wool next the skin shuts out the air and lowers vitality; retains perspiration and increases liability to colds, coughs and other ailments of defective excretion; saps energy by forcing one to carry needless weight of clothing;

causes irritation and discomfort by "scratchy" feeling of wool; makes the body too warm in heated houses — change of clothing for cool weather should specify only outer garments heavier, as indoor temperature is high enough in cold seasons of the year.

(b) Yes—from any reasonable standpoint. For the nerves merely, alcohol is probably worst, coffee next harmful, tobacco next, and tea the least. If desired, we will name books presenting facts.

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417. Miss E. C., Wyoming. "Where can I find description (a) of the new device for taking dictation in phonetic English characters; also (b) of the new method of fingering the typewriter? Both were mentioned in your article on Office Efficiency."

(a) Write the Stenotype Company, 220 West Forty-second street, New York. Also refer to late Question Box answer to query of Mr. A. W. G., New Hampshire.

(b) Write Tulloss School of Typewriting, 3810 College Hill, Springfield, Ohio.

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418. Mr. F. F., Rhode Island. "I am an experienced file clerk, with good knowledge of business life, and ambition to hold responsible place in traffic management. (a) Is it possible for me to qualify thru study of a mail course, without having had experience in traffic lines? (b) Which mail course is better — that of American Commerce Association, or that of LaSalle Extension University, both Chicago?"

(a) We think you would have a 100 per cent better chance if you took a minor job with a big railroad, and worked and studied together, on traffic problems. Why not get influential introduction to local railway official (confidentially, of course) and obtain expert advice on the ground.

(b) We can never, either in print or by mail, declare one product or institution better than another, as we can not possibly know the exact situation of our readers from a distance, and each must finally judge for himself. Put your query to Editor, *Railroad Man's Magazine*, 8 West Fortieth street, or Editor, *Railway Engineering*, 50 Church street, or Editor, *Railway Age Gazette*, Woolworth Building, all New York.

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419. Miss L. A., California. "Kindly advise me as to the best method of studying to be a Character Analyst and Vocational Adviser. I am a high school graduate, with five years' experience in a newspaper office, as chief clerk and bookkeeper."

We question the wisdom of your purpose. The demand for vocational counsellors has not grown sufficiently to make the profession of great service or financial stability. The methods of vocational guidance have not been standardized, or even authenticated fully enough to warrant general usage. Character analysts widely disagree among themselves; each probably has a portion of truth, but no one whom we can mention is able to instruct you for a complete, scientific application of the many principles involved.

For detailed opinion, write Professor Benjamin Gruenberg, Secretary Vocational Guidance Association, at Julia Richman High School, New York; also Meyer Bloomfield, Director Boston Vocation Bureau, Beacon street, Boston. And ask the U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C., for list of high schools where vocational advisers are employed—then consult a few of these individuals on training for their line of work.

---

420. Troubled Girl from New York. "I am a high school senior; can't decide on a life work. Should rather like nursing, but my parents object; they imply that, being a girl, I shall marry, so need not work for a living, nor worry about a vocation. I love children—what could I do among them, to bring financial and mental returns?"

You are enterprizing and resourceful, so we advise you to obtain literature from the following people, on their different work for children —then build your own future in the place of your choice: American Institute of Child Life, Philadelphia; Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, 2559 South Michigan avenue, Chicago; *Mother's Magazine*, Elgin, Illinois; *Something To Do*, Bennett Publishing Company, Boston; Camp Fire Girls of America, 461 Fourth avenue; House of Childhood, 225 Fifth avenue; Child Welfare Committee, 30 East Forty-second street; Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second street; Grolier Society, 2 West Forty-fifth street, all of New York.

What to Eat If Too Stout or Too Thin

BY R. W. LOCKWOOD

WITHOUT doubt, few people are satisfied with their present weight. The stout starve themselves, the thin stuff themselves, in their efforts to gain or lose a few pounds, as the case may be. Almost every day we receive letters from discouraged and disheartened people who have been through the "starving or stuffing" performance several times, asking if there is anything they can do to regulate their weight.

As most people suspect, the reason they are too stout or too thin is traceable, in most cases, to the foods they eat. But, contrary to the generally accepted opinion, weight is not due so much to the amount of food we consume as it is to the combinations of food we take into our stomachs.

For example, certain foods when eaten alone are perfectly all right for those who are inclined to be stout, yet when combined with other foods, which are also all right when eaten separately, must inevitably increase weight; and the opposite condition prevails in food combinations eaten by people who are too thin—it is the combinations of food they eat that keep them under their normal weight.

The effect of various food combinations on our weight was first brought to the attention of the public by Eugene Christian, who is perhaps the greatest food specialist in the country. Time and again, his directions have enabled people to gain or lose as much weight as they desired, without the use of drugs, medicine, exercise, special bathing, or in fact anything except his scientific combinations of good every-day foods.

In a recent talk with Eugene Christian he told me of several interesting cases which had come under his care. One was that of a lady prominent in Woman Suffrage work in New York City, who was very much over-weight when she went to him. Without drugs, or medicine, or exercise, but simply by learning how to combine her foods correctly, she lost 37 pounds in a few weeks and her health was vastly improved. I saw a letter she had written him afterward in which she said:

"When I came under your treatment, I weighed one hundred and ninety-seven pounds, was hardly able to walk, and was subject to most serious heart attacks upon the slightest exertion. And now I am so well, so strong, that my family and friends maintain that it is a miracle which has restored me to strength and vigor of life—certainly in my case the cure is more remarkable because of my sixty-seven years."

Another was a well-known minister who was about twenty-five pounds under-weight, anæmic, nervous, had superacidity, and could not assimilate his food. He had gradually declined for two years, although treated by one of New York's leading physicians. Three months after he had placed himself under Eugene Christian's care, he preached the first sermon he had been able to preach in nearly two years. This was over three years ago.

He has gained back every one of the twenty-five pounds he needed, and since has not missed a day from his arduous clerical work. His strength and vitality have steadily increased, and he is to-day healthy and athletic.

Another case which sticks in my mind is that of a Canadian gentleman who one year ago was 30 pounds below his normal weight. He possessed an unnatural appetite for all kinds of foods, especially sweets, and to satisfy this appetite constantly overate, taxing his organs of digestion and elimination beyond all their powers.

Notwithstanding the surplus amount of food which he ate, he could not gain the flesh which he so badly needed. The food simply turned sour in his stomach, passed on, and lay in his intestine, where it fermented and decayed. Constipation naturally followed, and the fermenting food-mass formed poisons which were absorbed into his blood. The result of this food-poisoning showed itself in a sallow complexion and rheumatism which was so bad in his feet that he could hardly get down the stairs.

Now, after only six months of eating the right combinations of food, he is feeling like a new man. He has taken on 30 pounds in weight, his stomach acidity and rheumatism are entirely gone, and his complexion has regained its former fresh and healthy look.

These are only a few of the many hundreds of cases which have come under Eugene Christian's care. But perhaps more important than the relation of correct food combinations to our weight is their relation to our general health, for it is a well-known fact that over 90% of all sickness originates in the stomach. Thus constipation, acidity, fermentation, headaches, lassitude, weakness, and the many serious ills which result, are almost invariably caused by eating wrong food combinations.

But just as wrong eating is the cause of so many common illnesses, so will correct eating re-create and maintain both bodily vigor and mental energy. And by right eating I do not mean freak foods—I mean just good every-day foods properly combined. In fact, to eat correctly, it is not at all necessary to upset your table.

The word "diet" is one which to many people has an unpleasant sound—it makes us think of giving up all the things we like for those we have no taste for. But Eugene Christian's method is entirely different—instead of asking you to give up the things you enjoy, he suggests meals which are twice as enjoyable as those to which you have been accustomed.

To Eugene Christian's New York office come men and women for treatment who have tried most everything else, and rarely are they disappointed in the outcome. Some of the results he has attained read like fairy tales. I know of a number of instances where his rich patrons have been so grateful for their restoration to health and energy that they have sent him checks for $500 or $1,000 in addition to the amount of the bill when paying him.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a series of little lessons telling exactly what and how to eat in order to overcome the different conditions due to wrong eating.

These lessons (there are 24 of them) contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, covering all conditions of health and sickness, from infancy to old age, for all occupations, climates, and seasons. They include corrective menus for stomach acidity, fermentation, constipation, and the host of diseases which follow when these "warnings" are neglected. They also tell you how to select and combine your food at meals in order to reach your normal weight, whether it be under or over what you now weigh.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, every point is so thoroughly covered and clearly explained. You can start eating the very things that will remove the causes of your disease the day you receive the lessons, and it is quite possible you will secure some results from the very first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating simply write the Corrective Eating Society, Inc., Dept. 44, 450 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial, with the understanding that you will either remit $3.00, the small fee asked, or return them.

Merely tear out and mail this form instead of writing a letter. It is a copy of the official blank adopted by the Society and will be honored at once.

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The New Books

YEATS AT HIS BEST

Yeats is first of all a lyric poet, however notable his work may be as critic, essayist and dramatist, and when he wrote the poems in this his latest volume he donned his singing robes. *Responsibilities*, now just published in America, appeared first in England in 1914. The American edition contains also selections from "The Golden Helmet," originally published in 1908. Here in many of the lyrics Yeats is at his best, rivaling the high quality of what was most memorable in his *Poems* of 1895. To be sure, he is now and again the mystic and occultist, busy with a sterile and unintelligible symbolism, but it is not this phase of the man that dominates the present volume. These poems are particularly stimulating and refreshing where they draw material from the author's sustained fight for his ideals in the midst of a society venomously hostile to estheticism and intellectual freedom. After all is said and done, Yeats is the most representative figure of the Irish literary revival. Those who can enjoy verses that lift every theme they touch to the higher levels of poetry will delight in this volume.

Responsibilities, by William Butler Yeats. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

REAL LITTLE GIRLS

Light reading is of two kinds, the meretricious, which deals flippantly or sentimentally with serious problems; the desirable, which is true to human experience in its happy and normal moods and phases. *The Middle Pasture*, by Mathilde Bilbro, is light reading of the better kind. The story of two families of Crawfords living in Pine Grove, Ala., of their characters, their quarrels, their friends and their big mystery is entertainingly told by one of them, Beatrice, aged thirteen. The author maintains the child's personality and psychology admirably, without overdoing it and without depriving her of the very active intelligence which children have, and which most grown-up people deny them when they write about them or talk in front of them. This book is a good story about decent, lovable human beings told with directness and simplicity.

Another book which is justified by the presentation of one fresh and memorable personality is Keble Howard's badly named new novel, *The Gay Life*. Certainly his heroine, Jilly Nipchin, is a person whose acquaintance we are glad to make. A piquant little person is Jilly, "the great English comedienne," honest and wholesome, a good "pal," shrewd and determined in mak-

ing her own way, tender and pitiful in helping others who are less fortunate, a sincere, stubborn little fighter against all that is shoddy and insincere and devitalized in her world, and yet, withal, a very feminine little sweetheart of "the world's greatest equilibrist."

The Middle Pasture, by Mathilde Bilbro. Boston. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25. *The Gay Life*, by Keble Howard. John Lane Company. $1.30.

LEADER OF A RACE

In *Booker T. Washington, Builder of a Civilization*, Emmett J. Scott, Washington's secretary for eighteen years, and Lyman Beecher Stowe, grandson of the writer of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," tell a grandly heroic story. The great and simple man stands lifelike before us—as romantic a figure as ever sacrificed himself early to the life he loved and to a work set to the highest imaginings. Washington had imagination enough to grasp and understand the unattainable, and to tackle his several-men's-job single handed. He was a task master, setting himself the stiffest stint, to himself a veritable slave-driver, whipped by his own ideals, and lashing his own tired body unmercifully.

"Something singing," there was in this hard-headed, money raising, nineteenth century colored boy and man! And this book, as solid as the soil, is also by the nature of its subject, epical. The political influence of Dr. Washington, the unusual philosophy with which he met his enemies' thrusts and the basenesses of violent race prejudice, his contribution not yet measured, to education, to society—thru these we see, one after another, the farmer, the educator, the lover of beauty (with insistent demand for ferns or flowers at every Tuskeegee dining-table), the psychologist (who saw in the toothbrush the most potent single instrument of civilization), and the man himself, modest in dress and mode, an almost perfect combination of keen senses, quick common-sense, clear reason, and great heart.

Booker T. Washington, Builder of a Civilization, by Emmett J. Scott and Lyman Beecher Stowe. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

WHERE GERMANY LEADS

Coöperation in business and in government is the text of *America and the New Epoch*, by Charles P. Steinmetz. One result of the war, he argues, is certainly to be the adoption of the cooperative methods in manufacture and business that have made Germany, economically, so great a country. Against these, we, with our individualistic methods, will not be able to compete, and unless we learn the new way we must go under commercially which means also nationally.

Mr. Steinmetz analyzes the monarchical method of achieving this change, as witness Germany, and the slower, but, he believes, surer method of a democracy. He deals broadly with the causes of the hold here of the individualistic theory, and his propositions and examples will rouse thought on a matter of grave moment. But one pauses to question the meaning of the statement that to the southern states



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In rural communities clusters of mail delivery boxes at the crossroads evidence Uncle Sam's postal service. Here the neighbors trudge from their homes—perhaps a few yards, perhaps a quarter mile or so—for their mail.

Comprehensive as is the government postal system, still the service rendered by its mail carriers is necessarily restricted, as the country dweller knows.

Long before rural delivery was established the Bell System began to link up the farmhouse with the neighboring towns and villages. One-fourth of the 10,000,000 telephones in the Bell System are rural. They reach more places than there are post offices. Along the highways and private lanes the telephone poles lead straight up to the farmer's door.

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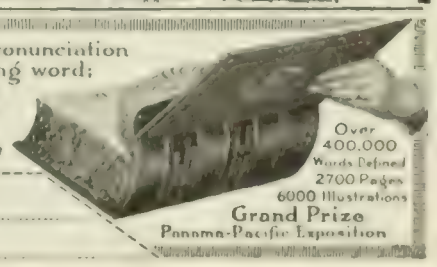
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after the Civil War was meted the same treatment as Serbia and Belgium are now receiving. [illegible] learn that "Abe Lincoln" was of "neither Teuton nor Anglo-Saxon lineage," but "Turanian"?

American and the New Learning, by C. P. Steinmetz. Harper & Brothers, $1.

A HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

Ten volumes of Collier's *The Story of the Great War* are now to hand, bringing events up to the beginning of the third year. As a whole, considering the rapid succession of these events, with much that is still obscured thru lack of positive information, it is a remarkable achievement in book publishing. Many of the contributions should become standard references. Such names as Major General Wood, Rear Admiral Knight and Frederick Palmer speak for the value of their contributions. But there are others unsigned worthy of special mention. Thus, Diplomatic State Papers displays skilful compilation; the Invasion of Belgium is an unpartizan military view of those much debated operations; the German Campaigns in Russia are well handled, while the Balkan part reveals a strong personal intimacy with that field, enlightening us on the Russian intrigues against Stambuloff, a main cause why Bulgaria joined the Teutonic powers. The Campaigns in Africa are up to high standard. The work is under the able chief direction of Francis J. Reynolds, former reference librarian of Congress.

The Story of the Great War. P. F. Collier & Son. Cloth, $24. Leather, $33.

IN A DUTCH VILLAGE

The tragedy of an ostracized girl, suffering for her father's sin, at the hands of her neighbors in a Pennsylvania Dutch village, the extreme of unkindness is the theme of Mrs. Martin's new novel: *Those Fitzenburgers*. The author knows her Dutchman with his narrowness, prejudice, and obstinacy in clinging to a pre-conceived opinion and, also, his honesty, industry and native ability. Out of the little, cramped village two people rise to distinction, ambition and a touch of genius, making them "different" from their neighbors. The dialect is true to type, and the story holds the reader's interest to the end.

Those Fitzenburgers, by Helen R. Martin. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

ESSAYS IN LITERATURE

Lillian H. Tryon is surely a round peg in a round hole. She loves house and housekeeping and village life, and chats of them comfortably so that the readers of *Speaking of Home* feel the charm of serene days and tasks near to the essentials of living. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.)

F. J. Foakes-Jackson in his Lowell Lectures, studies *Social Life in England, 1750-1850*, as shown by Crabbe, Dickens, Thackeray, Trollope and others. All the papers are interesting, that on Crabbe perhaps having the most critical value. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

Stephen Leacock tilts ever gaily but with no capped or careless spear. Peace, War, Politics, the Movies, Motor Cars, Russian Fiction, all are pinked in *Further Foolishness*, and in a graver manner there

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is a discussion of humor as Mr. Leacock defines it. (John Lane Company, $1.25.)

Really *Stevenson, How to Know Him*, is unfairly named! Tho this generation may need to be taught how to know Carlyle and Defoe, it can still enjoy Tusitila without footnotes, and Professor Rice has written a pleasant critical and biographical essay that should not be judged by its title. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.25.)

Out of a vast wealth of information about Daniel Defoe, gathered during years of research, Professor Trent graphically presents in *Defoe, How to Know Him*, the best established facts about the life of this puzzling Proteus. The extracts from Defoe are eminently characteristic and yet give one a potent feeling of his moderness. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.25.)

In Max Eastman's *Journalism Versus Art*, the papers on magazine writing and lazy verse are but witty remark and schoolboyish platitude and superstition. The others, on magazine art and English spelling, over-expressive of radical opinion, under-expressive of what those opinions clearly mean and marred by a quite shameless preciosity of style and half-way philosophizing, are still healthily stimulating. (Alfred A. Knopf, $1.)

NEW FICTION

Oh, Mary, Be Careful! by George Weston. A superficially pleasant and innocuous story about a girl whose rich aunt has warned her against the lords of creation—in vain. A literary bonbon. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.)

Philosophy, by Henrie Waste, is said to be an "autobiographical fragment." It is a rather dull and prosy narrative of the adventures of a young American woman working for the doctor's degree at a German university, and of her love affair with a fellow student. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.25.)

Wildfire, by Zane Grey, will add nothing to the author's reputation. It lacks the atmosphere of his early novels and falls short of their restrained power. It is a shallow and sensational story about men's love for horses, about a girl's strange adventures with desirable and undesirable suitors. (Harper & Brothers, $1.35.)

Our Next-Door Neighbors, by Bell K. Maniates, is an entertaining account of a childless young couple who find their fulfillment in caring for the five young Polydores, Ptolemy, Pythagoras, Emerald, Demetrius and Diogenes, the neglected, rambunctious, but engaging children of a writer and a scientist. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., $1.35.)

In his *Twilight in Italy*, D. H. Lawrence paints, in all the colors of the artist's palette, Switzerland, Northern Italy, the Alps. We see a poet's visionings of innumerable crossroad crucifixes, of lemon gardens against Italian skies, and we are refreshed with some genuine people, not yet crunched under War and Industry and National Efficiency. (B. W. Huebsch, $1.50.)

Dubliners consists of fifteen short stories and (so to speak) genre pictures of Dublin's homes, barrooms, shops and streets. About ten sketches succeed sufficiently to make James Joyce a "discovery." Frank and honest and sympathetic, here blends the poet with the naturalist! He does not forget that even in such harsh life, lives ever a little of the beautiful. (B. W. Huebsch, $1.50.)

Security, by Ivor Brown, is a slow but sure English novel, showing in turn the security in the life of a teacher in King's College, Oxford; the security in soon backsliding from any meddling in labor movements, literature or any other such theoretic career; the security in a "proper" marriage. Fisher, the social agitator, choosing oblivion over security, is the only one who goes ahead. (G. H. Doran Company, $1.15.)

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The Independent will answer any [illegible] questions, without charge, pertaining to investments of all kinds. Address [illegible] Investment Editor, The Independent, [illegible] West Thirtieth Street, New York.

The Market Place

THE MARKET FOR STOCKS

In the week that ended on March 24 there were three million-share days on the New York Stock Exchange, but the quantity of business has since been reduced. This activity, which was not accompanied by weakness, was due to events which showed that war, in all probability, could not be averted. Railroad shares were not unfavorably affected by the Supreme Court's decision upholding the Adamson act. The threatened strike had been averted, and many expected that the Commission would permit an increase of freight rates as compensation for the addition, estimated at $50,000,000 or more, to the cost of operation. They were encouraged by the opinion of Secretary Lane, exprest on the day when the decision was announced, that the Commission would take this course. It was recalled that Mr. Lane, as a member of the Commission, some years ago wrote a memorable decision against the railroads when they asked for higher rates. Applications for an increase have now been sent to the Commission by many companies. Even if the Commission is inclined to grant these petitions, there must be delay, for the act provided that there should be an inquiry as to the cost of the changes. This inquiry must cover a period of at least six months after January 1, and the report cannot be submitted before June 1.

At the beginning of the week that followed, on the 26th, the market was a narrow one, 841,000 shares, and there was a decided reaction. The average decline for fifty representative stocks was about 1½ points. More than one-fifth of the business was in Steel shares, whose net loss was 2⅜. Some were saying that if the United States should take part in the war, the profits of the war industrial companies would be cut down by reduction of their prices on Government orders and, possibly, by taxes on their gains. They pointed to the agreement of the leading copper companies to sell 45,510,000 pounds to the Government at 16 2/3 cents, which is less than half of the current price of the metal. In following days there was comparative inactivity. On the 27th the net changes were very small; Steel's gain of ¼ fairly represented them. An upward movement was seen on the 28th, when only 532,000 shares were sold. On the 29th there was a gradual decline, but

as a rule the losses were merely fractional. Several railroad reports for February were published, a majority of them showing comparative reductions of earnings, both gross and net. On the 30th (496,000 shares) there was but little change. Traders were waiting for the President's message to the new Congress.

Some of the railroad shares advanced on the Commission's favorable response to the application of Eastern lines for permission to make higher rates on coal and coke. The reasoning was that this might foreshadow similar action concerning the general rate increase which is desired. The Pennsylvania road has sold $60,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds, which are offered to the public at 97½. Some time ago there was uneasiness about the New Haven company's $43,000,000 of one-year notes maturing May 1. Rumors concerning these obligations affected the price of the stock. There is no longer any fear of default, for the company has completed negotiations with a group of leading banks for a new issue of $45,000,000 in notes, with a term of one year. These, at 5 per cent, will be used to retire the $43,000,000, whose rate is 4½, and the company hopes to get authority in Connecticut and Massachusetts for refunding the new issue in long-term bonds. This transaction followed a careful inquiry by the bankers as to the company's condition.

THE FOOD SUPPLY

Higher prices for wheat and corn give emphasis to the appeals addrest by the Department of Agriculture and the press to farmers, urging them to increase the foodstuff acreage. Wheat was sold in Chicago on March 29 at $1.98⅞ a bushel, and corn at $1.19. Last fall there was a small addition to acreage in the winter wheat states, as only 640,000,000 bushels had been harvested, after the record-breaking crop of 1,026,000,000. But the promise of the addition has come to nothing, owing to winter-killing losses in Nebraska, Kansas and elsewhere. On the 28th ult., at a meeting in Omaha of 200 farmers, bankers, college professors and experts in agriculture, a committee was appointed which will supply to farmers in that state enough wheat to use in sowing again where seed has been killed. It was reported that 75 per cent of the acreage in the southern part of Nebraska had been so injured that the farmers were plowing it and sowing oats or barley because they could not get seed wheat. The crop of winter wheat will probably be less than last year's. It is not yet known what the acreage in spring wheat states will be.

The market has been affected not only by the proof of winter-killing, but also by reports from other countries. In Argentina, on the 27th ult., the Government forbade the exportation of wheat. Dispatches from Chile to officers of the Canadian Government say that there is much suffering in Argentina on account of crop failure, which

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At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 29th day of March, 1917, a dividend of $2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 14th day of April, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of March, 1917.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

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1817-1917

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ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Stocks	$5,804,368.40	Capital	$750,000.00
Mortgages and Ground Rents, First Liens	2,858,058.00	Re-Insurance Reserves..	6,146,873.11
Cash	574,550.00	Reserve for Losses.....	547,107.06
All Other Assets	363,870.80	All Other Liabilities....	84,572.54
		Surplus Over Capital and all other Liabilities	2,518,204.43
	$10,046,848.04		$10,046,848.04

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A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, for the three months ending March 31, 1917, will be paid on April 16, 1917, to shareholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, March 31, 1917. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.
San Francisco, California, March 31, 1917.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 31, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid April 16, 1917.

A dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the COMMON STOCK of this Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1917, will be paid April 30, 1917.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of April 5, 1917. H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.

New York, March 28, 1917.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable April 20th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business, April 9th, 1917. The Transfer Books will close at the close of business April 9th, 1917, and be reopened on April 21st, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

New York, March 22, 1917.

was caused by bad weather and the ravages of locusts. In some parts of the country there was no harvest and cattle are starving. Argentina's wheat surplus in past years has been one of Europe's sources of supply. Every day there is news about the effect of grain crop shortage in Europe. Much of Russia's surplus has rotted, and there is no outlet for any part of it that could be spared. It was recently estimated by the French Government that France this year would have 180,000,000 bushels and would need 317,000,000; also that all the Entente Allies, Russia excepted, would need 560,000,000 bushels in addition to their own crops, while the exporting countries could sell to them only 360,000,000. So far as can now be foreseen, the European yield this year will be about 75 per cent of the normal quantity. At the present rate of export shipment all that we can spare will be sold before the new crop comes.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington and the similar departments of several states are striving to convince farmers that they should make their food crops as large as possible. Citizens who have only small plots of ground that can be cultivated are asked to make them yield something. In Brooklyn prizes are offered for the best gardens made by children in rear yards, and in the parks there are model gardens for their guidance. Some gains in vegetable acreage are reported. Last year in countries producing about half of the world's potatoes the crop was cut down from 3,168,000,000 to 1,753,000,000 bushels, and the reduction in the United States was from 359,000,000 to 285,000,000. Consequently, the price of two years ago has been multiplied by five. In six of our southern states this year there is a potato acreage increase of 17 per cent. Plans for larger additions have been made in Massachusetts and several other northern states. Thruout the year a large part of the world will be in need of food supplies. Those who have arable land in this country should not fail to make it fruitful. Prices will give them a satisfactory profit.

STEEL

In the steel industry the old story of rising prices is told again every week. The average for eight leading products is now $86 a ton, against $52.50 a year ago. An overwhelming demand for ship plates has caused sales to be made at 8 cents a pound, or four times the normal rate, and 10 cents may soon be reached.

Our Government will need 500,000 tons of steel in the coming six months, and altho the manufacturers are sold ahead for more than a year they will give the Washington orders preference, and deliveries to other buyers here and abroad will be delayed. But our Government's needs are said to be only 3 per cent of the industry's annual capacity. Foreign orders for hundreds of thousands of tons of ship plates cannot be taken now. The price has been increased three times in twenty days.

Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

W. H. B., Dixon, Ill.—The New York Life Insurance Company is a pure mutual and its trustees are elected by the policyholders, the officers chosen by the trustees. Your opportunity to exercise the voting privilege in selecting trustees for the company exceed those you possess as a citizen. In the latter case you must in person deposit your ballot; but in the former you may, if unable to attend at the polls, appoint a representative who, at the election, which must be held in New York, will vote as you direct. As you intimate, the plan does not promote the free and frequent participation of policyholders generally in choosing trustees of mutual companies, but this is due more to the indifference of policyholders than to any particular weakness in the scheme. The plan possesses one great advantage. The policyholders have it in their power—however little they exercise that power under ordinary conditions—to remove an incompetent or dishonest management whenever that becomes desirable or necessary. I admit that to organize a movement for that purpose would be difficult and involve some expense, but a call on the state insurance departments, demanding that facilities for a general election participated in by all policyholders be provided would result successfully. To conclude, every policyholder, member of a mutual company, may vote if he chooses to do so.

S. P. McC., Redwood City, Cal.—As to whether a life insurance company, dependent for its new business wholly on the voluntary application for it by the public stimulated by advertising, has a future is perhaps a matter of opinion. As it seems to me, using my knowledge as a solicitor and remembering how difficult it is to induce men to insure, the future of a company employing no agents is not brilliant. By that I do not mean to say it will fail; it can be just as safe; but its progress will be slow. It should be more economical, but the net cost in the Postal does not seem to indicate that it is. Men generally should voluntarily seek insurance on their lives. But they will not. They should be insured; it is to their interest and that of society; therefore the companies go after them. That work adds to the cost. Insurance is not the only business which must employ middlemen in its relations with the public. We seem disinclined to buy anything direct.

A. P. R., Akron, Ohio.—The Ohio National Life Insurance Company is seven years old, has a capital of $446,730, assets at the beginning of 1916 of $1,065,860, net surplus of $211,-161, is managed by capable men and is a good average, non-participating company. That form of policy which is payable to the beneficiary in annual instalments, instead of a lump sum, is the best provision that can be made in most cases. It insures against the bad judgment or extravagance of beneficiaries. A man of thirty-five with an income of $1800 and four dependents should carry a total of $10,000 of Ordinary Life, which, if desired, can be made payable in annual instalments.

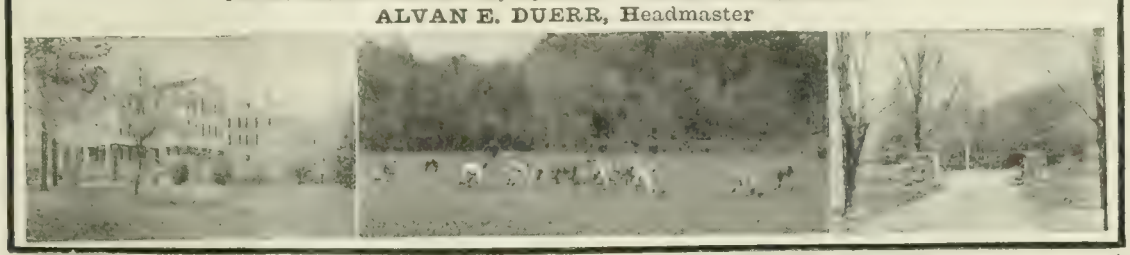
O. B. L., Stittville, N. Y.—If by the "Modern Woodman Life Insurance Co.," you mean to indicate the fraternal order known as the Modern Woodmen of America, I cannot encourage you to seek life insurance in it. As between Ordinary and 20-payment life, at age 36, if you can afford the higher premium, I would advise the 20-payment for that definitely marks the period during which the burden is to be borne. The double indemnity disability policy of the Equitable is an excellent contract.

M. R., Oil City, Pa.—The North American Accident Insurance Company is an Illinois corporation with principal offices in the Rookery Building, Chicago. The New York office you mention is a branch. The company is financially sound, well managed and pays its claims properly.

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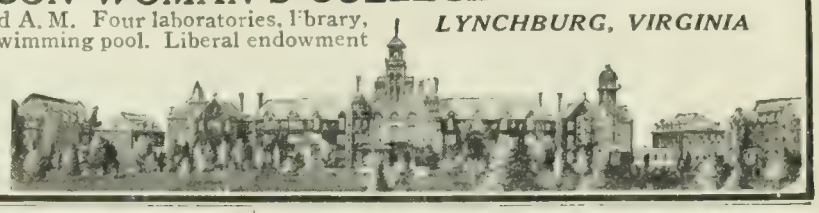
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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOOK LAW, PH.D.

CHAIRMAN OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. LITERATURE.

The Gift of the Magi. By O. Henry.

1. From what sources did O. Henry draw material for his stories? From what sources should you draw material for your school compositions?
2. What was O. Henry's method of short story writing? How much of his method can you apply to your own writing?
3. In what ways was O. Henry's method like that of Stockton? Like that of Bret Harte?
4. In what ways does O. Henry's work differ from that of Irving? From that of Hawthorne? Tell which method you prefer. Give your reasons.
5. How did O. Henry obtain his pseudonym? Explain the following pseudonyms: "The Author of Waverley," "George Eliot," "Boz," "Mark Twain."
6. Give your reasons for liking or disliking the abrupt beginning of "The Gift of the Magi." What are the advantages, and what are the disadvantages, of such a beginning?
7. Show in what way the story develops to a surprizing double climax? What is the advantage of doubling the climax? Is the value of the climax more largely in its surprize or in the thought that it presents?
8. What thought does "The Gift of the Magi" leave with the reader?
9. Explain the words: "The Gift of the Magi." Explain the last three sentences of the story.
10. Write a story of school life. Use the everyday language of boys and girls. Make the story rise to surprizing climax. Give it a somewhat humorous effect. Make it point to a worthy thought.

SECTION II. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words prominent in the news of the week: statute; policy; enunciated; formidable; autocratic; deposed; embargo; emergency; sequestration; crisis.

SECTION III. GRAMMAR.

1. Give the syntax of the infinitives, the participles, and the subordinate clauses in the first editorial article.
2. Point out unusually effective grammatical usages in the advertisements. Show how other expressions having the same meanings, and equally correct, would not have been as effective.

SECTION IV. COMPOSITION.

When Boys Go Camping. By Charles K. Taylor.

1. In accordance with what plan has the author written this article?
2. Write an article on the same subject, presenting it from a boy's point of view.

The Submarine Scare. By Park Benjamin.

1. Show how the author makes use of detail in order to make the article effective.
2. Point out passages that give emphasis because of vivid presentation.
3. Point out striking similes. What do they add to the worth of the article?
4. Point out adjectives and adverbs that are particularly effective.

More Light on War. By C. L. Edholm.

1. In what ways does the title of the article fulfil the requisites of a good title.
2. How has this technical article been made interesting for non-technical readers? How has it been made clear?

Editorial Articles.

1. Write an argument based on "Impossible and Immoral."
2. Write an exposition on "A democracy is always more efficient in the long run than any other type of government."
3. Write an argument based on "Too Much History."

The Story of the Week.

1. Write a short explanation of some of the important matters, not connected with war, that are now demanding public attention.
2. Write an argument on one of the following subjects: "Ireland should have home rule"; "England should grant woman suffrage."
3. Write a clear exposition of the present military situation of the United States.
4. Write a clear exposition in which you show what has been gained by the Russian Revolution.
5. Write a clear explanation of the military situation in Asia Minor.
6. Write an editorial article based on the recent speech of the German Chancellor.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. The United States and the Great War—"Impossible and Immoral," "Efficient Democracy," "Old Treaties Invalid," "Making an Army," "On the Brink of War."

1. What, in general, are the provisions of the thirty treaties drawn up by Bryan? Have we any such treaty with Germany? Why would it be impossible to settle our present difficulties with Germany in the way which is provided for by these treaties?
2. ". . . the Great War is fundamentally a conflict between humanity and barbarism," etc. What are the proofs of this statement?
3. Discuss the relative chances for efficient living in an autocracy and in a democracy.
4. Explain Secretary Lansing's attitude toward the Prussian treaties.

II. Congress and the President—"Organizing Congress," "Making an Army," "Banks Lend Nation Money."

1. Describe the steps, including the elections, which led up to the meeting of Congress on Monday, April 2.
2. What is the program of legislation which the President is recommending to Congress? Under what clauses of the Constitution is the President authorized to make such recommendations and Congress authorized to carry them out?
3. "Until the special session . . . met to organize it was doubtful what party would control the House of Representatives." Explain the system of party organization which exists in our Congress. Why has the problem of organization been especially difficult just at this time?
4. Besides the questions incident to our relations to Germany, what subjects will the present Congress probably consider?
5. Why did the Sixty-fourth Congress fail to pass the necessary appropriations for the army and for other Government activities?

III. Internal Problems in Great Britain—"The Ghost of Home Rule Arises," "For Woman Suffrage in England."

1. Besides the two subjects discussed in these news items can you think of any other social or political problems with which Great Britain was struggling before the beginning of the Great War?
2. Review the history of the relations of Great Britain to Ireland previous to 1800. From 1800 to the present time.
3. What is the Home Rule statute referred to in the discussion? Why has the statute not been put into effect?
4. What relation has the present discussion to the Irish revolt of last May?
5. Study the history of the electoral reform in England during the past hundred years, especially the Reform Bills of 1832, 1867 and 1884-1885. What changes in the suffrage are under consideration just at present?
6. What social and economic conditions have led the political leaders of England to change their attitude toward woman's suffrage?

IV. Germany's Present Position—"The Chancellor's Speech," "The Anglo-French Advance."

1. Discuss the present military situation as far as it affects Germany's chances for success in the war. Will the Russian Revolution make things easier or more difficult for the German government?
2. Discuss the present naval situation from the same point of view. Will the entrance of the United States into the war affect Germany's chances of success?
3. How does the German Chancellor justify his present submarine policy, especially as far as the United States is concerned?
4. What is his announced attitude toward the Russian Revolution? Do you think his statement in this matter is altogether sincere?

V. The War in Turkey—"At the Gates of Gaza."

1. ". . . the desert of Sinai which has for four thousand years formed the military barrier between Asia and Africa." Justify this statement by historical evidence.
2. Under what circumstances did the Turks gain control of Palestine? Why are the British endeavoring to dislodge them now?
3. The Suez Canal and the Bosporus are the two gateways to the East. What relation has this fact to the events of the present war?
4. What are the British and the Russians fighting for in the valley of the Tigris River?

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THE BEST THING

What Is the Best Thing in Your House?—Some time ago The Countryside asked that important question. Hundreds of readers of The Independent and The Countryside answered it; people from Great Barrington and Los Angeles and Palm Beach and lots of cities in between. Those answers were illuminating and interesting and entertaining. The prize winning letters and pictures, together with a number of others which very nearly won the prizes, are published in the April number of The Countryside. Unfortunately, however, everybody didn't win. Those thoughtful people who sent stamped addrest envelopes with their contributions have already had the pictures of their best things returned to them. The other photographs and letters have not been destroyed—yet. If you want your contribution returned to you, send a stamped addrest envelope at once to The Countryside, 119 West Fortieth street, New York.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

REV. BOUCK WHITE—Life is a vale of trouble.

KING CONSTANTINE—No man delivers the Greeks.

CARDINAL O'CONNELL—Was Belgium really neutral?

FRANCIS NIELSON—We are living in a squint-brain age.

SENATOR LODGE—The worst of all wars is a feeble war.

ROSE PASTOR STOKES—I would fight or serve if called upon.

MARY PICKFORD—How privileged I am to win so many friends.

SENATOR WILLIAMS—Wall Street did not sink the "Lusitania."

SECRETARY DANIELS—Public opinion, I've found, is king in America.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—I've got the best father anybody ever had.

SENATOR NORRIS—We are about to put the dollar sign on the American flag.

BILLY SUNDAY—God tells America to wipe Mexico off the face of the earth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—We owe our shameful safety to the British fleet.

JUDGE HIRAM M. STEELE—Our President never strikes until the iron is cold.

MORRIS HILLQUIT—I prefer that neither the United States nor Germany should be defeated.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE—We have wallowed in the mire at the feet of Great Britain and submitted to her dictation.

W. H. TAFT—I hope and pray that the pressure on Germany may finally topple the Kaiser's dynasty over.

REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES—Other clergymen may pray to God for victory of our arms. I will not.

HENRY REUTERDAHL—Every editor who fails to assist the army and navy by hiding their activities at this time ought to be hanged.

PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN, Member of the Reichstag—For Germany it would be as great a misfortune to acquire a province as to lose one.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE—If the people of the United States determine to send an army force to Europe the Hohenzollerns will get the surprize of their lives.

BARON SAKATANI—A League should be formed including Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan guaranteeing the peace of the world.

LORD BRYCE—Never has a better blow been struck for democratic freedom than that which America is now dealing to the last of the despotisms of Europe.

PRES. ARTHUR T. HADLEY—The possibility of an attack upon the heart of our country via Mexico and Texas is no longer an alarmist's dream, but a serious menace.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Before God and humanity I declare that on the governments of our enemies alone falls the heavy responsibility for all the further terrible sacrifices.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT—The one thing that is needed more than any other is a greater and more intelligent interest in the many-sided life of the naval academy.

SIR SAM HUGHES—It is foolish to talk about the United States making preparations for defense. That is not the way to put it. Who is going to attack the United States and how? Certainly not Germany.

REAR ADMIRAL FISKE—Any one of the trained European or Asiatic armies would have in war as much advantage over us as our forefathers armed with guns had over the North American Indians armed with bows and arrows.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—When war overtakes you, you must fight and fight to win, whether you are the aggressor or the aggrieved, whether you loathe war as the kingdom of hell on earth or regard it as the nursery of all the virtues.

THE NEW PLAYS

Shure, there's a bit o' the brogue in ivery line and a bit o' the blarney in ivery song of *Eileen*, a tuneful comedy of ould Ireland. (Shubert Theater.)

The Case of Lady Camber. English melodrama, excellently acted, particularly by Mary Boland and Lyn Harding. The interest is well-sustained thruout. (Lyceum Theater.)

Pals First. A novel dramatized, and drest up in all the good old tricks of the trade. But in spite of its obvious "surprizes" it's genuinely entertaining and excellently acted by William Courtenay and Thomas Wise. (Fulton Theater.)

A play without a plot. But its forceful recruiting propaganda, enlivened by entertaining pictures of war's lighter phases, make *Out There* well worth seeing, especially when Laurette Taylor holds the stage. (Globe Theater.)

Probably the most interesting play this season—don't miss *Plots and Playwrights!* The Washington Square Players present two other plays worth seeing, too—*A Poor Fool*, by Hermann Bahr, and *Sganarelle*, by Molière, both translated. (Comedy Theater.)

In *The Brat* a novelist in search of material for his next book picks a brat of the female species out of the night court and brings her home to his mother and brother to look after. Fine character acting of Maude Fulton as the Brat and all round excellent comedy. (Harris Theater.)



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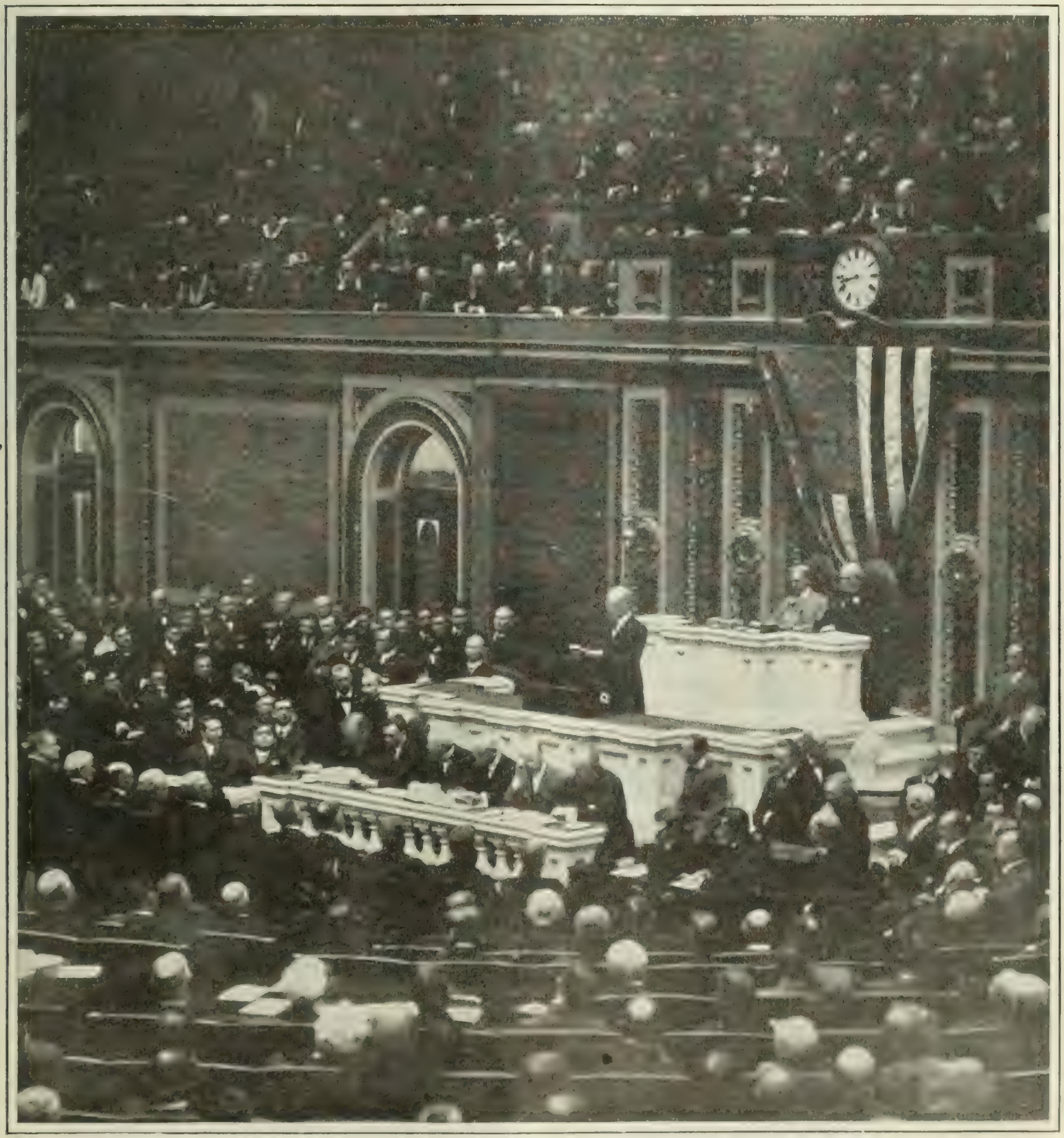
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The Independent

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Journal of Civilization



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"THE RIGHT IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN PEACE"

THE SPEECH OF MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, IN WHICH PRESIDENT WILSON ADVISED THE CONGRESS TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST GERMANY

THE UNITED STATES "FALLS IN"

THE first and the greatest republic in the world enters the Great War to take its part in making the whole world safe, free and law-abiding. We have concurred in the verdict of civilization: this is a clear-cut conflict between righteous liberty and satanic absolutism.

Never has a declaration of war been so impressive. Never has it been so overwhelmingly the calm decision of a mighty people. For two and a half years we have withheld governmental judgment upon the fundamental issues. We have endured insolence, piracy and murder, unwilling to act ignobly, in vengeance. Not even to the growing menace to our own national safety have we paid heed. But conscience has not been dead, and under its lashings the entire republic of more than one hundred million souls has now become convinced, as some of our people from the beginning have been convinced and tirelessly have urged upon our fellow men, that a simple question of right and wrong has once for all to be answered. Therefore we answer. As one man this mighty republic has responded to the call, and has cast the die.

Never has a nation gone into war so disinterestedly or with hands more clean. We ask nothing, we stand ready to give all. We cherish no hate. We scorn revenge. For the German people we cherish the hope that thru moral regeneration and intellectual clarification they shall become worthy and competent to take their place and play their part among the great democracies of continental Europe. We have but one purpose—to kill and to crush beyond all possibility of resurrection the monstrous infamy of blasphemous absolutism. Coöperating with the Entente Allies, we dedicate our resources and ourselves to the glorious work, precisely defined by President Wilson, of making this world a safe place for free men to live in.

A free and law-abiding world: that is the end, and it will be achieved. Of the causes of the war we no longer entertain a doubt. In its purposes no people will henceforth be more profoundly concerned. Not hastily, but after full and fair review of all the evidence in the case, we are satisfied that the war was painstakingly planned and deliberately begun by a dynasty and a military caste with intent to destroy democratic institutions, and to establish despotism thruout the earth. The attempt was made too late. The Czar has fallen. The Kaiser and the Hohenzollern house, the Austrian Emperor and the Hapsburg house will fall.

By our participation in the war its days will be shortened, its slaughter and its devastation will be lessened. It is a work of mercy no less than of righteousness that we undertake. We shall help to make it a war of victory. No peace is thinkable now on any other basis than that of unconditional surrender by an Imperial Government which has brought upon mankind unforgivable wrongs, and whose existence can no longer be tolerated. Peace, when it comes, must be the peace that has in it the seed and the promise of life; a peace for the healing of the nations, and not another armed truce. It must be the peace of a free and law-abiding world. With clear minds, with courage, and at whatever cost we, the American people, now "fall in," and touching elbows at last with all the free and law-abiding men of the civilized world, we go forward gladly to that victory.

EVERYMAN'S WAR

AT this moment of entrance into its terrible and glorious adventure—terrible as all strife is terrible, glorious because we fight as champions of democracy and human rights—the nation needs every man and every woman in it. Every man and woman in the land owes to the nation here and now not only allegiance and loyalty, but service. The obligation of service in such a national crisis is universal, it is unescapable. It may be evaded, it cannot be ignored.

There are two main direct contributions that citizens can make to the prosecution of the war. They are fighting power and money. Men can enlist in the army and navy, and they can pay taxes. Both are solemn obligations; no one who is able to assume either obligation should be free from it. No one should be compelled, no one should be permitted, to decide for himself whether and to what degree either obligation is his. The Government should decide the matter for him; his part should be merely to accept the decision, willingly and cheerfully.

This means conscription—an unpalatable word, it is true, but wartime is no time to sugar-coat things or to evade realities. It means conscription of men and conscription of money. The Government should determine how many men are needed, and when, and how; it should pick out those who are best fitted to do what is demanded of them and are best able to go. Those men it should summon to take their places in the ranks and go forth to fulfill their obligation to the nation of which they are citizens. The selection must be made intelligently, with due regard to all the work that must be carried on uninterruptedly and efficiently, behind the lines. But there should be no dependence upon voluntary enlistment—a system which is inequitable, ineffective and crude.

So too with money. The Government should determine, with whatever of wisdom and foresight it possesses, how much money is needed and how and when. It should then summon that money from those who can and should contribute it. All should contribute something, but those best able to assume the burden should give most. The method employed in the income tax and inheritance taxes should be adopted; surtaxes, steadily increasing in rate as the amount of income increases, upon the wealth of the more prosperous should be put in force.

Additions to the national debt are inevitable for any country at war. But the more the expenses of the war can be taken care of by taxation the better. We should not pass on to posterity any larger burden than we must.

Universal service then must be our national watchword as we prosecute this righteous war; service wherever we are needed, with body and mind and resources and all. Our Government, the representative and leader of all, should determine what service we are to render and when.

THE ALIEN WITHIN OUR GATES

WE are at war with Germany. But that is no reason why we should mistreat or insult individual Germans who live among us. Our own self-respect should make us deal kindly with them. Our own sense of decency should make us forbear to abuse them.

We fight for humanity; let us be humane. We battle to uphold the rights of man; it behooves us to respect the rights of others.

There are Americans in Germany. If they should be maltreated, our blood would boil. Let us give no such cause for righteous anger to the German people.

PURE REASON

IN his essay, Perpetual Peace, published in 1795, Emmanuel Kant declared that we can never have universal peace until the world is politically organized and it will never be possible to organize the world politically until the people, not the kings, rule. And he added that the peoples of the earth must cultivate and attain the spirit of hospitality and good will toward all races and nations.

In his address to Congress last week Woodrow Wilson declared that our object in entering the war is "to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of these principles." And he added that "we have no quarrel with the German people . . . and shall desire nothing so much as the early reëstablishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts."

Thus world organization, universal democracy and mutual good-will pronounced by the greatest of modern philosophers as constituting the three fundamental essentials to a perpetual peace, become the watchwords of the United States as we enter the Great War.

THE DIVINE WILL TO EQUITY

SOCIETY, worthy of the name, is ever secretly shaping around it a temple within which all the natural weaknesses and limitations of the dwellers shall be, not exploited and emphasized, but to the utmost leveled away and minimized. It is ever secretly providing for itself a roof under which there shall be the fullest and fairest play for all human energies, however unequal.

The destinies of mankind are seen to be guided, very slowly, by something more coherent than political opportunity; shaped steadily in a given direction toward the completion of that temple of justice. There is no other way of explaining the growth of man from the cave-dweller to his present case. And this slow spiritual shaping towards Equity proceeds in spite of the workings of the twin bodily agents, force and expediency. Social and political growth is, in fact, a process of evolution, controlled, directed, spiritualized by the supreme principle of Equity.

This is to state no crazy creed, that because equality is mathematically admirable, equality should at all times and in all places forthwith obtain. Equality, balance, is a dream, the greatest of all visions, the beloved star—ever to be worshiped, never quite reached.

John Galsworthy is a writer set off from the mob of his contemporaries by a wonderful clarity of spiritual vision. He is a prophet, for is it not the true test of the prophetic gift that the utterances of its possessor shall be better apprehended of the people in after years than when they are given voice? The prophet's deprivation of honor is less a matter of geography and popular invidiousness than of time and his own far visionedness.

The words we have set down above were written when the Great War was still but a bogy to scare the naughty children with and the Russian people were still the creatures of a despotic bureaucracy. But to read them now is to see a clear shaft of light sweeping across the face of the events of today.

The Russian people have dreamed the dream, have seen that greatest of all visions, have worshiped that beloved star, and the world stands in sympathetic awe before the spectacle of the Russian Republic springing full formed into life.

But the German nation, hearkening unto false prophets, has wilfully rejected the dream, denied the vision and turned its eyes from that glowing star of Equity to the beckoning fool's fire of Power. And the sane peoples of the world feel throbbing pity for that blinded nation, with its mad choice of the Will to Power, and bitter loathing for its contemptuous rejection of the divine Will to Equity.

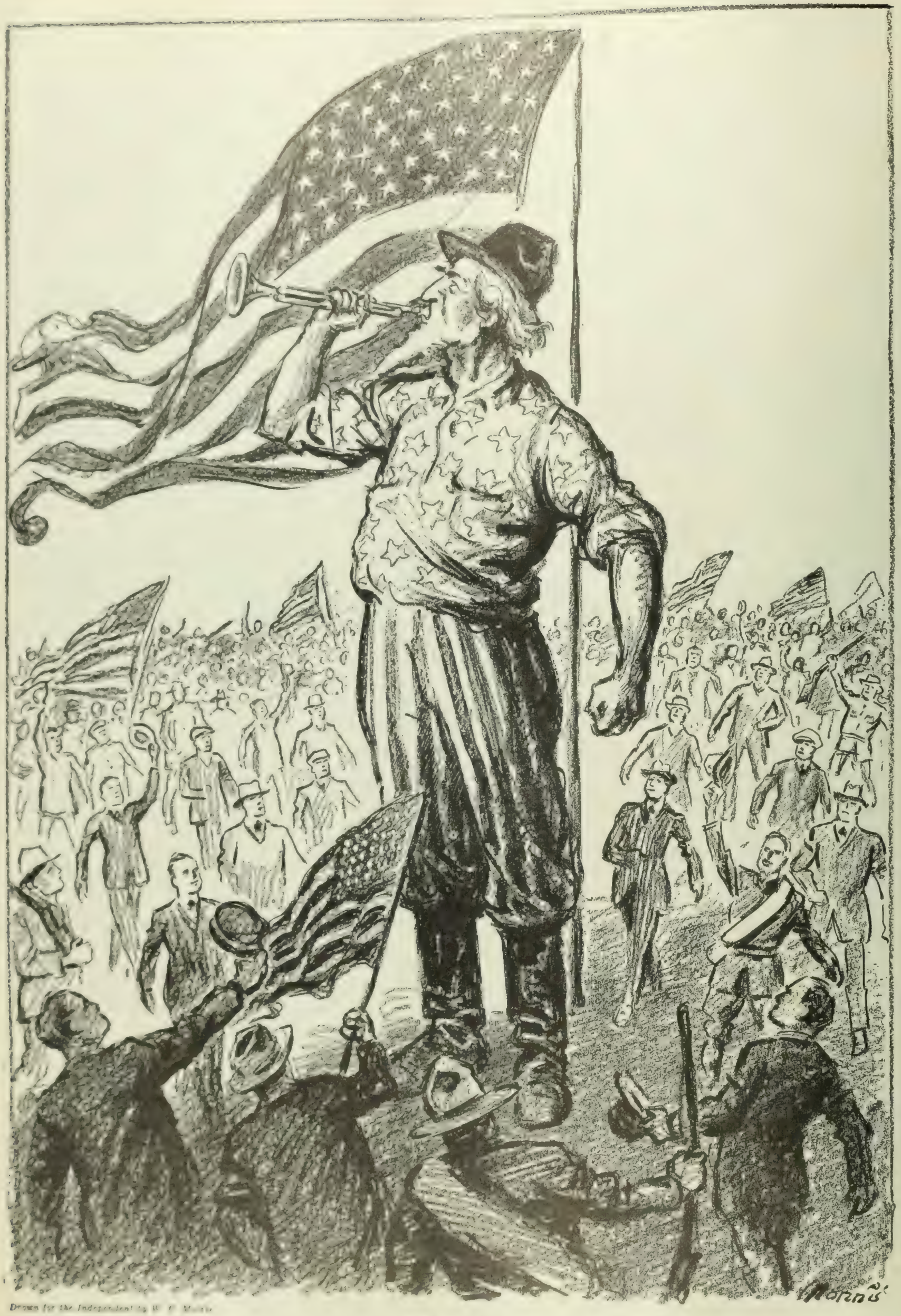
LOOK AHEAD

WHEN Kitchener said at the beginning of the war that England must make ready for three years of fighting, not many took him seriously. But they do now. Let us learn by their experience. "Three years or the war" is a good old American slogan.

SAVING CHRISTIANITY

THE last of the great Christian nations has at length entered the war. Christian people are not only asking how our national support will affect the outcome of the European struggle, but are anxiously concerned about the effects of our action upon Christianity itself.

If the Christian faith is to stand the strain of this world crisis and weather the gales of passion which must buffet the church in the coming days, if Christianity is not to be crushed in the general crash of falling systems, then Christian believers must exert all their power toward saving the remnants of organized faith and hope. The church must not become a mere "drummer outside the recruiting office." The moral issues of the struggle must be analyzed and Christian discrimination applied. Reason must be prest into the place of passion. Christian leaders must emphasize the universal elements of religion, and keep internationalism beside patriotism as the inspiration to sacrifice. The church must do more than bring to the dead and dying the peace of God and minister comfort in the homes of the bereaved. The spirit of universal brotherhood must not be allowed to die. The ministry of human, social reconciliation must not become an empty name. Forgiveness of one's enemies must receive more effective recognition in group as well as individual conduct. Christian leaders must resist the subtle temptation to reduce the God of universal justice, righteousness and good-will, the Eternal Father of all men, to the God of a nation, a people, a party, or a clan. We must strongly oppose this reversion to that worship of a tribal God which we have witnessed across the sea and have justly scorned because of its assumptions and its blasphemy.



Drawn for the Independent by W. C. Morris

THE CALL

As Lincoln said, we must be more concerned about being on God's side than securing His help on our side.

Above all, the world awaits a larger conception of Christian truth, comparable to the needs of humanity in this time of disaster and distress. In the desperate confusion of our time we need the application of some larger faith that will do for Christianity what the old Hebrew prophets did for their religion. In the presence of the military power of the ancient Assyrians (the German system of antiquity), those seers of Israel proclaimed the fundamental conception of justice in the character of God, and social righteousness as a constituent element of a stable national life. Today in the presence of Prussianism, we need a proclamation of that larger Christian truth that will stay the ravages of imperial lust and competitive struggle, and win the world to international unity when the storm of war is past. This will save Christianity and start the redemption of the race on a firmer basis.

PROHIBITION NOW

DRINK does not make good fighters. It does not turn out good work. Its manufacture uses up good foodstuffs. A nation at war has no use for drink. Russia learned it, France learned it, England learned it. Shall we learn it first—or last?

THE GERMAN SHIPS

THE United States of America has from time immemorial championed above all nations the inviolability of private property from capture and confiscation during war. At the Second Hague Conference the chairman of the American delegation, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, in behalf of the United States, made a lofty plea for this great reform in the practise of war.

Last week all the German privately owned ships that have sought safety in our ports since the war began were seized by the United States Government. If the ships are now to be used by our Government during the war the owners ought to be paid, just as any citizen or noncombatant enemy is paid when his horse or automobile is requisitioned. But, whether used or not, the ships should be returned to their original owners after the war is over or else fully compensated for. In view of its historic stand the United States can do no less than this.

AS OTHERS SEE US

IN the discussion of the last few weeks it appears that some of those who opposed a declaration of war were laboring under a delusion which should be promptly dispelled, as it would be likely to make trouble for us in the future. This delusion is the idea that England, feeling herself on the verge of defeat, has inveigled the United States to come to her rescue and save her from otherwise inevitable ruin. Now this is quite contrary to the way it is looked upon from the other side of the Atlantic. Two years ago or one year ago or even six months ago, when the German wave was at its hight, the Allies would have been grateful for American aid. Now, however, when England has got her four million into action and Germany is believed to be on her last legs, when the Germans are losing ground rapidly in France and the Turks are being overwhelmed in Asia, American intervention will be regarded by many as unnecessary and by some as undesirable. We may expect to be accused of leaving to others the burden and heat of the conflict and then coming in when victory was certain to get a share of the spoils. The following fragmentary quotations from the latest, March, number of the *National Review* will suffice to show how one section of British opinion looks at it:

> We still cling to the hope that America will stay out and make dollars, leaving European civilization to work out its own salvation, with aid of Japan. . . . If she stays out of the war she can be kept out of the peace, while if she comes into the war she will have some say in the peace. This would greatly complicate the position of the Allies. . . . America is even more unready for war than we were and would be a heavy military handicap on us should Germany ultimately compel her to fight.

If then Uncle Sam is tempted to look upon himself as a knight errant coming to the rescue of the distrest damsel Europa, about to be devoured by the dragon Fafner, he is likely to meet with a painful disappointment.

SEND THE AMERICAN FLAG OVERSEAS

IT will take us a long time to raise and train a great army. Perhaps the war will be over before that is done. Probably the greatest contribution we will make to the downfall of the German cause lies in other directions.

But it should not take long to have an army corps, two army corps, a hundred thousand men, ready to be put into the trenches alongside the French and the British and the Belgians.

The sight of the American flag on the firing line "somewhere in France" would be tremendously heartening to the soldiers of our Allies. It would dramatize for the soldiers of our enemy the entrance of a new and mighty force into the conflict against them.

We must be practical in this great enterprise that we have entered upon. But let us not forget the value and power of sentiment as well.

The American flag should be planted on the western front without delay.

'WHAN CAN I DO?

THIS is the question that instinctively rises in the mind of every loyal American. The declaration of war against Germany calls into national service not merely 500,000 able-bodied young men, but 113,000,000 men, women and children of all ages. No one is so weak or so humble that he cannot find something to do in the present crisis. Modern war is the united effort of a whole people. In the olden time when a soldier was once equipt and sent forth to war there was nothing for the home folks to do but to pray for him. An army lived on the land it was invading or defending. Nowadays some ununiformed man at home may be just as important as a general at the front, and a woman in a munition factory may contribute as much to victory as a soldier in the trenches. Americans are, we believe, a match for any people in personal courage and individual initiative. But we must confess that in discipline and coördinated effort we have never yet shown ourselves the equal of our enemies, the Germans.

Fortunately we have the experience of other nations for the last thirty-three months to guide us. Conditions in Great Britain, and especially in Canada, Australia and New Zealand, before the war were very much like those in the United States now, and we should be able to start in at the point they have now reached. At least we ought to be able to avoid their costly mistakes.

One of their mistakes was in allowing men to volunteer for military service who were more needed at home. The consequence was that the output of mines and factories fell off until the skilled men at the front could be brought back—and some of them could not be brought back. Every man owes to his country the highest type of service he can render, and if he wilfully turns aside from what he can do best to do what many others can do as well he is to that extent a shirker. Our greatest need will be for officers and here as in England the colleges will be the chief source of supply. Fortunately the Morrill act, which founded an agricultural college in every state, was past in war time and contained a requirement for military training, so we have some thirty thousand graduates who are in part prepared to serve as officers. But there are others who will have to be thoroly trained before they can be trusted with the safety of hundreds and thousands. So, too, must the men be thoroly trained before they are sent into action. The British Government, tho it needs men now more than ever, is putting them thru a longer period of preparation. This is no time for "playing soldier." We want no superfluous drilling with broomstick guns. It does not matter much whether the men know the meaning of "Shoulder arms!" and "Parade rest!" but they must have experience in ditch digging and barbed wire fencing.

We want no silly girls running around the streets sticking white feathers on every man they meet who is not in uniform or wearing a service badge. The English press now deplores this fad of the early days of the war, as it did more harm than good. It is true that the question of enlisting cannot always be left to the individual concerned, for some men are afflicted with cowardice and more with megalomania, but a casual stranger cannot determine such a question of personal duty and serviceability. Nor must the women waste their time in knitting useless scarfs and impossible stockings. This is a woman's war in a truer sense than if we had a corps of Amazons. In Great Britain there are now a million women doing war work for the Government, and it is encouraging to learn that they are in many cases healthier and happier than when they were idle or less systematically occupied. It has been found possible to arrange machinery and hours so as to carry on the heaviest industries without undue fatigue or overstrain. There will be plenty of volunteers for the Red Cross, but the women should realize that when any one of them or any two of them can take a man's place at any job they are serving their country just as much as if they were in a hospital.

Besides personal service we all of us contribute to the expense of the war by taking part in the necessary loans to our Government and our allies. In England employers have subscribed for shares for such of their employees as want them, to be paid for in installments out of their wages. Many establishments also continue the wages or provide for the dependents of their employees who volunteer.

Young men should be encouraged to marry before going to the front. Of course we are not advocating forced, rash or loveless marriages, but in serious times like this what was carelessly regarded as a matter of caprice or personal convenience should be recognized for what it really is, a duty to family, country and race which no one has a right without good reason to postpone or evade. The group of patriots and statesmen who led the uplift movement in our national life beginning in the nineties was largely composed, as a biographical dictionary will show, of the sons of the heroic "war brides" of the sixties. The country will need more of that type of citizens.

It is foolish to talk of "business as usual." But "pleasure as usual" is worse. We should all of us at once volunteer for national service by going on a war basis of personal expenditure. This means cutting off all extravagances. It does not mean the renunciation of all the means of enjoyment. We are not going into sackcloth and ashes, no matter what happens. As Mark Tapley said to himself:

> Things is looking about as bad as they *can* look, young man. You'll not have another such opportunity for showing your jolly disposition, my fine fellow, as long as you live. And therefore, Tapley, now's your time to come out strong or never!

The French made a mistake when under the first shock of the invasion they closed their pianos for the war. Music is never needed more than in such a time as this. War was the mother of music. Nor should we, as some advise, close the movies, tho some of us might well curtail our expenditures on them. The motion picture theater, since it can be run by women and noncombatants and gives enjoyment to large numbers at small cost, is especially adapted for wartime. But if we should all take the temperance pledge for the war we should save enough money, directly or indirectly, to keep up our new army and navy.

In our expenditures on pleasures as on anything else we should simply see to it that we do not get cheated, that all our pastimes are worth what we pay for them in time, money and vitality, in short, that they are recreations and not dissipations. In particular, we should avoid imported luxuries, for in the scarcity of shipping, every pound of these consumed means one pound less of food for the famished people of Europe. The British Government has prohibited the importation of luxuries altogether and we have the same reason tho not the same need for it.

Above all, what each one of us should do is to keep a level head. We are, it must be acknowledged, an excitable people, liable to stampedes. We have not, as some say, been stampeded into the war. We have been slow to make up our minds. We have listened to the arguments on both sides. We know what a horrible thing war is. We have gone into it with open eyes and a determined spirit. But this is a long-winded war. It takes cool courage and common sense. We must think straight if we are to shoot straight. We must do what is for some of us the hardest thing in the world to do, keep calm in the midst of alarms and not allow our eyes to be blinded by passion.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

War Plans Mapped Out The War Department has prepared an army organization system which, if carried into effect, would place the United States in the front rank of military powers. The first step will be the expansion of the regular army to full war strength and the drafting into federal service of the entire National Guard for the duration of the war. An additional force of half a million will then be raised as soon as possible, giving a total effective force of practically a million men. This force will be increased while the war lasts by successive increments of about half a million each. In order to raise the required armies the Government will resort to a "selective draft" of men between nineteen and twenty-five years of age. The feature of the plan providing for compulsory military service will no doubt encounter much opposition in Congress, but there is little question that the President can count upon the support of a majority in both Houses for any military legislation that he may ask.

The President, in announcing the declaration of war by vote of Congress, proclaimed restrictions by executive order upon any activities of alien enemies resident in the United States which might tend to hamper the army or navy. In support of the President's proclamation, officials of many states and cities issued drastic warnings threatening spies and conspirators with the terrors of the law.

THE GREAT WAR

April 2—President Wilson addresses Sixty-fifth Congress advising declaration of war against Germany. American steamship "Aztec" sunk.

April 3—Belgian relief ship "Trevier" torpedoed without warning. Germans attack Russians on Stokhod River.

April 4—Declaration of war passes Senate by 82 to 6. American steamship "Missourian" sunk without warning near Italy.

April 5—British and Russians join forces in Mesopotamia. British and Germans lose a hundred airplanes in two days.

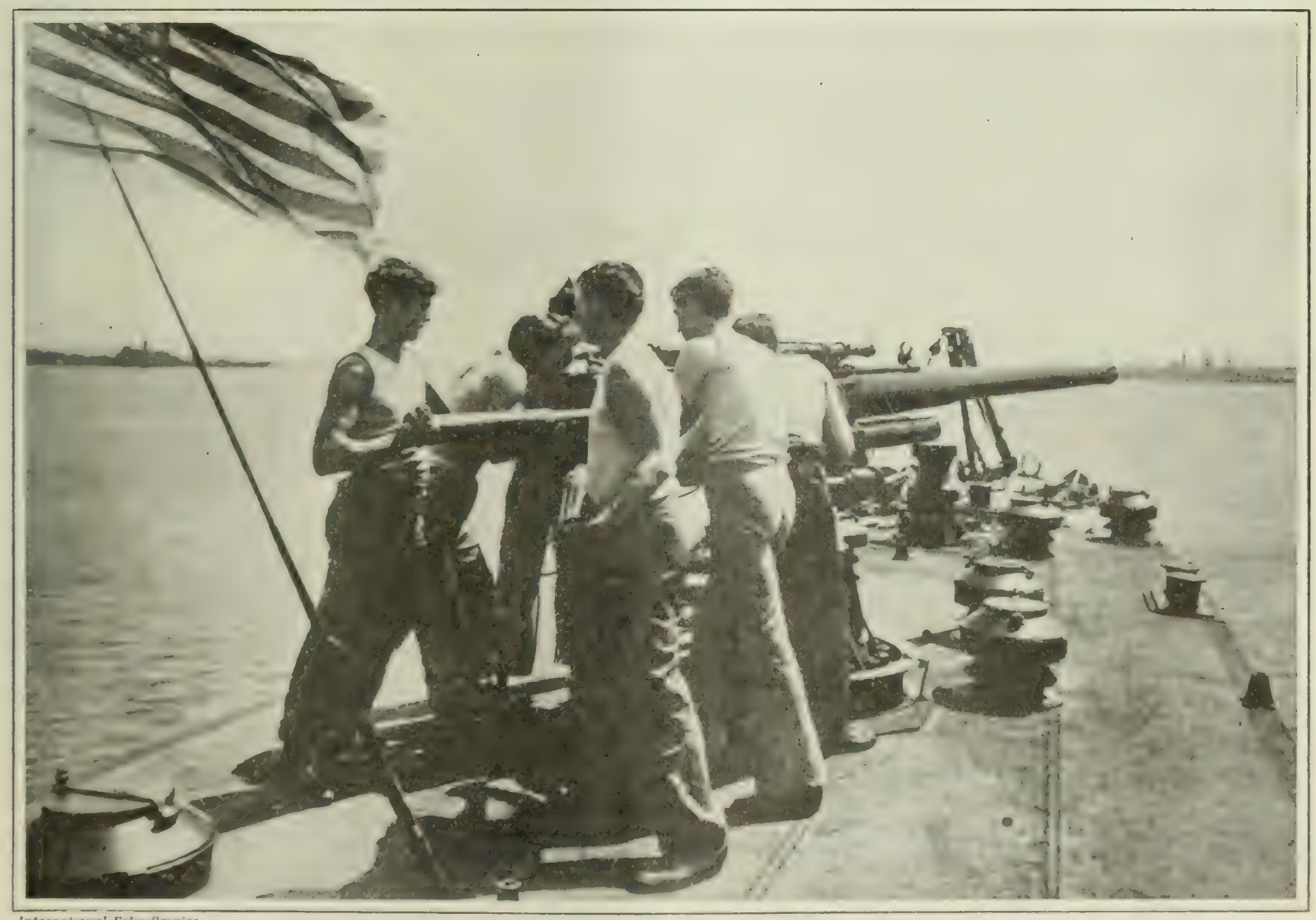
April 6—House passes declaration of war by 373 to 50. German vessels in American ports seized.

April 7—Cuba and Panama declare their support of United States. German cruiser in Guam blown up.

April 8—Numerous arrests of suspected Germans in United States. Austria-Hungary breaks off relations with United States.

Paying for It The Government is planning a bond issue of about five billion dollars; equal to five times the war indemnity exacted from France after the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. Two billion dollars will probably be loaned to the Entente Allies. Approximately three and one-half billion dollars will be required to finance the extraordinary expansion of the military and naval forces of the United States now projected to prosecute the war. Of this, nearly three billion dollars will be needed for the army alone. The forthcoming bond issue is to be placed before the public in small denominations at 3 or 3½ per cent interest. This will be supplemented by new and increased federal taxes, but the exact nature of the system of taxation to be adopted has not as yet been announced.

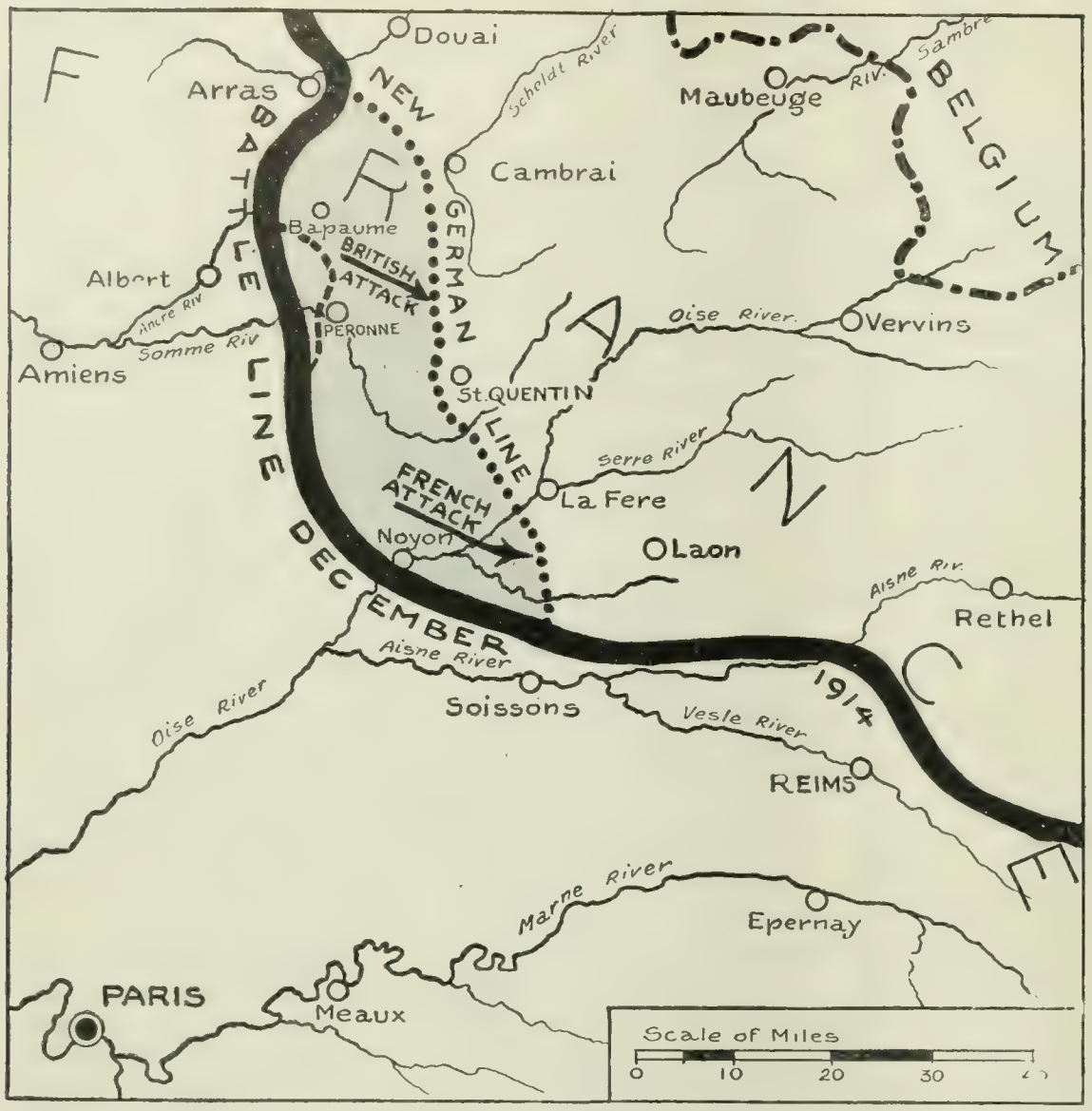
Cuba Enters the War Another republic has been added to the long list of nations allied against the monarchies of Central Europe. On April 7, President Menocal signed a joint resolution passed by the Senate and House of Representatives declaring war with Germany. In strik-



International Film Service

"WARS ARE FOR YOUTH TO WAGE"

Our first line of defense must be the guns of the navy manned by crews like this at target practice on one of the United States destroyers



THE ATTACK ON THE HINDENBURG LINE

The Germans withdrew in March from the positions on the Aisne and Somme, which they had occupied for more than two years, and established themselves in a new line some twenty miles to the west. The French are attacking south of St. Quentin and the British north of this point

ing contrast with the prolonged debates and divided vote in the American Congress was the action of the Cuban Congress, which voted for war unanimously and almost without discussion. The initiative came from President Menocal, who addrest a message to Congress on April 6 urging that Cuba support the action taken by the United States because of the many ties of gratitude which bound the little republic to its larger neighbor. He referred also to the danger of German submarine warfare to all neutral nations, Cuba among them, and the necessity of "revindicating the right to navigate and engage in commerce freely." In consequence of the declaration of war the Cuban Government seized several German vessels in Havana harbor. It is reported that a small army of Cuban volunteers may be organized and sent to Europe under American leaders, but, whether this is done or not, the action of Cuba is important since it closes Cuban ports to German ships and enables the American fleet to use them as naval bases.

The Republic of Panama has promised to safeguard the Canal from conspiracies and plots. In the case of Panama as in that of Cuba the decisive factor determining the attitude of the nation was probably the influence and example of the United States. Several other Latin-American republics are hesitating on the verge of war. Popular feeling in Brazil is running so strongly in favor of the Entente Allies that the Government will probably be forced to take action against Germany. In addition to their sympathy with Portugal, France and the United States, the Brazilians are stirred by the death of several of their fellow-countrymen on the torpedoed steamer "Parana." Should Brazil enter the war other republics may follow suit.

The Attack on St. Quentin

It is questionable if St. Quentin actually forms part of the so-called "Hindenburg line," where it is supposed that the Germans will make a stand, but at any rate this ancient stronghold is still being defended and the British and French are held in check until it can be reduced. This, however, ought not to take long since the British on the north and the French on the south have both advanced beyond it and now have it more than half encircled at a distance of from one to three miles. St. Quentin was a Roman fortress and has played an important part in the wars of France ever since. The French defeated the English and Spanish here in 1557 and here the Prussians defeated the French in 1871.

In order to find out where the new German lines are located the Allies are sending out flocks of airplanes, and there has been more aerial battles than ever before in the history of the world. The losses, too, have been unprecedentedly heavy. In two days the Germans claim to have brought down forty-four British and French machines, and the British claim to have brought down forty-six German airplanes and ten balloons. Over 1700 photographs were taken by the British airmen of the land behind the German lines. Besides reconnoitering, the airplanes are being used in bombarding the depots, airdromes and railways of the enemy. Over eight tons of bombs were dropt on such points by the British airmen on April 5 and 6.

Democratic Movement in Germany

The revolution in Russia and the declaration of President Wilson declaring war upon the Hohenzollerns rather than upon the German people would naturally be expected to have an influence upon German opinion and there is some evidence that such is the case. Before the overthrow of the Czar was generally known in Germany Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg appeared unexpectedly in the Prussian Diet and made a passionate speech in favor of electoral reform, declaring "a curse on the statesman who fails to understand his own age or lets slip his opportunity." Later in the Reichstag he exprest doubt as to whether such important changes ought to be considered in wartime, but the Reichstag took up the matter and by a vote of 227 to 33 authorized a committee to examine constitutional questions. The Emperor then made public an order to the Chancellor in which he definitely pledges reforms after the war. The significant passages are as follows:

> It falls to you as the responsible Chancellor of the German Empire and First Minister of my Government in Prussia to assist in obtaining the fulfillment of the demands of this hour by right means and at the right time, and in this spirit shape our political life in order to make room for the free and joyful coöperation of all the members of our people.
>
> In this endeavor, while holding a just balance between the people and the monarchy to serve the welfare of the whole, I am resolved to begin building up our internal political, economic and social life as soon as the war situation permits.
>
> While millions of our fellow countrymen are in the field, the conflict of opinions behind the front, which is unavoidable, in such a far-reaching change of constitution must be postponed in the highest interests of the Fatherland until the time of the home-coming of our warriors and when they themselves are able to join in the counsel and the voting on the progress of the new order.

It is doubtful whether this vague promise of unspecified reforms after the war will satisfy the popular demand for immediate and substantial concessions from the ruling classes.

In reply to a statement made by the leader of the Socialists in the Reichstag that the Socialists in the Russian Government would be disposed to make peace the Socialist Minister of Justice, Mr. Kerenski, says that if the German people would follow the example of the Russians and dethrone their emperor it would be easy to make peace. This declaration will undoubtedly become known to the German people and may produce startling results.

The President Speaks for War

On Monday, April 2, President Wilson addrest the Senate and the House of Representatives assembled in joint session to hear the most important American state paper since the Civil War. The Independent published the full text of the address in its issue of April 7. The President reviewed the history of the recent German submarine campaign against merchant ships and characterized it as "a war against all nations." He pointed out that armed neutrality had proved to be an inadequate method of meeting the submarine menace and requested that "the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States." He urged as practical measures of resistance to Germany's aggressions an alliance with the present enemies of Germany, the extension of liberal financial credits to the Entente Allies, the raising of an army of five hundred thousand men in addition to the standing army and the national guard, the introduction into our military system of the principle of universal military service and the provision of the needed war revenues so far as possible by taxation rather than by borrowing. Then with passionate and stirring eloquence the President drew a picture of the Government of modern Germany as the one remaining stronghold of autocracy opposed to the free nations of all the world, including a regenerated Russia now "a fit partner for a league of honor."

The press of the country received the President's communication with almost unanimous approval and even periodicals printed in the German language hardly ventured a word of criticism. It is not too much to say that on no previous occasion did President Wilson find such general support and so little opposition. The press of Latin American countries was more divided in sentiment. In Brazil and in other republics which were more or less pro-Ally in attitude the President's speech was greeted with a chorus of approval, but some newspapers in Argentina and elsewhere pointed out that the entry of the United States into a European war made the position of the remaining neutral nations less secure than ever and portended the passing of the Monroe Doctrine or perhaps a dangerous increase in the military power of the United States. Only in Mexico, however, was there any danger that the action of the United States would provoke an anti-American movement.

The Decision of the Senate

By a vote of eighty-two to six the United States Senate has agreed to the joint resolution recognizing the existence of a state of war with Germany and authorizing the President to use the entire military and naval forces of the country to prosecute the war. The decision came on Wednesday night after a full day's debate. Originally the debate had been planned for Tuesday, April 3, but the purpose of the majority was frustrated by the individual objection of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, who had been the leader of the filibuster against the armed neutrality bill in the Sixty-fourth Congress and who once more took upon himself the command of the pacifist minority in the Senate. On the next day the Senate again convened with the war resolution in its place on the calendar as the sole business for the day, determined to remain in continuous session until debate was exhausted and a vote was reached.

Few of the friends of the resolution made long speeches, since it was to their interest to get the vote recorded without undue delay. Senator Lodge was the chief spokesman of the majority and his speech was devoted rather to emphasizing the necessity of conducting the war with vigor than to a justification of our entrance into it. He advocated especially the seizure of German ships now in American ports. Senator Williams of Mississippi answered Senator La Follette in one of the most vigorous speeches of the whole debate. Several other Senators, including some who have been associated with the pacifist group on previous occasions, justified their votes for war. But the greater part of the time was occupied by anti-war speeches. Not all of these were by the six who voted against the resolution; Senator McCumber, for example, attempted to secure an amendment which would delay the actual beginning of war until the next "overt act" occurred, but when his amendment failed he did not oppose the declaration of war. Senator Kirby and Senator Cummins stated that they were still unconvinced of the necessity for war but that they would not venture to oppose the evident will of the majority at such a critical time.

The impenitent six who held out to the last were La Follette of Wisconsin, Gronna of North Dakota, and Norris of Nebraska, Republicans; Stone of Missouri, Vardaman of Mississippi, and Lane of Oregon, Democrats. Senator La Follette and Senator Norris made particularly violent attacks upon the war propaganda which, in their opinion, was largely manufactured by the financial interests of the country to safeguard their European loans. La Follette surprized the Senate by devoting a great part of his time to a defense of the German Government and to a diatribe against Great Britain. He insisted that the United States had as much reason to go to war against England as it had to fight Germany, and declared that if the voice of the country could be heard it would be overwhelmingly against participation in the war.

The Decision of the House

The House of Representatives did not get an opportunity to vote on the war resolution until three o'clock on the morning of Friday, April 6. The debate in the House was longer and more spirited than the debate in the Senate and the vote was less one-sided. Fifty Representatives opposed the war with Germany and among the number were such prominent leaders as Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, the floor leader of the Democratic party in the House, and Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, ranking Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. But the vote of the 373 members of the House who approved the war resolution is sufficient proof that President Wilson has behind him the overwhelming majority of both parties in Congress.

The debate was delayed by the necessity of organizing the House of Repre-



Central News

SUBMARINES MUST HAVE A "MOTHER SHIP"

The "Tallahassee" of the U. S. Navy is being used as the supply base of our K type submarines. She is a single turret monitor, built in 1899



Paul Thompson

TRYING OUT A MOBILIZATION OF BOY SCOUTS

Before war with Germany was declared the authorities in New York City decided to test the wartime efficiency of the Boy Scouts by a hurry call at night for mobilization. No one knew what it meant, but nearly every boy reported for orders and faced the camera bravely on the City Hall steps

sentatives and settling the vext question of party predominance. On Monday Speaker Champ Clark was reelected by 217 votes to 205. None of the independent members supported the Republican nominee, Representative Mann, and several Republicans bolted the choice of the party caucus and voted for candidates of their own selection. The loss of the Speakership carried with it the loss of minor officers of the House and the control of the important committees and put the Democratic party in power for the next two years, charged with sole responsibility for the conduct of national affairs.

After the task of organization was completed, the House devoted its attention to repassing the principal appropriation bills which failed to secure a final vote in the Senate during the Sixty-fourth Congress. The resolution for war with Germany was, in the meantime, favorably reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee with only two dissenting votes. On Thursday morning general debate began in the House of Representatives and continued without cessation for seventeen hours. No attempt was made to hurry a vote and every opponent of war was given a chance to present his view of the issue. A feature of the session was the large number of brief statements by Representatives who wished to put their opinions on record without exceeding the five minute limit. Party lines disappeared entirely, and while the number of Republicans among the minority who voted against the war resolution was larger than the number of Democrats this was due entirely to the vote of the members from a few states where anti-war sentiment is still strong. Nine of the eleven Wisconsin Representatives, for example, voted against entering the war. Among those in opposition were the only Socialist member, Meyer London of New York, and the only woman member, Miss Jeanette Rankin of Montana.

German Ships Seized Immediately after Congress had voted for war with Germany Federal officials, acting under orders from Washington, took possession of the German vessels now in American harbors and expelled and interned the crews. These ships are private property of German owners and so not liable to confiscation, but they are liable to seizure for the use of the Government during the war. It was feared that if the ships were left undisturbed the crews would wreck them to prevent their utilization by this country. No resistance was encountered and most of the ships were found to be in good condition. In some instances the engines had been injured by the removal of important parts. The machinery was also rendered useless by hacking off the bolt heads so as to destroy the holding power of the bolts. By drilling out the bolts and putting in new ones this injury could probably be repaired in a few weeks. All of the ships will have to be dry docked in order to be made seaworthy.



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THE LADY OF THE HOUSE

"I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war. I vote No"—Miss Rankin's first word in Congress was against the declaration of war with Germany

By far the largest tonnage was stationed in the port of New York, where several transatlantic liners took refuge at the beginning of the Great War; the mighty "Vaterland" heading the list with over 54,000 tons. From the New York ships 1500 officers and men were taken to Ellis Island, which was fitted up as a temporary internment camp. Six liners were seized in the port of Boston. The total present value of these ships is rated at more than twenty million dollars and their total tonnage amounts to 629,000 gross, a tonnage that could not be built in American shipyards in less than a year. Ships were taken over by the authorities in many American ports, including Honolulu, Manila, Baltimore, New London, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, and more than a dozen others.

Railroad Rate Questions The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided to permit increased rates on coal and coke requested by certain lines in the eastern states as part of general advances in freight rates. The increased coal rates apply particularly between Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal fields and tidewater. Similar increases have been granted for several classes of freight in many parts of the country, such as a 5 per cent increase on all freight moving east and west by rail or ship lines over the Great Lakes and a revision of rates on fruits and vegetables from the southern states. These changes have alarmed shippers, and fourteen national organizations issued a call for a general conference of commercial and manufacturing interests to be held in Chicago on April 13 to protect the interests of the shipping public. The case for the railroads is the recent advance in operating expenses due mainly to increased wages under the Adamson law. Total operating revenues thruout the country increased by forty million dollars from January, 1916, to January, 1917, but more than three-fourths of this increase was offset by increase in operating expenses, and the revenues of

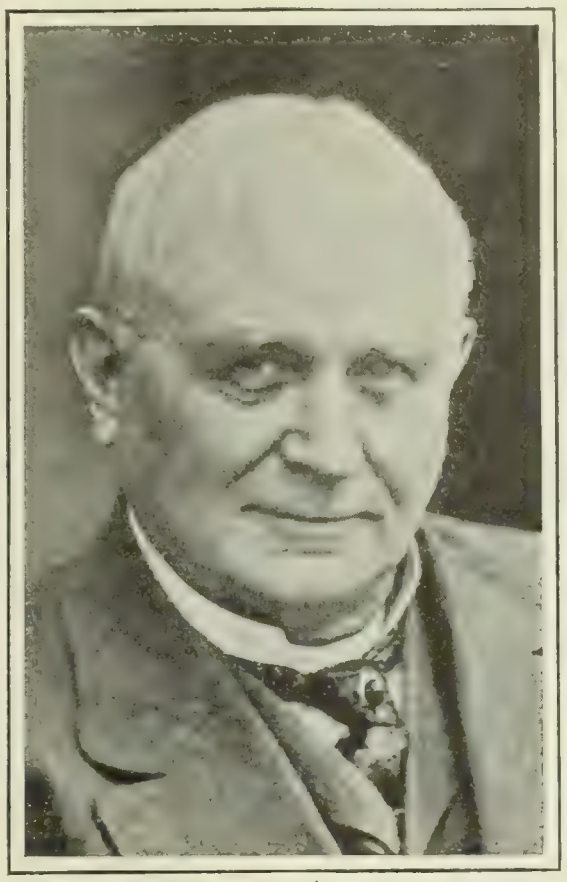
the eastern lines increased less rapidly than their expenses.

The railroads of the United States, acting thru the American Railway Association have arranged to put at the service of the Government all facilities which may be needed for national defense. Committees of railroad officers have completed plans for working the railroads of the nation as practically one system whenever the Government may advise them that their service is required. The responsibility for details of transportation will rest entirely with the railroad managers and not, as in other countries at war, with public officials chosen to superintend the work.

Goethals Gets New Job General George W. Goethals of Panama Canal fame has been selected by Governor Edge of New Jersey as advisory engineer on the construction of the new fifteen million dollar highway system of that state. The new highway commission met the general at an organization meeting on March 30 and later in the day he addressed a joint session of the legislature.

In the agreement between General Goethals and the state authorities a clause was inserted permitting leave of absence without salary if the general were called into the federal service by the international crisis. Some residents of New Jersey are dissatisfied with the state highway project and claim that the road tax statute under which it will be carried on is unconstitutional. The courts may have to determine this question.

Bible for Literacy Test A curious witness to the universality of the Bible is afforded by the action of the Bureau of Immigration in selecting it as the source of test sentences in various languages by which immigrants may prove their ability to read. On investigation the immigration officials found that they could select test sentences from the Bible in more than a hundred languages and dialects commonly used by immigrants to this country. The Department of Labor points out that in every language "the translating was done by men whose purpose it was to put the Bible into such simple and idiomatic expressions . . . as would make it possible for the common people of foreign countries to grasp the meaning readily and thoroly." The new immigration law, which includes the literacy test, becomes effective on the first of May and has caused an increased immigration from certain countries, particularly Portugal, in order to take advantage of the remaining weeks before the law comes into operation.



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SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK, REELECTED

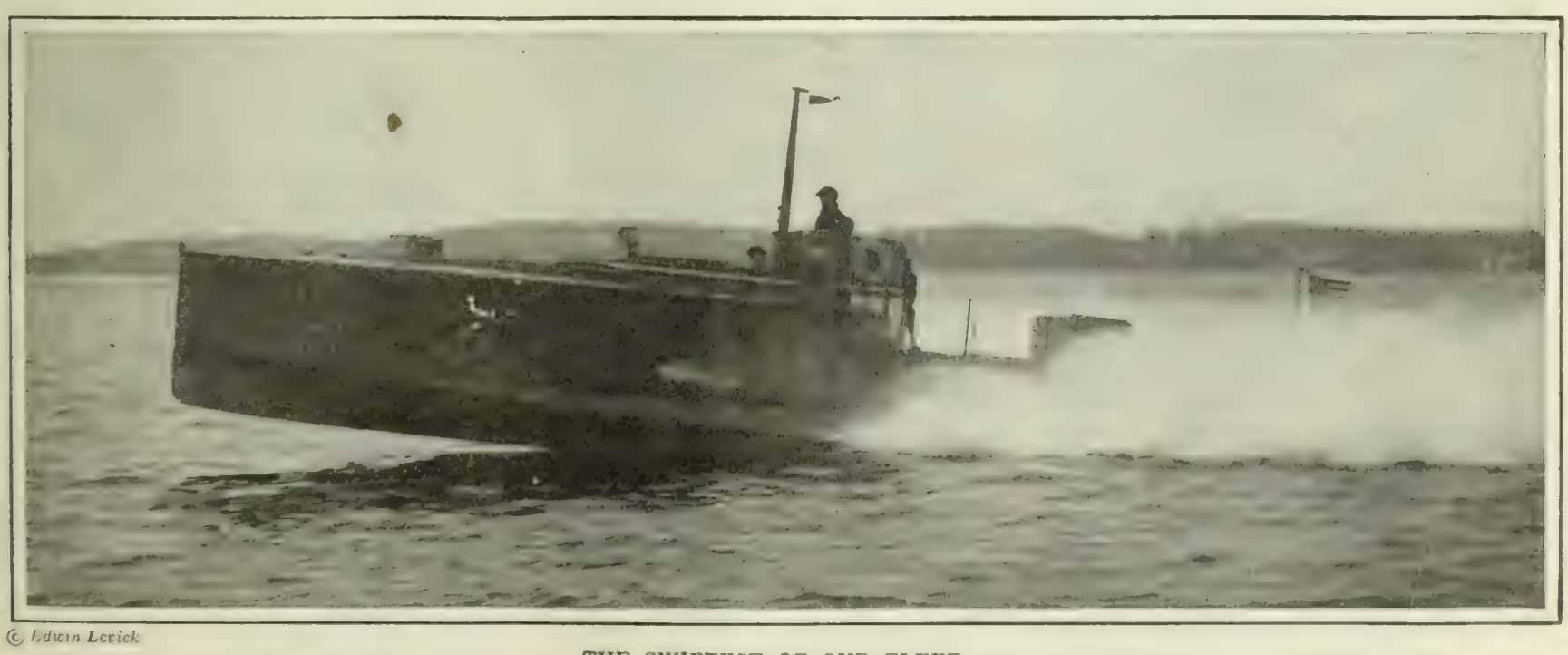
In spite of the close division of votes in the House the Republican candidacy of James R. Mann failed to deprive Champ Clark of his fourth term as Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was reëlected by a vote of 217 to 205

U-Boat Victims It seems from the inadequate data available that the destruction of shipping by the German submarines was greater in the month of March than in the month of February. It was evidently much greater in the latter half of March than in the former. The British Admiralty reports British merchant vessels sunk by mines or submarines during the five weeks ending April 1 as 164. Of these 80 were of 1600 tons or over. The Norwegian Government reports the loss of 41 Norwegian vessels of 63,084 gross tonnage in February and 64 vessels of 103,238 tonnage in March. The Norwegian losses also include 14 persons killed and 22 missing in February and 46 persons killed and 100 missing in March. No general reports are made by France, Belgium and other countries, but the total losses must be considerably more than the 189 vessels of all flags known to have been sunk in February.

The first of the armed American merchantmen to fall victim to the U-boat was the "Aztec," which was torpedoed off the coast of France near Brest at nine o'clock on the evening of April 1. She was carrying foodstuffs and other supplies valued at more than half a million dollars. She was armed with two five-inch guns; one forward and one aft, manned by a gun crew of twelve American bluejackets from the naval yacht "Dolphin" in charge of Lieutenant Gresham. In the ship's crew of 39 there were 17 Americans. All of the gun crew are reported saved.

Two more Belgian relief steamships loaded with food from America have been sunk. The first, the "Trevier," was torpedoed without warning and twenty-seven of the crew wounded, some of them by gunfire while getting into the boats. The other, the "Felstein," was sunk by a mine while approaching Rotterdam.

The British transport "Canadian," carrying 1200 horses from Boston to Liverpool, was sunk without warning off the Skelligs. There were 56 Americans on board but all were saved.



© Edwin Levick

THE SWIFTEST OF OUR FLEET

Forty-two miles an hour is the speed of this new submarine chaser. It cut thru the water so fast in its tests outside New York harbor that one of our aeroplanes took it for a submarine just submerging and gave chase

Liberalizing Russia

The Provisional Government is declaring new and radical reforms daily, yet there is no reason to think that it is going too fast, for it appears to be supported by all classes of people and the army. The death penalty has been abolished. Woman suffrage has been established. All laws limiting the rights of Russian citizens because of their religious beliefs have been repealed. The restrictions imposed upon the Jews have been removed. The Poles have been promised freedom to determine their own form of government. The proclamation to the Poles denounces the attempt of the Central Powers to induce them to fight on that side and says:

> They wished at this price to buy the blood of a race which never fought for the maintenance of depotism. Nor will the Polish army go into battle now for the cause of the oppression of liberty and the dismemberment of its country under the leadership of its hereditary enemy.
>
> Polish brothers, for you also the hour of great decisions has struck. Free Russia calls you to her ranks in the fight for the liberty of the people.
>
> Bound to Russia by a free military union, adds the proclamation, the Polish state will be a solid rampart against the pressure of the Central Powers against the Slav nation.
>
> May the ancient appeal of the glorious precursors of your liberation be preached with new and irresistible strength. Forward, side by side and hand in hand for the fight.

The martyrs of the revolution, 180 in number, were given a state funeral in Petrograd and buried together in the Field of Mars. The procession was composed of soldiers and well organized brigades of peasants, workingmen, college girls, servants and other civilians of all sorts. As each coffin, draped in the red flag, was lowered into the grave the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, where the officials and courtiers of the old regime are now confined, fired salutes from its big guns.

There is no sign yet of a general German offensive against Russia, but an attack was made against the Russian lines on Stokhod River, northeast of Kovel. By heavy artillery fire and thirteen successive waves of poisonous gas, the Germans succeeded in taking the Russian trenches.



Photograph from A. C. Duff

A DEPARTMENT STORE UNIT

The Red Cross is only one phase of the war work that busy women are learning "after hours." One New York store has a corps of girls drilling in semaphore and wig-wag signaling. Cooking and home nursing give important training, too

British and Russians Join in Turkey

The Russian forces which came down from the Caspian Sea and the British forces which came up from the Persian Gulf have come into contact. The Russians reached Khanikin on the Persian border just about the time the British reached Bagdad and both parties sent out cavalry to break a way thru the eighty miles of enemy country separating these two cities. The two expeditions met probably near Kizil Robat, the last Turkish town on the road leading from Bagdad to Kermanshah.

This conjunction of forces means that any Turkish troops remaining in Persia are completely cut off from their country for the Russo-British line now extends unbroken between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf, a distance of some five hundred miles. The Russians have control of the northern part of Persia and the British of the southern part in accordance with the "spheres of influence" delineated in the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1907. Probably we may regard the partition of Persia on these lines as permanent, for it is not likely that either Russia or Great Britain will ever relinquish control of the territory they now occupy.

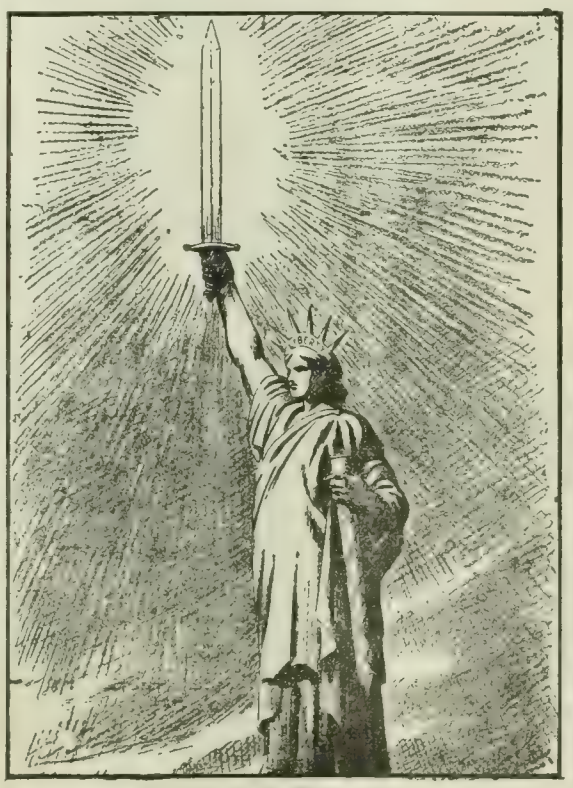
The Russian armies in eastern Turkey have hitherto been impeded by the fact that all their supplies had to be transported from the Caucasus over several hundred miles of mountainous country without railroads. Since Russia has been short of supplies of all sorts it is no wonder that the Grand Duke Nicholas has not been able to make more rapid headway in the conquest of Armenia. But now the Russians in this field can receive abundant supplies from the outside world all the way by water up the Tigris to the very front. General Maude continues his pursuit of the disorganized Turkish forces and the British troops have now gone up the Tigris some forty miles beyond Bagdad and have also established themselves on the Euphrates, west of Bagdad.

The Palestine campaign is going as well as the Mesopotamian. In the battle of Gaza the British captured 950 prisoners and inflicted 8000 casualties on the enemy. The total killed on the British side was less than 400.



McCay in New York American. © International News Service

ON GUARD



Harding in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle

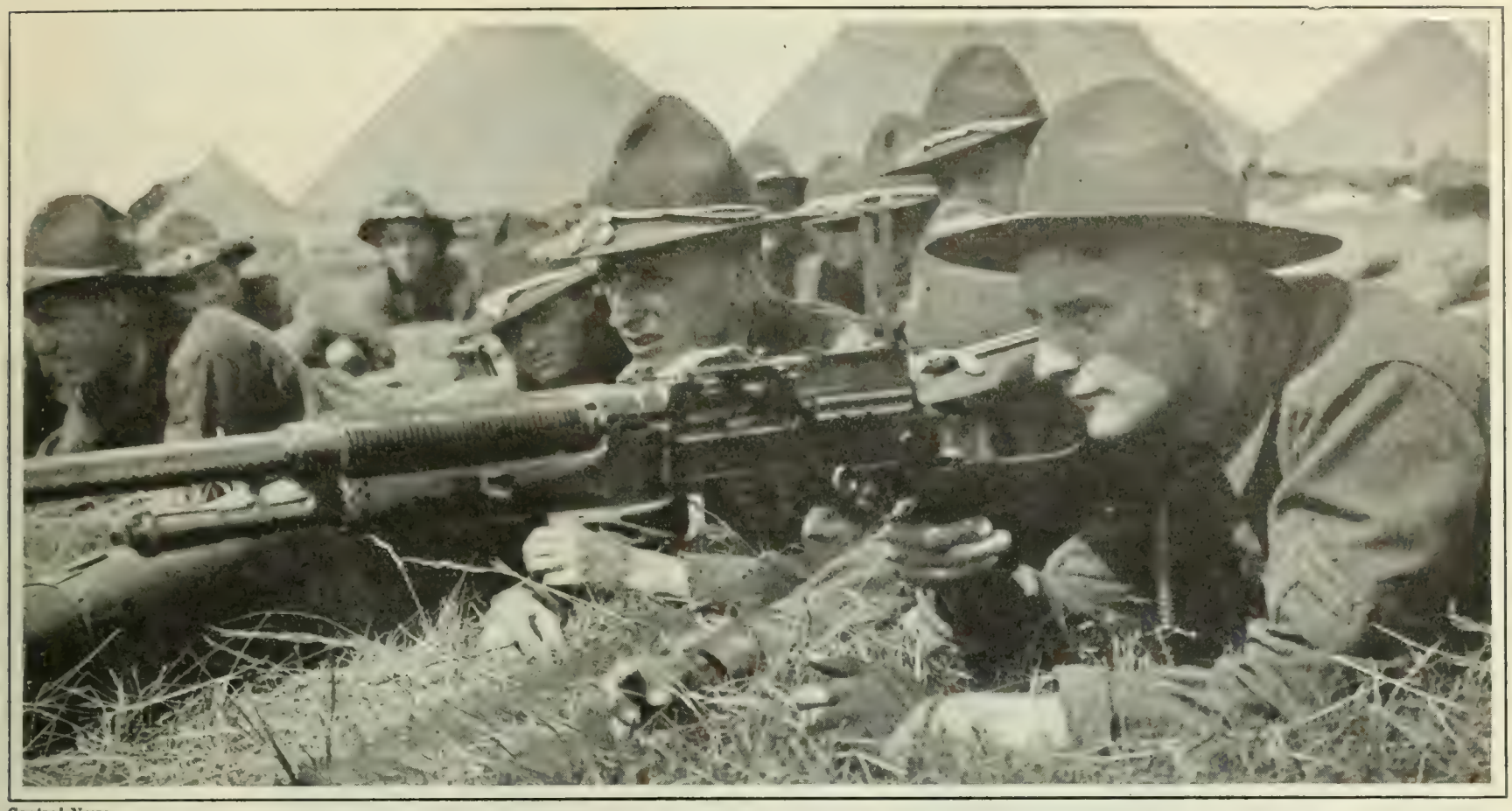
A NEW LIGHT



Kirby in New York World

THE DEATH GRAPPLE

THE FIRST WORD ON WAR



Central News

"NO INVENTION HAS MORE PROFOUNDLY MODIFIED THE ART OF WAR THAN THE MACHINE GUN"

MAKING READY THE ARMY

BY NEWTON D. BAKER

SECRETARY OF WAR

THE War Department, like every other branch of the Government, is busy with preparation. Our every effort is being devoted to putting our national strength into a state of efficiency. All that may be said now of the War Department is that it is pressing ahead all purchases that will be needed to equip an army.

I am having all bills which were introduced in the last Congress with the approval of the War Department, and which failed of enactment, collected for reconsolidation, so that when Congress is ready we will have a complete budget of legislation for submission. The people may rest satisfied that the War Department will have all legislation that the needs of the situation demand ready for presentation.

During the time that Congress has not been in session, we have made all necessary and possible arrangements with regard to supplies. Contracts covering ordinary supplies have been let in an expansible form to cover any emergency that might arise.

With regard to ordnance, conditions are somewhat different. There we are dealing with manufacturing operations covering a very long period of time and affecting very large sums of money. We are prepared, however, to let very large contracts. Of the well-established types of ordnance there is scarcely any arm of which we have as many as the War Department has, from time to time, been recommending as necessary. Many new and larger types have been recently approved, and a number of them are now under process of manufacture by the Bethlehem Steel Company. I cannot discuss sizes, but I will say that the department has anticipated Congress to the extent of entering upon a new heavy ordnance problem.

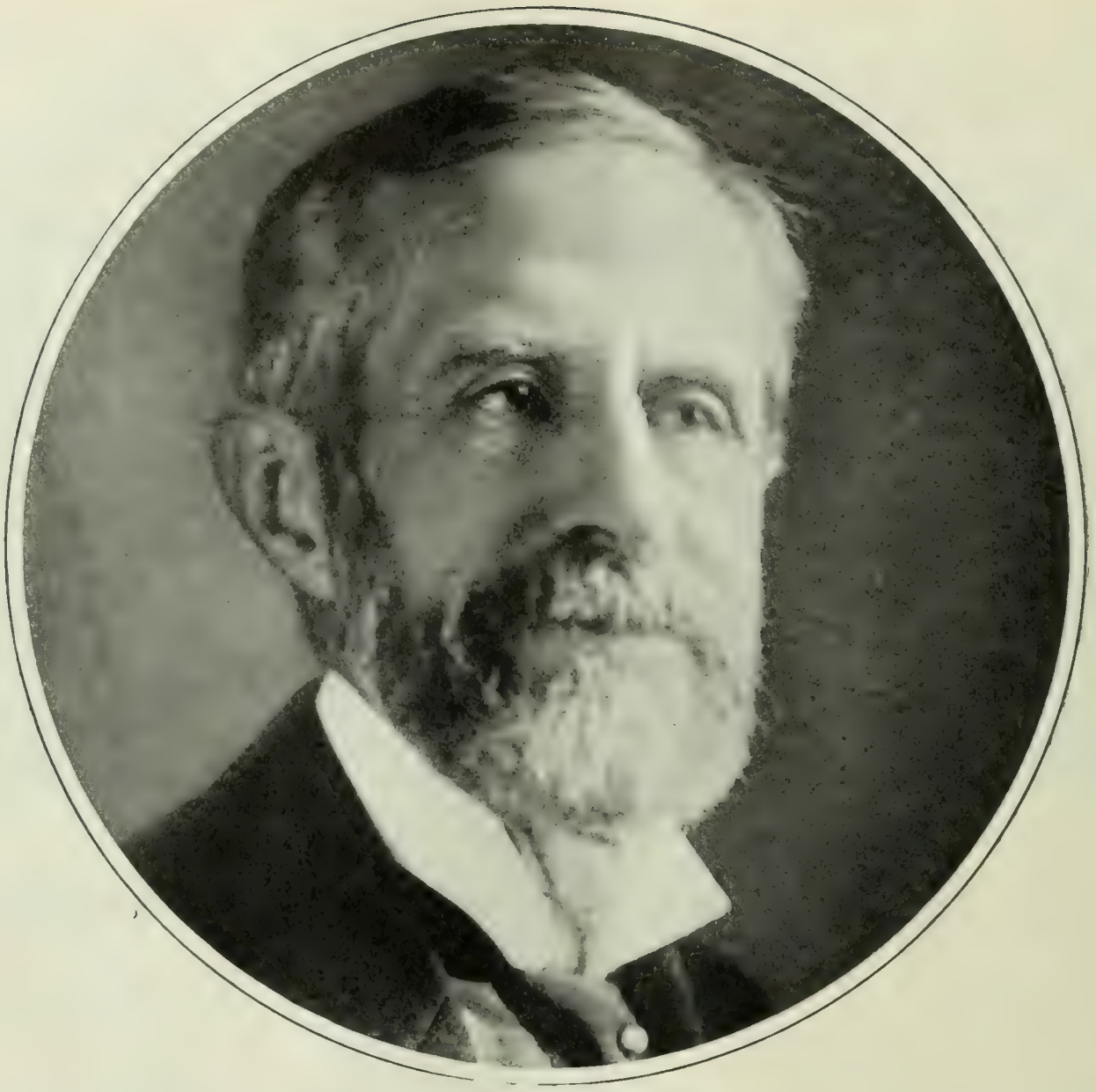
Perhaps no invention has more profoundly modified the art of war than the machine gun. In the European war this arm has been brought into very great prominence, altho it had, however, been developed to a serviceable state at the time of the Spanish-American war. From time to time tests have been made by the War Department to determine the relative serviceableness and efficiency of various machine guns. These tests have been attended by considerable controversy and the claims of different types of machine guns have been urged upon the public attention by widespread newspaper attention. A board was therefore created, after a congressional appropriation of $12,000,000 for machine guns, made up in part of officers and in part civilians, all of whom were selected so as to avoid any suggestion of prejudice on their part growing out of previous controversies and tests. A preliminary report has been made by this board, selecting the Vickers-Maxim type for heavy machine guns, recommending the purchase of a large supply of them, and fixing a date in May at which time tests to determine the relative excellence of various types of light machine guns are to be made.

The nature of military operations plainly dictates that our army should be supplied in some proportion with guns of a heavy and of a light type for defensive operations. From fixed points the heavier type is doubtless the more reliable, but in rapid charging and field operations and in aeroplane work the mobility of the arm is an important consideration. It is, therefore, highly important that the army should be supplied with an adequate number of both types of arm. The recommendations of the board already made recognize the wisdom of this course, and its conclusions when finally reached will no doubt be accepted as authoritative, altho this is the field of most rapid advance in the perfection of arms, and the department will welcome each improvement and seek to avail itself of the progress made so that our equipment can be of the most modern and effective kind.

Rifle factories, which could easily change their mode of manufacture so as to be suitable for our guns, are available in connection with any required supply for actual use and wastage. The country is in a better position to get an adequate supply than it has ever been in its history. Of course, the coördination of all the private industrial plants in the country is a matter for the Council for National Defense and not for the individual departments.

Needless to say, at a time like this the dissemination of news pertaining to the military branch must, to some extent, be curtailed, but this is being done with as little inconvenience to the press as possible. The Navy Department entered into an arrangement with the newspapers which, in effect, caused the press to accept as a voluntary obligation, in the absence of any statute on the subject, certain definitions of permissible or desirable news. I am certain that the desire of the War Department is to aid the press to get all military information consistent with the interests of the Government.

Washington, D. C.



LORD ABERDEEN

BROTHERS IN ARMS

A MESSAGE FROM THE MARQUESS OF ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR

FORMER GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA AND FORMER LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND

The following message to the American people from the former Governor-General of Canada and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, written in response to our invitation, expresses with gratifying warmth the full measure of appreciation with which the British people extend their welcome to us as we enter the Great War. Lord and Lady Aberdeen are in this country on behalf of urgently needed philanthropic and social work in Ireland (especially on behalf of young children), the very existence of which had been jeopardized thru the inevitable effects of the war. They have also rendered an admirable service, both to their own nation and to ours, in stimulating the growth of understanding and sympathy between the two peoples.—THE EDITOR.

UNDOUBTEDLY the noble address of President Wilson will take its place among the memorable utterances that are permanently recorded in the history of the world. And among the many features and phases which make this great message valuable, not only to the people of this country, but to other nations, is its impressive recognition of the far-reaching solemnity of the decision which has been arrived at.

Patriotic fervor is good, but it should not be allowed to interfere with a profound realization of the tremendous responsibility of a resort to the arbitrament of war, justifiable only after every other resource has been tried, for the vindication of injured rights.

As to the effect of the announcement upon the Allies, it will be and already is acclaimed with thankfulness and rejoicing.

They have known all along that the great majority of the people of the United States have been with them in heartfelt and convinced good-will; and they have observed, and deeply appreciated, the practical tokens of this sentiment which have ceaselessly flowed toward them. But now they will have the people of this country not only as companions in sympathy, but also brothers in arms. And this active and literal fellowship in the strengthening of democratic freedom and international friendship will exercize a profound mutual influence, not only during the remaining period of the war, but, it may safely be predicted, for all time to come.

But all this would not give ground for such deep satisfaction if the Allies were engaged in a war of aggression, or even, primarily, of physical defense (tho this element is, of course, included); but the present mighty effort is, in very truth, of the nature of a crusade.

Surely this is the just and deserved designation—a crusade against the dark and sinister force which has profaned the sanctuary of honor.

We have in view not only the pitiless work of the submarine campaign, for we cannot and must not dismiss from our minds the fact that the German military government has been solemnly arraigned at the bar of the civilized world concerning the authenticated evidence at various places in Belgium and France (without any conceivable extenuation on the plea of military necessity), of the outraging of innocence and virtue. And so far as can be ascertained, there has been no serious attempt to discover and to punish the perpetrators of this dreadful crime.

The system under which these horrors have developed is that by which the German people have been enthralled; but now, surely, their emancipation is at hand. There may, and, alas, it seems that there must, yet be tribulation; but it will be a tribulation to which the historian will be able retrospectively to apply the ancient and divinely uttered prediction and exhortation:

"And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads, for your redemption draweth nigh."

BACK OF THE BRAWN, THE BRAIN

BY FRANK A. SCOTT

CHAIRMAN OF THE MUNITIONS STANDARDS BOARD

"IN America," says H. P. Davidson, of the J. P. Mogan Company, which has handled the purchase of British munitions here, "the manufacturers on the whole who have made munitions for the British Government have lost money."

Why?

For one thing because of the lack of standardization. That meant rejections, loss of time, loss of labor, confusion, uncertainty, waste.

Standardization, every manufacturer knows, is one of the essentials of quick production. There are manufacturers who have doubled, even trebled the production of their plants by methods of standardization. The American company that built 550 submarine chasers for the British Navy in just 550 days was able to do so because every article used in those boats was standardized.

Those familiar with the early days of the production of munitions for the allied governments in the present war know that in some instances concerns, for lack of proper specifications, had to turn out their product from samples and without drawings. The establishment of correct blue prints and specifications to make such a condition impossible in the United States is one reason for the Munitions Standards Board which has just been created by the Secretary of War by authority of the Army Appropriations Act of August 29, 1916. The men who form this committee have learned a great many things about the production of munitions and special equipment from having been interested in their manufacture since the beginning of the war in Europe. They are especially qualified to establish such fundamentally vital things as correct specifications and drawings for immediate use, because they have been actively engaged, in their respective fields, in the supervision of such work. The men who make up the Munitions Standards Board are: Frank A. Scott, manufacturer of automatic machinery and optical instruments; W. H. Vandervoort, builder of special machine tools; E. A. Deeds, owner of engineering laboratories; Frank Pratt, manufacturer of electric products; Samuel Vauclain, maker of locomotives, rifles, munitions; John E. Otterson, manufacturer of rifles.

The nomination of this excellent group of Americans, who are all serving without any compensation, comes in great measure, of course, from the growing realization, even on the part of the layman, that war is now a business proposition and that battles are won not only by fighting men but by fighting industries. As Howard Coffin has said, "In modern warfare the blood of the soldiers must be mingled three parts with the sweat of the man in the mills." There is coming the realization that preparedness is no longer a glorious melodramatic thing of vast bodies of uniformed men and waving flags, but rather an organization and coördination of the sources from which these things spring.

TO go from the abstract to the concrete, it has been said by qualified authorities that if we can measure an article, we can make it. To meet the demand of the present age we must have progressive manufacturing where each man has only a small part of the work, and that part must be done by an ordinary workman. All this calls for a more definite method of measurement than that formerly used. In other days we wanted only one piece, now we want thousands of pieces all alike—each one an exact duplicate of the other. If organization is carried out along this line in all necessary channels, we can start a large number of factories making war materials that will be one hundred per cent good, at the same time standardizing the cost of production. Improperly designed gages with improper tolerance have cost the manufacturers in this country, as well as the Allies, many millions of dollars.

The Government should have, first of all, its blue prints prepared with the proper tolerance perfected by tests and careful practise. The sequence of operations and the time taken to do the work should also be perfected and put in printed form with the necessary cuts showing the set up, as well as the best way to handle the work, both in operation and gaging of same. This would enable all factories to standardize their productions.

The Munitions Standards Board is, of course, fully aware how efficiently the technical work of the government bureaus has been and is performed. On this side probably the chief service which the Board can render to the Government is to suggest ways and means of adapting peace time standards to war time conditions.

Also, thru the activities of the Board, there may be drawn into the military departments of the Government the experience which has been developed thru two and one-half years of making war materials for foreign governments. Previous to the creation of this Board there seemed to be no duly constituted channel thru which this could be brought about. This is particularly true since war has ceased to be a profession to the successful conduct of which military men alone are called. Modern war enlists every science, industry and special knowledge of the nation.

It should be borne strongly in mind that the work of the Board is as vital for peace as for war. It is essential that manufacturers should have such information as will enable them to fit themselves for proper production in an emergency—and proper production means quantity production.

In many ways the work stretching before the Munitions Standards Board is of great, immediate and potential value to the people, to the Government of the United States and to the maintenance of their armed forces.

Washington, D. C.



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ONE OF THE BIG GUNS THAT GUARD OUR COAST

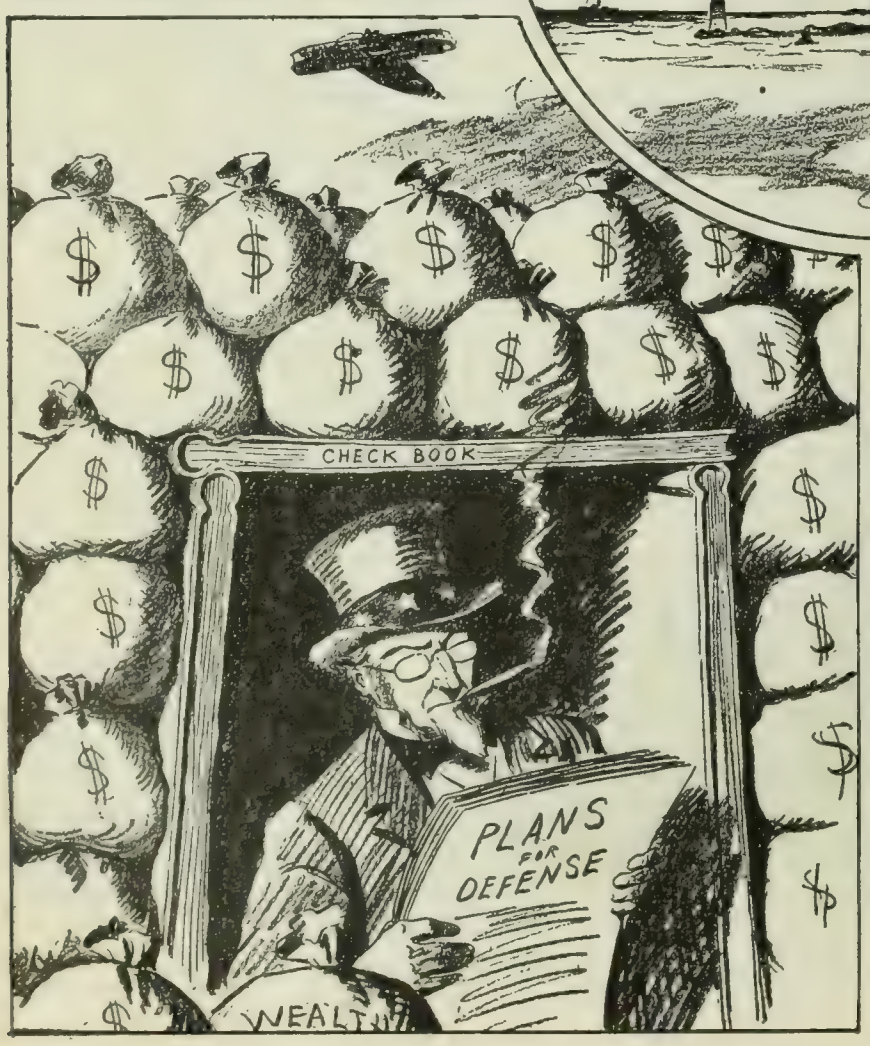
CARTOON COMMENT

AS WE GO TO WAR





"And I always thought until now it was a man!" *London Opinion* congratulates Uncle Sam's "Awakening." "First Aid" (at the right) drawn by Rollin Kirby for the *New York World* points out the action that must follow our awakening. And it's "Not Bomb Proof," says Nelson Harding, in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, as he pictures Uncle Sam (below) relying on dollar defense. Ding, in *New York Tribune* (above), rebukes our unreadiness in "Putting the Cart Before the Horse." But the *New York World* suggests that we have a fair-sized navy "Waiting for Orders."





HISTORY IN THE MAKING

BY DONALD WILHELM

AUTHOR OF "A WARTIME MIRACLE AT EDDYSTONE"

WASHINGTON—the city of the nation as business-man employer, therefore often called the unpatriotic city—became on Monday night, the 2nd of April, the Imperial City, to which, as to a shrine, will come pilgrims from all our eleven allies—perhaps, some time, from all the nations of this earth.

In Washington there never was a night like that Monday night.

On Capitol Hill, in the House—a small chamber all inadequate for events so vast as those impending—were gathered the Congressmen; the Senators, even La Follette, arrogant, wilful; Stone, evasive; long-haired Vardaman and the rest of the twelve "wilful few." There on the floor, too, taking advantage of an ancient privilege, were representatives of some of our allies—vivacious Jusserand of France, phlegmatic Sir Cecil Spring-Rice; the Belgian Minister; Senor Calderon, the Bolivian Minister; others from South America, and at the last, arriving in time to hear mention of his country, Ignacio Bonillas, the newly named Mexican Ambassador. In the room, too, were the judges of the Supreme Court and the members of the Cabinet. All were anticipating the President and his decision for war.

War was in the air, within the Capitol and in the great crowd controlled by the cavalry outside, yet by all the signs that tell of what is in the hearts of men and women

"God's in his heaven;
All's right with the world."

There never was an evening so beautiful. The breezes from afar came and met and breathed their benediction. The sky was so majestically clear that the very clouds seemed nearer. A star—just one, as if the heavens had shut up their luster that the Capitol might shine the more—hung bright in the west. The elms all about the Capitol had leafed a little. The grass had turned green. There were yellow bushes blooming all about the twin fountains where the thousands waited. Yet there was war in the air!—the horses of the cavalry champed and waited impatiently for it!

Up aloft, for the second time only, the Capitol dome was bathed with beautiful light that seemed to exalt it somehow—seemed to lift it higher toward the sky; yet higher still, in the little cloistered tabernacle at its highest point glowed the brightest light of all, guarded by statue and flag above it, guarded by four flags about it—pointing to north and to south and to east and to west. Then, at last, three automobiles streaked swiftly across the Plaza before the long line of cavalry standing at attention and darted under the steps to the House.

It is hard to analyze the strange spell of this President who has taken his place with the great men of all the world.

He speaks skilfully—ever since he was a boy, and in Princeton particularly, he has studied zealously to learn to speak well; yet he never "orates." He is direct and expeditious,—a lithe, alert and busy-appearing man; yet always somehow he seems aloof. The great crowd hesitated thus this fateful night after his arrival to cheer him, but at the last only two persons in all that vast assemblage were not cheering. They were two women in the Executive Gallery: Mrs. Wilson and the President's daughter, Margaret. Very silently they watched the grave, pale figure at the desk of the House clerk below as he enunciated in low, resonant tones the words of a nation's masterpiece. When many other women were crying out passionate cheers that could not be restrained at all, these two were silent, hardly smiling. He had left the chamber when he had finished his address—with shoulders bowed and hands outstretched to the scores who pressed forward—before they stirred. And then the Senators—"the wilful few" like the rest of them—filed back to the Senate Chamber to set about the business of giving birth and being to the resolution — the Flood-Martin Resolution—that is to be a declaration of war. And at last, when the House had adjourned, when the autos were humming and the cavalry, wheeling, had trotted in the direction where, away from the salvos of the thousands, had gone the President with his two motorcycle men, like shadows, beside his car, and a car full of secret service men behind them, people poured across the open space, up to the galleries, into this place now international.

IT seems strangely inadequate—this place where history had been made. It seems more and more inadequate to those who sit in its galleries day after day handling, habitually, vital things. When one considers a little it seems that this rather small room, by all the laws of consequence and proportion, should be a vast room—many hundreds of rooms in one. Was it not a touchstone, this Monday night, for all the allied nations and for all posterity? They met in spirit there, with the spirit of the President. For the President came so swiftly, spoke so wonderfully, he became here as he has become to the nation—a spirit calling us to give and give.

Perhaps that is why this room seems inadequate—it is somehow too small for ideals so large! Perhaps that is why—because we turn from material to spiritual things and are grateful; why, in spite of all the spoliation of material things—we revere the Presidents, the war Presidents, who invoked in us efforts toward higher ideals that were for us undiscovered. Perhaps that is why we honor so highly the Presidents who have led us to war!

Somehow President Wilson lends himself to the picture of a spirit leading a nation out of bondage. Physically, he seems to us here, as already to the rest of the nation, hardly more actual than Lincoln. For his is spiritual rather than physical or personal strength. Physically he is so quick, so direct, so expeditious; spiritually, mentally, he is so pervading, so powerful, with mental reach so comprehensive, that people, even the callous ones here who see him near and often, have come somehow almost to deify him. I have heard him since Monday called often the God-man. He awes. Mr. Roosevelt inspires! Mr. Taft, with his smiles, approves!

THE House cheered him—gave him a greeting such as no President ever got there; then, at last, after three minutes of resounding enthusiasm with the galleries standing, Speaker Clark brought down his gavel and the President began in a voice hardly above a conversational tone—a voice nevertheless that carried perfectly to the furthest corner of that hushed assemblage—hushed till the President said that the country would not choose the path of submission and suffer "the most sacred rights of the nation and of the people to be ignored or violated." Then an unusual thing happened, something more unusual, even, than the fact that the dignified Senate, with its old men and its crippled men, was about to haul out and wave little flags! Down in the front was Chief Justice White, his face intent, his great frame tingling as he sat there alert, following every word of the President, following every word until the sentence mentioned above was uttered, and then his great hands struck in applause, his colleagues joined with him, in that small chamber the whole world seemed suddenly to be expressing its applause—the whole world save the two women in the Executive Gallery, one or two members of the Diplomatic Corps, who were puzzled perhaps about propriety, and the "wilful men" from the Senate, tho even a few of them deserted their supernal ideals of being Christians conquered and jumped upon and submarined and sunk. But La Follette stood with his arms across his chest and his head sunk forward—like a pouting Delilah—and neither Cummins nor Stone showed any enthusiasm at all. Stone was sitting in the second row, resting his head on his hands, listening with a grim face. Only once was anything coming out of these of the "wilful men." Near the close of the President's address, when the President said, "It is a fearful thing to lead this great people into war," Senator La Follette cleared his throat twice. It is becoming clear, it is becoming increasingly clearer that he cannot be a Senator long. He spoils the picture here somehow; he is discordant spiritually, with mind and manner according ill. La Follette, one can easily imagine, is sin-

cere; Stone, one as easily imagines, is insincere.

Two days went by. These two are in the Senate this Wednesday, the 4th of April—the month in which three times we have declared war on a foreign power. And now there is another memorable scene.

IMAGINE the Senate, with its galleries full, the walls around the floor lined with secretaries and others, among them the Congresswoman, for the House has convened until the morrow. Secretary McAdoo comes, goes. Representative Longworth, bald, going a more certain pace than of yore, comes, rests in the back row, goes. Borah, with kindly face always full of play, moves about. Lodge, now as always for the innocents of the Senate an older Mephistopheles, in the second to last row; and there, near the center, at the foot of the aisle, La Follette, the Great Objurgator—short, stocky, with great shoulders, a great head with a shock of bristling hair backthrown from a brow full and flushed. He is there on the carpet!—as we shall see—striking hard with his fists closed hard, speaking hoarsely, resting against a desk now and then, and, then resuming the speech in which he had already referred to the President as a man of "wilful disposition" dominating the Congress. He cries out in behalf of fairness for minorities—fairness from the press, from everyone, at a time of all times like this.

"A member of Parliament visiting America," he says, "notes that the United States in time of peace is less fair to minorities than is England in time of war. We in America shall lose our democracy when we cease to listen to minorities. For a minority of one party may be the majority of a later party, because this minority really represents the will of the people. David Lloyd George himself was the leader of the minority in the House of Commons during the Boer War."

But the determination of the Senate members had already been demonstrated. In one speech after another members—Southern ones, Western ones especially—had cried for war. One exclaims: "There is no use talking about it. War is here!"

Another takes it up: "No man ever tried for peace as nobly as Woodrow Wilson. He has tried diplomacy. He has reasoned. He has expostulated. He has exhibited patience more than any man I have ever known." And another: "Let us not deceive ourselves. Liberty is not to survive if it does nothing but go around in night cap and slippers, looking for comfort." Then come knocks for the philosophy of nonresistance, and more of the philosophy of war.

So the Senator from Wisconsin is speaking against tremendous odds—hoarsely, desperately crying out for peace, denouncing England and the Allies, speaking now and then directly for pro-Germans, denouncing all the long manipulation of things by the Administration, crying out that the gist of all the submarine trouble is the assertion that we did not protest England's sowing of the North Sea with mines. "If you think you can escape the consequences of that act, you fellow Senators, you may do it thru a ruthless majority, but you will have covered this Administration with shame and the history of the country with shame."

"We have been actively aiding—actually, morally," he went on, "to starve the civil population of Germany!"

There are objections, remonstrances, doubt. He seems to establish his arguments a little with some; there are some who halt, considering. But a Senator who has given his views once is ever loath to change them. It would be a Senator of courage who would dare. They feel uncomfortable, perhaps, recollecting that often have they heard that what England has accomplished by diplomacy, Germany has failed to accomplish by the submarines — with the result that now we face war! At last, with his voice rasping and high, the Senator cries out that on the record this Congress "*dares not* to make war!" That if it does it will all be due to a blunder!

"La Follette has made a great speech," said a man in the Press Gallery, at last. Perhaps they ask, those who have remained in their seats on the floor of the Senate, whether overlooking war with one country that offended us, if the facts of the Wisconsin Senator were correct, is any reason why we should not defend ourselves against a country that offends us more?

Perhaps those Senators and others who have left the chamber are saying that the royalty that precipitated all the world woe can merit no commendation, do no good work in the world again! Perhaps there are others, sanguine, hopeful men, who say that they care naught about what acts of friendship Germany in the past has done. The future is the thing!

AND then Senator Williams, one-time leader of a minority in the House, took the floor. His sharp, critical, grandfatherly glance met that of the Objurgator as La Follette left the floor before the storm bound to break on the head of a man who seemed like one apart.

And then—from the reproving, lovable grandfather:

"I have heard a speech pro-German. I have heard a speech pro-Goth, pro-Vandal, anti-President, anti-American people! I have heard his criticism of the Entente Powers. . . . I fully expected him to defend the invasion of Belgium. . . . The Senator from Wisconsin has made a eulogy of the German people—not one word has he had for the American people." And then sadly: "I loved the Senator from Wisconsin, in a way, until recently! But he has made a speech absolutely worthy of von Holweg—but one that von Holweg is too intelligent to utter even in the German Reichstag! . . . O God! For a little common sense in a wide and desolate world! I have lost patience forever with any American who spends three hours in plaudits of the enemy—the common enemy—the enemy of the human race, and here in the Senate of the United States has not one word for the American President, the American Congress, the American people, who have done nothing but suffer one insult and another! . . . I am getting tired of lies. I am getting tired of hearing that this is a Wall Street war. That's a lie. Yes, as one of my colleagues here says—it's a Wall Street lie! Wall Street did not sink the 'Lusitania'! . . . War is bad. . . ." Then followed glowing assertions of loyalty to *la belle France*, to England. Then "You raised your boy to be honorable, to keep from going to war as long as he can with honor. . . . There are some things worse than war, some things worse than death! One of them is living with your worse self all your days . . ." Senator Stone, just in front of him, slinks further down in his chair, twisting at his right ear. "It burns," I hear a man behind me saying. "He has a bad face—a wicked, a vile face!"

BUT the tide has turned and is running more torrential than ever before. John Sharp Williams has turned the tide—it is swirling past the mossy old Senators and the German ones in the stream that runs to the deepest truth. There is no turning back now.

Senator Husting of Wisconsin speaks patriotically. Then Hardwick of Georgia with "patriotism"; the evening galleries are filling. Secretary Lansing is in the Capitol, Assistant Secretary Phillips is in the Diplomatic Gallery, Mr. Polk, Dr. Ritter, in the lower left hand corner—in the gallery with some of those from the Belgian Embassy. And the floor itself is crowded.

Then Cummins of Iowa, skillful, logical; Pittman, slender, deadly earnest, overwhelmed with sentiment—Dr. Ritter seems to lean forward, marveling at it, while Senator Stone settles down into his seat further so that his pink face is looking at the moon. Then James, the bald giant from Kentucky, averring that "a tyrant threatens not only those across the sea, but us," then speaking for war, speaking with fervor of the Southerners and sons of Southerners. Borah—full of feeling, direct, speaking with pity of the Germans in America who are loyal yet must suffer many a hurt in the months to come.

Harding, of Ohio, asserting faith in the American press, disavowing aught that is said to the effect that this is a war by the munitions makers, then "It is my impression that it is none of our business what kind of a government another people has so long as they are content. But much depends upon the individuals who govern it. . . . I would prefer this to be a war that speaks for the majesty of a people of popular government who can finally come to the crucial test where we are willing to get together and wage a conflict for the maintenance of their rights

The Declaration of War

Whereas, The Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared; and

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

and the preservation of the covenants inherited from our fathers . . . not for humanity's sake, great as that is, but for the honor of the Republic."

And Smoot of Utah, tall, solemn: "God bless the action taken by the Senate this day. O Father, preserve our Government and hasten the day when liberty will be enjoyed by the peoples of this earth!"

And then murmurs, dronings by the reading clerk, eleven o'clock and the call of the roll.

By a vote of all but six the Senate has declared itself for war!

And now the third act.

In the Buff and Gold chamber of the Capitol, where the President addrest the world, for fourteen hours we have debated war till at last one pleads "Vote! vote! for soon it will be Good Friday and there are those who will say that this bill is a Calvary."

The clock moves on toward twelve.

Peaceful Cooper of Wisconsin began the discussion hours and hours ago. Harrison of Mississippi cried out against him, demanding war, "What have we done that we should forget the teachings of our fathers?" Others followed him in the same high spirit.

Old Joe Cannon listened intently, and then declared: "This situation is God given. We must take it as it is. There is only one way. I shall vote for this resolution."

Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, the leader of the majority and the message bearer of the President, pleads that from sleepless nights thru which he has shuddered at the thought of war he has come to the conclusion that no matter what the cost may be he will vote against the resolution to declare war.

The House applauds.

White haired General Sherwood, the oldest man in the House, a hero of the Civil War, pleading for peace, stands out among the rest. Heflin of Alabama assails Kitchin and is himself assailed hotly by a little man, Burnett, who must be led aside at last by the Sergeant at Arms with his mace, which is used now for the first time in the memory of many. The cry begins to come oftener and oftener, after scores have spoken, "Vote! vote!" A few patriots more persist in speaking, each for five minutes.

There comes another cry from the waiting crowd, "Vote before Good Friday!"

Amendments are offered prohibiting the sending abroad of troops unless they have specially volunteered for that service or specific permission has been given by Congress. Suddenly a voice announces that another day has come, "This is Good Friday, gentlemen, the day that Christ died on Calvary for the redemption of the world. Is this Calvary where a nation dies to bring peace on earth, good will to men?"

As one o'clock comes around there are more calls for a vote, tho the calls come less often now as the end of all these hours of debate draws near.

During all those hours pacifists have had manliness and enthusiasm on their side, but there has come no one like the good man in the quiet White House far up the Avenue to define what it means to the world, no one to say that this nation must be the New Redeemer.

It is 2:30 now and more calls of "Vote! vote!" are heard. Speaker Clark has come back to the chair. The last of the amendments has been killed. Every Congressman and the one Congresswoman are in their seats. At three o'clock, as the roll call proceeds, the suspense becomes more difficult to bear. At last the Clerk calls out "Miss Rankin, Miss Rankin." There is no answer. The one woman in blue in the back row among the men touches her handkerchief to her eyes. There is a pause.

At last the Clerk calls again, "Miss Rankin," and again, "Miss Rankin." Then the woman rises and in a voice full of emotion says simply, "I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war."

The roll call has at last been completed and at fourteen minutes past three the vote is announced. 373 to 50.

War!

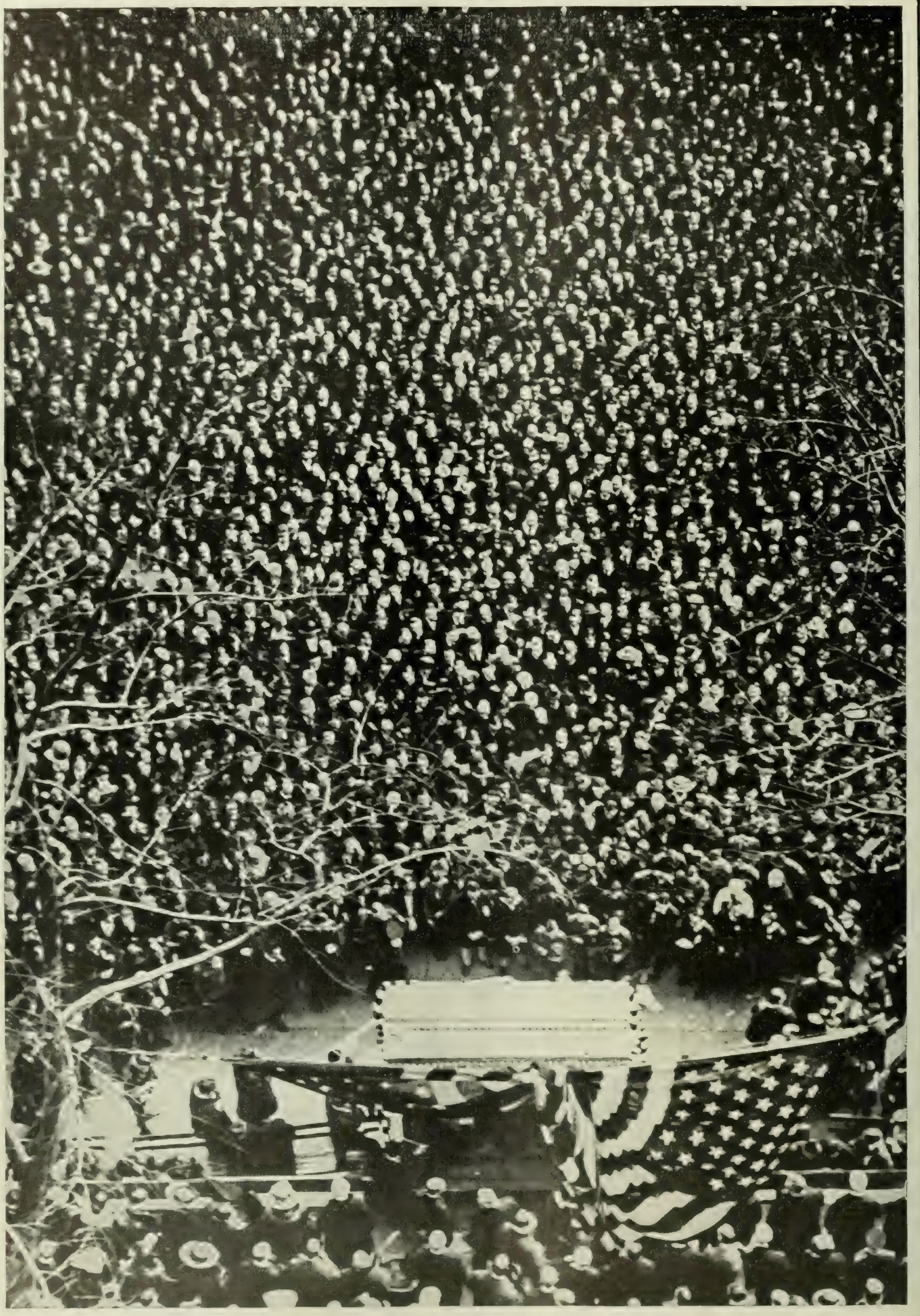
Washington, D. C.

"WARS ARE FOR YOUTH TO WAGE"

By Morris Gilbert

Wars are for youth to wage; for youth alone
Can fling the unsullied ore of his tomorrow
Into the crucible that flames today;
Bringing his metal, splendent in the assay,
To give its heart for lesser gold to borrow,
And for the giving let the gift atone.

Wars are for youth to wage; not even death
Can make of war a greater thing than youth,
So that when it comes walking in the dawn
Some lad will laugh, rejoicing to be gone
In witness to the youngest ageless truth
That honor is more beautiful than breath.



Central News

THE SPIRIT OF '17

INDEPENDENCE HALL, IN PHILADELPHIA, WAS AGAIN THE FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY'S PATRIOTISM WHEN THIS GREAT MASS MEETING GATHERED TO ENDORSE THE DECLARATION OF WAR WITH GERMANY

DON'T "MUDDLE THRU"

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

Independent readers have long been familiar with Mr. Brooks's salient comment on the interrelations of British and American affairs. Just a year ago, in The Independent of April 17, 1916, he presented his conviction that the United States must shortly enter the war on the side of the Allies "to rescue humanity, to safeguard democracy and to lay broad and deep the foundations of future peace." Now with the fulfillment of that prophecy just achieved he urges upon this country the practical lessons which we can learn from England's experience in the first year of war.—THE EDITOR.

THIS war, like every war, is one of "don'ts"; and most of them, I should say, are applicable to America. Particularly the "don'ts" that we have accumulated in Great Britain. I take it for granted that pretty nearly every detail of our successes and our failures in setting about this tremendous business of war is known to the authorities at Washington, and has been diligently collected, weighed and sifted by the American representatives and attachés in England. There is more for the United States to learn from British experience than from the experience of any other belligerent. That is not because we have been uniformly efficient in all our enterprizes. It is because America today is pretty much as Great Britain was in August, 1914, a commercial, easy-going country, without universal military service, and confronted with the task of putting itself on a war footing.

There are, it is true, some not inconsiderable differences in the respective situations of the two countries. First, Great Britain, when the war broke out, was in a far more advanced stage of preparedness than is America today. Our fleet, the decisive factor in the whole struggle, was as ready as the German army. Our expeditionary force of 160,000 men was also ready and half of it was sent to France at once, fully armed and organized. Neither on its naval nor its military side is America, so far as I can judge, anything like so well equipt. Secondly, the call upon us came at no more than a fortnight's notice, while you have had two and a half years in which to meet it. Thirdly, the effort required from the United States can scarcely, as things are, amount to even one-tenth of the effort that Great Britain has been compelled to put forth.

There is no likelihood of Americans being obliged to shift the whole basis of their political, social and industrial life in order to strip themselves for a fight for existence. This is not, so far as America is concerned, a fight for existence. It is a crusade for democracy, for freedom, for the principles of right dealing between nations. And this distinction must necessarily affect both the character and the scope of America's endeavors. In the first year of the war 2,000,000 men in the British Isles voluntarily enlisted. That would be numerically equivalent to an American army of 4,500,000. Nobody expects that a year from now 4,500,000 Americans or even half that number will be serving with the colors. And before conscription came into force 5,000,000 men in the United Kingdom had joined up. America would have to raise an army of over 11,000,000 to parallel that achievement; and it is highly improbable she will be called upon even to attempt anything of the sort.

When a nation puts forth its whole strength in order to convert itself into a military power of the first rank many things are necessary, many consequences follow, which do not arise when only about half of the national strength is being devoted to that purpose. The United States, for instance, unlike the other belligerents, may not find itself under any serious compulsion to alter either the personnel or the form of its government, or to take under national control practically the whole engineering and chemical industry of the country, or to commandeer metals, lathes, machinery and public utilities right and left, or to regulate by acts of Congress the price of food and of other essential commodities, or to introduce any system of rationing the population, or to restrict in any material degree the ordinary liberties of its citizens, or to make any extensive arrangements for the internment of enemy aliens. It is not even certain, tho I presume and hope it is likely, that America will have to grapple with the problems of organizing and transporting an army for service overseas. These and a score of similar contingencies may never occur at all; and the war may continue to be a picturesque side issue to American life and not the deadly and engulfing whole of it.

TAKE A CENSUS FIRST

BUT I will assume, in order to bring out some of the more obvious lessons of British experience, that the United States, having entered the war, will throw her full power and all her resources into waging it. On this supposition how should she set about the business with the least confusion and the greatest efficiency? The first step that should be taken, if British experience goes for anything, is to ascertain the number of men of military age in the United States and their occupations. This is equally essential whether you adopt compulsory service or continue to rely upon the voluntary system. It sounds a huge undertaking—this of taking a census of all the men of the country between the ages of 18 and 41—but with good organization it could be done and the results classified in a month. We took a register of all the men and of all the women, too, in the United Kingdom between the ages of 15 and 65 in much less time than that; and we did it without creating any new machinery and with practically no disturbance that affected the normal life of the country.

More than one state in the Union has recently passed bills authorizing some such register, but unless there is absolute uniformity in an undertaking of this kind confusion is bound to result. What would seem to be the best method would be the preparation of a card or form by the military authorities at Washington. This would be sent round to the governors of the different states, who in their turn would distribute it among the mayors in the cities and the governing rural bodies. By appealing widely for voluntary workers and entrusting them with the task of leaving the cards at every house, of collecting them and of seeing that they were properly filled in, a roster of the entire man power of the country could be rapidly compiled and its results checked and collated.

YOU would then know where you were. You would have before you the name, address, age and employment of every potential soldier in every administrative district from Maine to California. At the same time—this is a much simpler affair—each state would be well advised in taking a census of its industrial resources and of the trades and businesses that were carried on within its borders. There are some industries, such as railroading, agriculture and munition making, so vital either to military success or to national maintenance that few or no workers can be spared from them for the army.

The War Department would naturally draw up a list of the trades of the country in the order of their national importance and for the purpose of striking a fair balance between military and commercial needs. It would then be able, after going thru the particulars and statistics furnished by the governors of the states, to determine in round figures how many men should be furnished by each state and from what occupations they should be drawn.

In this way there would be avoided one of the biggest mistakes that Great Britain, and for the matter of that all the other belligerents, have committed in this war—the mistake of training men to fight who, it was afterwards found, would have been more usefully employed in carrying on their ordinary trade. The odds are that a skilled foreman, an expert machinist and a man who has been proved to possess the executive, managerial and organizing head is doing work of greater na-

tional value by remaining where he is than by being allowed to follow his impulse and enlist.

We found in Great Britain that the business of raising recruits is best left in civilian hands. It involves so many social and industrial implications and complexities that the professional soldier is apt to bungle it. If it were decided, for instance, that 500,000 men ought to be supplied by the state of New York, the task of getting them should be handed over to the Governor, who again should devolve as much of it as possible upon the local authorities. Americans are such expert campaigners that the work of arousing enthusiasm by meetings, posters, advertisements and parades would present very few difficulties to them. It would be like a Presidential election with all parties working together for the same object. The danger, indeed, would be that that object would be accomplished but too successfully and that volunteers would offer themselves in numbers far beyond the capacity of the soldiers to handle.

That danger we incurred in Great Britain. So completely was the military organization swamped by the rush of recruits that the standards of enlistment had to be raised in order to check the flow. The flow was checked, but so also was the enthusiasm to enlist. The country, indeed, got it into its head that no more men were needed and that the War Office was already satisfied—why, if that were not so, should it discourage recruiting?—and a titanic effort had afterwards to be made in order to revive the original ardor.

Americans can avoid this blunder altogether by adopting what came to be known in England as Lord Derby's scheme—a scheme that in my judgment is an essential part of any system of raising an army by voluntary methods. Lord Derby divided the men of military age into forty-six groups, half of them representing the bachelors and the other half the married men between the ages of 18 and 41, a group for each year. Under his plan the men who volunteered and had passed the medical examination and been placed in the group to which they belonged were not sent off at once to the colors. Instead they were told to go home and carry on their customary trades and professions till the military authorities were ready to receive them at one of the training camps.

The advantage of this way of doing things is that the soldiers can then call up each group when they want to, and that there is no risk, or ought to be none, of witnessing the distressing spectacle which was all too common in Great Britain in the first year or so of the war—the spectacle of thousands and tens of thousands of volunteers without arms or equipment or officers to instruct them. The group system of enlistment reduces the disturbance to civil life and business to a minimum and enables the military authorities to cut their coat according to their cloth. I take it that in America you are even shorter of officers and of arms today than we were thirty months ago. If that is so it is peculiarly important that the military organizations in the different states should not be overwhelmed by recruits. The first rule of scientific recruiting is to enlist no man who would be more useful to the nation if he remained working at his ordinary trade. And the second is to pass on no man to the military authorities until they are ready to receive and train him.

AND training in this connection means more than having officers on hand to drill him. It means the organization of camps and of everything that pertains thereto. It means tents, huts, billeting quarters in near-by towns or villages, food and forage. Under a businesslike system of recruiting the Governor of each state, while the census of man power was being taken, would be consulting with the military authorities as to how many camps should be pitched and where; would be entering into contracts for their construction; would be arranging with the mayors and other elected officers for the provision of recruiting halls thruout the state and would be planning the ways and means of feeding the troops and clothing them. These in general are matters that civilians manage a great deal better than soldiers.

Women's work in particular is something that outside of the Red Cross the average military man who has not been educated in the necessities of a great modern war is apt to despise. Yet every belligerent has learned in the past two years that you cannot wage war without women.

How far the services of American women will be needed in the present struggle cannot as yet be foretold. Probably they will not be called upon to anything like the extent that the women of Europe have been to take the place of men in factories and offices. But as nurses, makers of the bandages, dressings and comforts required by the wounded, cooks for the home camps, and managers of relief societies for looking after the victims of the war, there is an immense field open to them; and I can imagine nothing more immediately useful than for the Red Cross to extend its organization to every town in the country.

DON'TS

AN Englishman who has watched at close range the experience of his own country during the past thirty months must necessarily be a walking dictionary of "Don'ts"; and if he were to speak frankly he would address to any nation that was just entering the war some such admonitions as these:

(1) Don't try to run a war with a party government or even with one deliberately composed of men of all parties. Run it with a war government, with a government that is composed of the most efficient administrators and the shrewdest advisers you can lay your hands on, without the least regard to whatever party labels they used to wear in the little days of peace.

(2) Don't establish a censorship of the press for any other purpose than to conceal naval and military intelligence that would be useful to the enemy. A censorship that is used to cloak official shortcomings, to suppress criticism and to veil the realities of war from the people is something that no democracy should tolerate.

(3) Don't hesitate to call your rulers to account when they seem to be flying in the face of common sense. The charge that you are thereby "hampering the executive" or "impairing the unity of the nation" is usually a cloak for official incompetence. For instance, if you find your ablest soldier suddenly shelved by the Administration and banished to an inconspicuous post, where his talents are as good as wasted, insist upon an explanation and see that you get it.

(4) Don't be ashamed to utilize the experience of other countries. Two of the most useful weapons that America has furnished to the Allies, for example, are the submarine chasers, of which we in Great Britain have purchased some 550 from one firm, the Submarine Boat Corporation, and the Lewis machine gun, by which every British soldier swears, which has stood the test of two and half years actual warfare, and some 60,000 of which have been served out to the Allied troops. Both the submarine chasers, which we have used so successfully, and the Lewis machine gun, which is practically the only gun of its kind that our men carry with them in an attack, can be and are being manufactured in the United States in large quantities and for early delivery. Neither of them may be an ideal invention. The point is that they can be got at once, that they have been thoroly tried out by one or other of the Allied governments and that if the American authorities were to decide on another type of submarine chaser or another type of machine gun they might easily find that, apart from the inevitable delays in obtaining them, they were sacrificing tested and serviceable and available implements of war to something that looked better on paper but did not work so well in practice and could not in any event be manufactured for many months. These are the sort of questions in which we in Great Britain have constantly found the judgment of the common-sense layman to be better than that of the technical expert.

(5) Don't forget that the attitude of Labor is all important and that Labor is most likely to throw itself wholeheartedly into the national cause when it is convinced that its patriotism is not being exploited for private profit and that it is working for the nation and not for the benefit of an individual corporation. In Great Britain we have found that the readiest way to instil this conviction was to annex to the state a very large proportion of the profits on war contracts.

New York City

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



© International Film

The college men come first in war recruiting. These undergraduates are training for work on submarine chasers



© International Film

"We want a rifle for every American" is the slogan of the business men who have been drilling with broomsticks



© International Film

West Point on dress parade forms a forceful contrast. We rely on these cadets of yesterday for the officers of tomorrow



© E. Muller, Jr.

A new battle weapon—smoke. With this device it is only a matter of seconds to screen a ship completely from the approachi



. *Great Britain has used it effectively. One of the thousand-ton destroyers of the U. S. Navy, the "McDougal," is trying it out here*



Kadel & Herbert

Have we a military unit at the front already? These American aviators, fighting in France, would be glad to change their official name from "Lafayette Escadrille" to the Aviation Corps of the United States Army in Europe



© Brown & Dawson

Perhaps the most strategic point in our defense is the Panama Canal, nowadays guarded with extra precaution

THE JOB HIGHER UP

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

A MAN of forty-five, employed in a large business, was lately heard grumbling and complaining in a most distressing manner.

"What's the use of working for this company? I've been here twenty years, and I haven't had one real promotion. The only time they raised my pay was when I married and set up housekeeping—and they didn't seem to want to raise me even then.

"A dozen fellows have been boosted over my head. My department boss came here only five years ago, and was below me when he came. It's darned unpleasant to have to take orders from a man who was a clerk under you before he got a pull somewhere and landed a first-rate job. And yesterday he had his salary shoved up again.

"The high cost of living has pinched my family so that we can't get along decently on my wages. The wife is sickly and all worn out; the children are ashamed to go to school with their old patched clothes; I never ask my friends home any more—the place is too shabby. And it's all the company's fault. Why don't they give a good man a square deal? If I knew where to get another job, I wouldn't be here another day. The whole scheme of employment in this country is rotten. I'm sick of it. The anarchists are the only people worth following."

Hearing such talk, I knew there must be somewhere a great misunderstanding — all enmity is merely ambiguity. So I began to investigate. Happening to know a leading official of the company, I went to him for the inside facts—having first gained his promise not to discharge the employee with anarchistic sentiments. "What's wrong with this man—or is the fault with the company, and the man right?" I asked.

The official went to a big filing cabinet, drew forth a card, read the contents, and then spoke. "We have here an efficiency record of all our employees, with scientific reasons why they should, or should not, be promoted. Let me give you some facts regarding the man who complained of the company. He is not progressive — he hates new methods and objects to new ideas. He complains at overtime — he would rather leave a job in the middle than stay five minutes past closing hour. He has a mean disposition—other employees do not like him. He never offers to help a fellow workman out of a hard pinch. He does not care to read the new trade books and magazines in the company's library. He will not study in leisure time for self-advancement, tho the company has offered to pay half the tuition cost of the best mail course in his line. He very freely criticizes the men higher up—always in their absence, however; but as for *constructive* criticism and unselfish cooperation, he was never known to give it. He allows prejudice and personal interest to warp his judgment and throttle his ambition. He looks half-sick most of the time, evidently being too lazy or self-indulgent to master the laws of health. He stays away from the gatherings of employees, planned for their enjoyment and profit; he seems to have no real interest here excepting on pay-day."

"Then why do you keep him at all?" I interrupted. "Well," the official replied, "he is a fairly good routine worker, and we happen to know that his wife is a remarkably fine woman, with a heartbreaking struggle to make ends meet. This company, like most of the big corporations, would rather be kind and fair to its employees than strictly just to itself. And this employee, like millions of other employees, would rather complain of his lot and pity himself like a spoiled child than work long enough, think hard enough, plan far enough to earn a better place and bigger salary. We don't promote our men. They promote themselves. We merely help them up, when they want help—and pay them more, when they earn more. The employees in a modern concern always do the promoting. The employer merely changes the figures on the price-tag."

So now, when I hear an alleged man grumbling at his "boss," at hard times, at unfair competition, I do not sympathize with him. I study him, as an archæological specimen of boneheaded folly and cave-man egotism.

FROM personal statements of leading Americans — the great industrial, financial and professional figures of the country, I have gathered a few recipes for self-promotion that our ambitious readers may use profitably.

First of all must be the realization that business promotion does not "happen." The man who outruns you in the race for the top did a lot of hard training in secret. The world measures him at his goal—but Fate measured him thru his grilling. To be envious or critical or sour when a fellow succeeds while you fail is merely to handicap yourself the more. The man who does not climb is a mental or moral cripple. He needs cure—not commiseration.

Perhaps you have wondered why promotion did not come as you expected; nearly every worker has to face disappointment of this kind repeatedly. Ask yourself this question: "*Why* have I not reached a place of influence and affluence twice as good as the one I hold?" Keep that *Why* eternally before you, till you know what is wrong with you. Then ask another question: "*How* can I redeem the faults and prevent the mistakes of the past—how can I do the kind of work that earns promotion, commands promotion?" You may say there is no chance where you are—the town, or the concern, or the men in the concern, may be too small. Rubbish! Don't you know that the heads of some of the largest corporations in the world sprang from a community so petty and restricted that hardly anybody in the next county knew it existed? Not where you came from, but where you are going is your place of residence. A man with a cosmopolitan mind may live twenty miles from the nearest store—and be on his way to the top of a national enterprize. Your life plan creates your life position.

THE first way to get ahead is to look behind. Something has kept you down. What? Something in your physical, mental or moral make-up has been a hurdle that you could not jump. It may be weakness, or surliness, or sickness, or laziness, or pride, or extravagance, or disloyalty, or unreliability, or stupidity, or a bad habit, or old-fogyism, or worry, or unhappy home life, or lack of vision to see and power to grasp opportunity. When a horse falls down in a race, the rider locates the trouble and takes precautions against the recurrence of it. When you fall down, as every man does who keeps going, aren't you worth as much to yourself as a race-horse would be to a jockey? Each personal fault is a nail in your foot — don't blame the track, pull the nail.

Extend your analysis further. When a man you know takes a higher position, catalog the reasons. Ask him, or his chief, why the promotion came. Also, conversely, when a man you know loses a job, or takes a lower one, or gets a cut in pay, or makes a business failure—find the cause. Prepare a complete list of these elements of promotion, and of retrogression, for your own guidance and frequent study.

Train yourself to see yourself thru the eyes of your employer. Constantly remind yourself that in the business battle your personality is nothing, your effectuality is everything. Make your employer's interests your own, rather than expecting him to make yours his. He is looking for some one he can trust, as well as he would trust himself. Your brain without your heart is merely a machine—and machines are never promoted. The paradox of personal advancement is that when you think first of yourself you lose ground, but when you think first of your customer and employer you find a mysterious force pushing you on and up.

Invest a little money in your own future. Don't ask your employer to bear all the cost of your efficiency training. There seems to be a general impression among both mental and manual workers that there is a law forbidding an employee to spend his own money for the improvement of his own work. This, I assure you, is not the case. Why should your company pay the whole expense of modernizing you, when the lifelong advantage in skill and earning power will be yours? Apportion at least three per cent of your annual income to your pro-

fessional education. Thus, if you happen to earn $2000 a year, put $20 a year into modern technical books, $20 into trade magazines and associational bulletins, $20 into personal efficiency engineering or experimental equipment. The records of big men show that an employee has the best chance of promotion who does what he has to do with rare skill, speed, or economy. The richest young man in America, John D. Rockefeller, Junior, affirms that success lies in the habit of doing *common things uncommonly well.*

Devote one evening a week to studying the qualifications, duties and responsibilities of the place next above yours, in line with yours. Don't study the man who holds the job—study the job. You are not trying to supplant him—you are trying to be ready for promotion in case he should leave, or to earn a similar position elsewhere. But you may properly cultivate the good qualities of the man higher up. What has he that you have not? More specialized knowledge—more power of execution — more personal influence — more physical endurance — more self-control—more tenacity of purpose? You will find one thing universally true: The higher a man climbs, the more he shakes off personal weakness, folly and eccentricity. A higher job is always harder on a man's lower tendencies. You can't break a single rule of health, efficiency or morality—and be as fit as you were before. What are these rules? How closely do you observe them? How much keener is the man above you in this matter?

Note the special kind and amount of technical education you will need in the higher position—then obtain catalogs of the different correspondence schools, and enter the course you deem best. If you are a manual worker, you probably need a specialized course in a higher form of industrial operation; but if you are an executive, you probably need a general course in the fundamentals of business conduct. The one course, however, that you certainly need is the basic study of personal efficiency—the modern science of managing your work, your time, your thought, your self, your future. We will gladly name good correspondence courses on request.

Aim to spend from two to four evenings a week in home study and experiment. A plan worth trying is to make Monday and Tuesday evenings work evenings — Wednesday evening play time — Thursday and Friday evenings work periods — and Saturday evening the crowning pleasure season. Or, you could well devote Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings to promotion training, then have the remaining nights free of work-thought. For several years, when I was doing work peculiarly hard and unpleasant, as efficiency training, the only chance for professional study and creative thought was between the hours of 9 p. m. and 1 a. m. Some of our plans that have since proved most valuable were developed after midnight, when seclusion was perfect and mental focus powerful. We do not recommend the habit of midnight toil. But we are convinced that the young man who hopes to succed must be *willing* to work all night — he is so aflame with the ardor of ambition. A healthy grown person under forty should work an average of sixty hours a week; if his hands are not occupied all this time, his brain should be. With your eight-hour day goes eight-hour pay, the small, common pay of the millions of small men, who stop working when the whistle blows, and stop thinking before they commence. About the only thing you need to fear in business is the fear of doing too much. Crowd your capacity, then watch it expand. Brain-cells, unlike body-cells, have to be stimulated. When you turn on the electric light, think of the man who harnessed electricity — he has worked more than twelve hours a day for the past thirty years. The greater the force you command, the longer you must be on the job.

Search out the business problems that confront your head men, resolve to find a solution for one or more of those yet unsolved. They may concern buying,

SELF PROMOTION CHART

BY WHICH ANY PROFESSIONAL OR INDUSTRIAL WORKER, ON SALARY OR WAGES, MAY ENGINEER AND EARN PROMOTION FOR HIMSELF

DIRECTIONS. First read Mr. Purinton's article "The Job Higher Up." Then grade yourself on the following questions. Where answer is Yes, write numeral 4 in space opposite. Where answer is No, leave space blank. Where answer is partial affirmative, write numeral under 4 that you consider fair. Obtain your approximate percentage by adding numerals. Queries and problems will be gladly answered by Mr. Purinton, when addrest care Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York. Watch Efficiency Question Box in The Independent, or the mails, for reply. Readers must be answered in turn; therefore kindly exercize patience, if necessary.

1.	Do you believe that employees promote themselves?	.....
2.	Have you picked out the higher place you want—or one like it?	.....
3.	Are you regularly training yourself, in mind and body, for this position?	.....
4.	Would you rather do better work than receive higher pay?	.....
5.	Do you always blame yourself when failure and disappointment come?	.....
6.	Have you found at least four causes in yourself to explain why promotion is slow?	.....
7.	Would you rather work ten minutes over the hour than one minute under?	.....
8.	Do you spend at least 3 per cent of your salary for technical books, courses, journals, experiments?	.....
9.	Have you investigated two or more correspondence schools in your line?	.....
10.	Are you studying, or have you completed, a course in personal efficiency?	.....
11.	Did you ever stay awake till 2 a. m.—working out a business problem?	.....
12.	Do you average ten hours a day in professional activity, manual or mental?	.....
13.	Are half your evenings devoted to preparation for business advancement?	.....
14.	Is your greatest talent or power being used in your present position?	.....
15.	Does your chief rely on your work without having to inspect it?	.....
16.	Do your fellow workers all respect you, and like you?	.....
17.	Are all your criticisms of the company or officials made *to* the men concerned—not about them?	.....
18.	Would you rather be "called down" justly than boosted up unjustly?	.....
19.	Have you studied all the aims, policies, methods and products of your concern?	.....
20.	Are half your friends men who know more and earn more than you do?	.....
21.	Is your manner always kindly, your appearance always neat?	.....
22.	Have you learned from authorities how to eat efficiently, and think efficiently?	.....
23.	Do you keep silent regarding your ambition, preferring deeds to words?	.....
24.	Could you invest $1000 cash or more in a new business opportunity?	.....
25.	Do you keep your nerve, temper, health and optimism under all circumstances?	.....

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Add column of numerals for your approximate grade in the science of self promotion



A $25,000 position—can you qualify?

The production-managership of a big corporation is open. The salary is $25,000 a year.

You want that job. You call on the president and try to "sell" yourself to him and the corporation.

What have you to offer? What are your talking points? Could you, with confidence, answer the advertisement for a $25,000 executive which appeared in a leading weekly magazine?

Do you really believe you are qualified for so responsible an executive position? Or do you realize that you cannot fill the place because you are one-sided? You are a capable traffic manager, office manager, auditor or credit man. But what do you know about the rest of the business?

The knowledge an executive must have

An executive must have a sound, general knowledge of business and the principles that underlie it. Have *you* that knowledge?

You cannot qualify for an executive position unless you know the fundamentals of business. Modern corporations have no high places for untrained men, or one-job men. For the big places, judgment and a broad knowledge, rather than specialization, are required.

The Modern Business Course and Service of the Alexander Hamilton Institute trains men in business principles. It trains men to be executives by teaching them business fundamentals. When you study it you get the benefit of the experience of thousands of successful men with all their errors eliminated.

A man with this training has a saleable asset. He does not lack talking points when the big opportunity comes to "sell" himself.

Now is the time to acquire that business training. The Modern Business Course and Service is designed for the spare time of busy men. You can study in your home, in the odds and ends of your time.

The kind of men enrolled

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In the Standard Oil Co., 286 men are enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute; in the U. S. Steel Corporation, 450; in the National Cash Register Co., 194; in the General Electric Co., 293; in the Pennsylvania Railroad, 92—and so on down the list of the biggest concerns in America.

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or manufacturing, or selling, or advertising, or accounting, or operating, or cost-cutting, or time-saving, or help-handling, or a dozen other departments. You have some great, natural gift or leaning — every man has, for a special branch of industrial experiment and progress. What are you doing with your talent? Using it for promoting yourself? Or letting it lie buried under the routine of your day's work? Or throwing it away in mental, emotional or physical dissipation? Learn what your special power is, then focus it on a special problem of your employer; devise a practical solution, put your plan up to him—and yourself on the waiting-list for promotion!

Resolve to become your own critic, supervisor and inspector, thus guaranteeing the excellence of your work and saving time and trouble for your employer. Half the worry of the man higher up is caused by mistakes of employees. A big salary is the pay for big responsibility. When you make yourself always and utterly responsible, you put yourself automatically into the high official class, and only time is needed for demonstration. J. Ogden Armour, who employs 40,000 men and does a business of $500,000,000 a year, says that promotion is bound to come to the man who sets a new pace wherever he is—always working a little harder, and thinking a little more quickly, than the fellow beside him. Guaranteed recipe for promotion: Do your own work both faster and better than it was ever done before.

Expel from your mind, however, the idiotic notion that when you raise the quality of your work you bestow a benefit on your employer or customer. You serve yourself most when you serve others best. The world's big men grew into leadership not by working for a wage but by striving for a purpose. No man is great until he can do his best without remembering the matter of reward. How to reach the top of any business: Do your best because it is your best and nothing less will satisfy you.

Cultivate the spirit of coöperation. Also master the science of it. How quickly and gladly would you help a man over a hard place in some other department? How well do you know the relation of your department with every other? How fully have you learned the aims, principles, policies, methods and products of your company as a whole? Every phase of the business has a bearing on your work. If you look at nothing but your own little job, you are as poor a stick as a second baseman in a ball-game would be if he never watched the batter or first base! The fine plays in business result from the fine team work. The hight of a sound building is according to the breadth of its base; and to build a high career you must have, in the first place, a broad business knowledge.

A FEW personal suggestions, from the lives of men of power. Make friends with people of superior attainment—knowledge, skill, reputation, character, influence; the more big men you can meet, the sooner you are likely to advance; probably forty per cent of the sudden promotions to high places are at the instigation of magnates watching a fine worker when he did not know they were doing it. Pay small attention to your "social set"—they can't help you; they are likely to hinder you, and the less you dally with society the better chance you have to dominate the real world of real men. But don't neglect your personal appearance; always look your best; wear the styles that most become you; in choosing and caring for your business attire, be highly fastidious without being highly fashionable. Guard against flaws in your health equipment; a larger salary means more responsibility and more nervous strain; be prepared; avoid illness later by adopting now the most efficient habits of eating, sleeping, exercizing, working, resting and playing. Find where you stand in personal efficiency—apply several of our tests published recently in The Independent (now in book form). Carry a note-book with you always, and in spare time work out ideas for later development. Keep a filing system at home, with all the clippings you can gather, weekly or monthly, on personal and technical efficiency, from newspapers and magazines. Devote fifteen minutes a day, outside of business hours, to constructive thinking about your work, your field, your future.

Above all, don't envy the man who succeeds. Emulate him! Heed the words of Charles M. Schwab, who knows how to climb to the top, if any man does. Mr. Schwab says: "The high officials at the Bethlehem Steel Works are not geniuses or prodigies—they have won out by using normal brains to think beyond their manifest daily duty; they all began at the bottom and worked their way up, simply by using head and hands a little more freely and effectively than the average man. Success is a compound of superloyal service and a specialized brain."

Every good workman has two jobs—that of laborer for his employer, and that of promotion engineer for himself. How are you handling the second job?

CHINESE STUDENTS AT OUR EXPENSE

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

AUTHOR OF "MEN AND MISSIONS"

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT wrought more mightily than even he knew, when, at the suggestion of a private citizen, he officially and publicly invited Chinese students to American institutions of learning, and lent his aid to the successful endeavor to have the remitted Boxer indemnity set apart for the education of Chinese students in America. Those two actions have become living strands, binding together the oldest and the largest republics.

So profound and far-reaching has been this unique expression of the diplomacy of democracy, in the life of both nations, that the time has come to consider whether a further expression of the idea is not practicable.

Why should not every alert and broad-minded American city, eager to serve the country and the world, as well as its own interests, make provision for bringing to its homes and schools one or more Chinese students, to be educated at the expense of the municipality? Thru the Educational Director of the Chinese Legation at Washington it should be possible to secure accredited, English-speaking young people, eager to fit themselves in America for the service of new China.

Such a plan may have vast consequences. Many, or most, German cities long ago adopted it with respect to Turkish students. The result is seen in the history of the present war. Had it not been for her sentimental associations with Germany, Turkey would doubtless never have made the present military alliance with the Teutonic powers. The young men educated in Germany are now in control of Turkey; just as the young men educated in American schools are now the dominant influence in Chinese public life.

Keen as they are to publicity values, American cities with the new civic pride would not be insensible to the advantage of sending back into the world's greatest market men imbued with their own spirit, loyal to them and to America, and eager to promote the mutual interests of China and America.

Incidentally, such a civic enterprize would increase local attention to international affairs, and would also give the community a topic for discussion that would wholesomely minister to local pride. Especially in cities where there are colleges, the plan is feasible and desirable. Before being officially acted upon it should be discussed by Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, Advertising Organizations, Women's Clubs, Schools, the newspapers and the other agencies that create public sentiment, so that back of the new hospitality, when it is extended, may be the genuine interest of the people.

A thousand American cities, with more than a thousand Chinese student guests—the suggestion is fraught with possibilities for international good will in the new day of world brotherhood.

Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

WHAT TO READ ABOUT NATIONAL DEFENSE

It is not sufficient to give a narrative of the events of the week and a discussion of their significance by the editors and outside experts. Readers of The Independent type want to follow up a subject and need to know where they can find further information upon which to base their opinions. To meet this demand we have decided to print frequently annotated lists of reference books on timely topics. The immediate question of the day is, of course, the preparation of the United States for war, and on this we suggest the following as helpful in various ways:

Military Obligations of Citizenship, by Leonard Wood. (Princeton University Press. $1.) Four addresses before schools setting forth the need of universal military training.

Military Unpreparedness of the United States, by F. L. Huidekoper. (Macmillan Co., New York, $4.) The authoritative and intensely interesting account of our military affairs from the opening of the Revolution thru the Spanish war; a story of courage, devotion and piteous waste of means and men.

Military and Naval America, by H. S. Kerrick. (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York, $2.) Answers the constantly arising questions as to the organization, training, duties of all branches of the army and navy service.

Life at the United States Naval Academy, by Ralph Earle. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, $2.) Describes the régime, the requirements, the methods of instruction, the history of Annapolis.

Story of the Submarine, by Farnham Bishop. (Century Co., New York, $1.) A short, untechnical description of the evolution, mechanism and possibilities of this new weapon.

Learning to Fly, by C. Graham-White and Harry Harper. (Macmillan Co., New York, 75 cents.) The personal rather than the mechanical side of aeronautics.

Awake U. S. A! by W. Freeman. (G. H. Doran Co., New York, $2.) Sets forth the present condition and deficiencies of the different branches of the service. Illustrated.

National Defense and *Military Training in Schools and Colleges*. (H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, New York, $1.25 each.) Handbooks, gathering in small compass data, extracts from books and articles, bibliographies and information as to organizations. Most useful.

The Plattsburg Manual, by O. O. Ellis and E. B. Garey. (Century Co., New York, $2.) For officers and men, and for all citizens who would see just what learning to be a soldier means.

The Swiss Army System, by Remy Faesch. (G. E. Stechert & Co., New York, 25 cents.) A Swiss officer tells just how Switzerland makes its citizen army.

National Security League, 31 Pine Street, New York, publishes, and sends for postage, excellent pamphlets on all phases of preparedness.

Arms and the Boy, by L. R. Gignilliat. (Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, $1.50.) By the head of Culver Academy, one of the great private schools, this deals with military training for schoolboys, and what is now being done here, and discusses the effect on the boy.

National Service. (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York, $3 a year.) A monthly magazine advocating universal, short time, military training.

An Officer's Notes, by Capt. R. M. Parker. (G. N. Harvey, 109 Lafayette Street, New York, $2.) The textbook widely used in the Reserve Officers Training Corps, now being widely organized for civilians.

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No money down—no C. O. D.

After you read our book you may ask for an Oliver for five days free trial. Be your own salesman. Save yourself $51. You decide in the privacy of your own office or home, as you use the Oliver. Then if you want to own an Ovlier you may pay at the rate of 10 cents per day.

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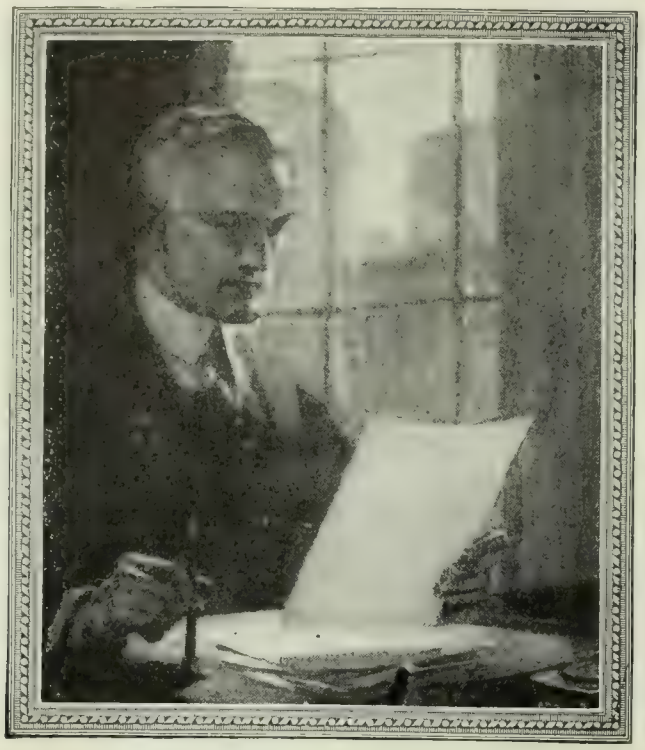
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WAR GARDEN EFFICIENCY

THERE has never been a year in American history when it was so important for everyone who has even a small patch of ground available to do his or her part toward raising the foodstuffs which the country needs. And there has never been a year when the business of the seedsmen indicated such a widespread interest in garden-making.

The real test of these war gardens comes not in the spring, the season of enthusiastic beginnings, but later on in the season, when weeds and pests, drouth and heat, make the gardener's task a perplexing and difficult one.

To help in keeping these war gardens up to an efficient level of productiveness, The Countryside has established a War Garden Bureau which will deal freely and practically with all the problems involved in successful vegetable gardening.

Questions will be answered promptly if addressed to

THE COUNTRYSIDE WAR GARDEN BUREAU
119 West Fortieth Street - - - New York City

BEST-SELLERS OF A CENTURY AGO

In 1793, Thaddeus M. Harris, librarian of Harvard, published "A Catalogue of some of the most esteemed Publications in the English Language," as a basis "for a small and cheap library intended to suit the tastes and circumstances of common readers." Dry as such a list necessarily is, it represents a very valuable index of the intellectual level and literary taste of our forebears in the last decade of the eighteenth century. The bibliographically inclined reader will, we are sure, textually devour the following facts and book titles:

There are in the catalog 276 entries comprizing about 700 volumes. Since not all of the editions are specified, we can only make an approximate guess at the money value represented. Dr. E. L. Bradsher, of the University of Texas (see the October issue of the *Sewanee Review*), estimates the collection at $1500 in the money of that time.

Since the purchasing power of the dollar was then at least 6/8 times larger than at present, millionaire publishers and booksellers must have run the streets of good old Boston and Philadelphia.

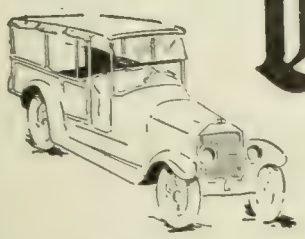
In the Historical and Biographical sections we meet with names such as Jeremy Belknap (1744-98), author of a "History of New Hampshire" and of "American Biographies"; Gibbon, Goldsmith, Hume, Hutchinson, Johnson, William Robertson (1721-1793), a Scottish historian; Rollins and Voltaire. Of the forty entries in this section, seven pertain to the Colonies, one each to South America, the East Indies and West Indies.

The Natural History shelf contains Goldsmith's "History of Animated Nature," 1784 (our author is identical with the above named historian); Kirwan's "Mineralogy and Metallurgy," 2 volumes; Riley's "Beauties of Creation," 2 volumes, 1790, and Rousseau's "Botany" and "System of Natural History," 3 volumes, 1792.

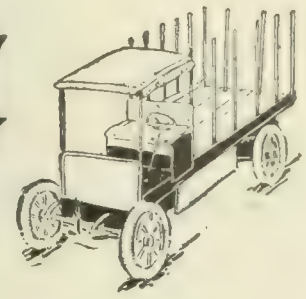
Travel literature counts 24 entries; Bruce's "Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile," 6 volumes, 1790; Bartram's "Travels Through North and South Carolina," 1791, etc.

Under Poetry and Drama we find: Collins' "Poetical Works" (with his Life by Dr. Langhorne); Cowper's "Task and Poems"; Erasmus Darwin's "Botanic Garden"; Dwight's "Conquest of Canaan"; Gray's "Poems and Letters"; Milton's "Paradise Lost"; Pope's Works; his "Translation of the Iliad and Odyssey"; Scott's "Poetical Version of the Book of Job"; Shakespeare's Plays; Thompson's Works; Young's Works.

We stop here with the enumeration shelves, but as we look over the list we cannot help wondering whether the readers of The Independent of the year 2039 will puruse with an equally amused and interested smile the resuscitated catalog of the Harvard Classics by Dr. Charles W. Eliot.



The Independent
HARPER'S WEEKLY



Department of Motor Efficiency

A Complete Service for the User and Prospective User of Motor Trucks, Delivery Cars, Trailers, Tractors and Industrial Trucks

For several months The Independent has published articles on motor trucks as a part of its Department of Motor Progress. So far, these articles have been, quite logically we think, of a somewhat general nature. They have dealt with the motor truck in the abstract—as a great business building force. They have been paving the way for this latest progressive step: the formation of a complete, well-rounded, separate department devoted to all forms of commercial motor vehicles and all phases of their operation and maintenance. This department is to be called MOTOR EFFICIENCY.

Buying Motor Equipment for Efficiency

In business today there is no place for guesswork. You who are users of commercial cars will wish to know to a cent what they cost you to maintain. You should know absolutely that they are the types best fitted to your business. You should be able to say, with honesty, that your motor equipment is as economical and as efficient as such equipment can be—and that your records are adequate, accurate and up to date.

If you are a prospective purchaser of commercial cars, you will wish to find out exactly what type is the one type for you. You will want to find out all about garaging arrangements, loading facilities, routing methods—a dozen things that have a bearing on your pocket-book—before you buy.

To help analyze your needs and find the best way of meeting them—to provide information that will save you time, money and trouble—is the purpose of this new department of Motor Efficiency.

Under the direction of John Chapman Hilder, in co-operation with the Director of our Efficiency Service and the Manager of our Plan and Purchase Department of Business Equipment, The Independent-Harper's Weekly has established what we believe to be the first *complete* motor truck service ever offered by a publication outside of the trade field.

This department of Motor Efficiency has a great advantage for you in that it is thoroughly impartial and free from bias. It gives a free service to readers of this magazine and members of the National Institute of Efficiency, of which, as you know, The Independent is the official organ.

Please Do Not Hesitate to Write

All of you who use commercial motor vehicles, or who contemplate their use, are cordially invited to enlist the aid of this Motor Efficiency Service. Ask questions freely. It will be our pleasure to answer them fully, accurately and promptly.

Send for the Efficiency Check List

For your convenience we have prepared a new Motor Efficiency Check List. It will serve as a reminder of topics and articles concerning which you may wish to inquire. We shall be glad to send you one of these new Check Lists on receipt of the coupon below.

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EIGHT GREAT SHORT STORIES
From American Literature

With Introductions by FREDERICK HOUK LAW

A WASTED DAY

BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

THE present is a romantic age, but its romance differs from that of times when the impossible, the improbable and the remote pleased people who ignored the actual. Our romance builds itself on real life, looking with keen eye at men and women about us and seeing ideals, aspiration and true nobility close at hand.

In his life and work Richard Harding Davis combined realism and romance. Adventurous as one of his own "Soldiers of Fortune," he yet lived a practical life. He was born in Philadelphia in 1864, and gained a good education in Lehigh and Johns Hopkins Universities. Entering journalism as a young man he continued in that work all his life. His first short story successes, "Gallagher," and other similar stories, are drawn from the newspaper world. Thru his remarkable ability to report great events clearly, forcefully and with judgment, Mr. Davis became a special correspondent and traveled over much of the world, including our own great West, parts of South America, and the many lands he visited as war correspondent for the *London Times* and the *New York Herald* in the Turkish-Greek War, the Spanish-American War, the South African War, the Russian-Japanese War, and the present Great War. His literary work grew out of his life. "Gallagher and Others," and "Van Bibber" are stories of American city life; "Soldiers of Fortune," "The Princess Aline," "The King's Jackal" and "Ransom's Folly" are romances of foreign adventure; "Our English Cousins," "Rulers of the Mediterranean," "Three Gringoes in Venezuela," "Cuba in War Time," "The West from a Car Window," "With Both Armies in South Africa," and "Somewhere in France" are graphic accounts of the correspondent's life. Mr. Davis' sudden death in 1916 cut short a career of unusual energy and productivity.



RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

"A Wasted Day" is a story of modern city life, showing outward realities but turning its principal attention upon inner life. Like all of Mr. Davis' work the story is excellent in technique, condensed, suggestive, with events foreshadowed and demanded by character, rising in power, realistic in detail and idealistic in theme. The author presents a number of widely divergent character studies; the millionaire thinking of $40,000 Correggio's, of landscape gardening, the control of a railroad, a Japanese loan, the building of an art gallery and the affairs of Petersburg and Vienna, but learning that individual life, however humble, is a worthy subject, and that wealth and power are subject to law; the judge, ordinary in his own personality but with something calm, deep and significant when invested with the dignity of the law; the criminal, capable of sending flowers to a mother or of holding devoted love. The story is likewise a study of American social and political life, sometimes satiric but in the main hopeful, reflecting the strong, rough and kindly forces that make for good. Fundamentally, it is a presentation of humanity, showing that at heart most people are forgiving, kindly and eager to help; that good exists in every type of man, and that knowledge of life creates sympathy. Such a story is not bald realism. It is wise, hopeful, creative idealism founded on fact. And that we call the higher type of modern realism.

WHEN its turn came, the private secretary, somewhat apologetically, laid the letter in front of the Wisest Man in Wall Street.

"From Mrs. Austin, probation officer, Court of General Sessions," he explained. "Wants a letter about Spear. He's been convicted of theft. Comes up for sentence Tuesday."

"Spear?" repeated Arnold Thorndike.

"Young fellow, stenographer, used to do your letters last summer going in and out on the train."

The great man nodded. "I remember. What about him?"

The habitual gloom of the private secretary was lightened by a grin.

"Went on the loose; had with him about $500 belonging to the firm; he's with Isaacs & Sons now, shoe people on Sixth Avenue. Met a woman, and woke up without the money. The next morning he offered to make good, but Isaacs called in a policeman. When they looked into it, they found the boy had been drunk. They tried to withdraw the charge, but he'd been committed. Now, the probation officer is trying to get the judge to suspend sentence. A letter from you, sir, would——"

It was evident the mind of the great man was elsewhere. Young men who, drunk or sober, spent the firm's money on women who disappeared before sunrise did not appeal to him. Another letter submitted that morning had come from his art agent in Europe. In Florence he had discovered the Correggio he had been sent to find. It was undoubtedly genuine, and he asked to be instructed by cable. The price was $40,000. With one eye closed, and the other keenly regarding the inkstand, Mr. Thorndike decided to pay the price; and with the facility of long practise dismissed the Correggio, and snapped his mind back to the present.

"Spear had a letter from us when he left,

(*From "Once Upon a Time"; copyrighted, 1910, by Charles Scribner's Sons. By permission of the publisher.*)

didn't he?" he asked. "What he has developed into, *since* he left us—" he shrugged his shoulders. The secretary withdrew the letter, and slipt another in its place.

"Homer Firth, the landscape man," he chanted, "wants permission to use blue flint on the new road, with turf gutters, and to plant silver firs each side. Says it will run to about $5000 a mile."

"No!" protested the great man firmly, "blue flint makes a country place look like a cemetery. Mine looks too much like a cemetery now. Landscape gardeners!" he exclaimed impatiently. "Their only idea is to insult nature. The place was better the day I bought it, when it was running wild; you could pick flowers all the way to the gates." Pleased that it should have recurred to him, the great man smiled. "Why, Spear," he exclaimed, "always took in a bunch of them for his mother. Don't you remember, we used to see him before breakfast wandering around the grounds picking flowers?" Mr. Thorndike nodded briskly. "I like his taking flowers to his mother."

"He *said* it was to his mother," suggested the secretary gloomily.

"Well, he picked the flowers, anyway," laughed Mr. Thorndike. "He didn't pick our pockets. And he had the run of the house in those days. As far as we know," he dictated, "he was satisfactory. Don't say more than that."

The secretary scribbled a mark with his pencil. "And the landscape man?"

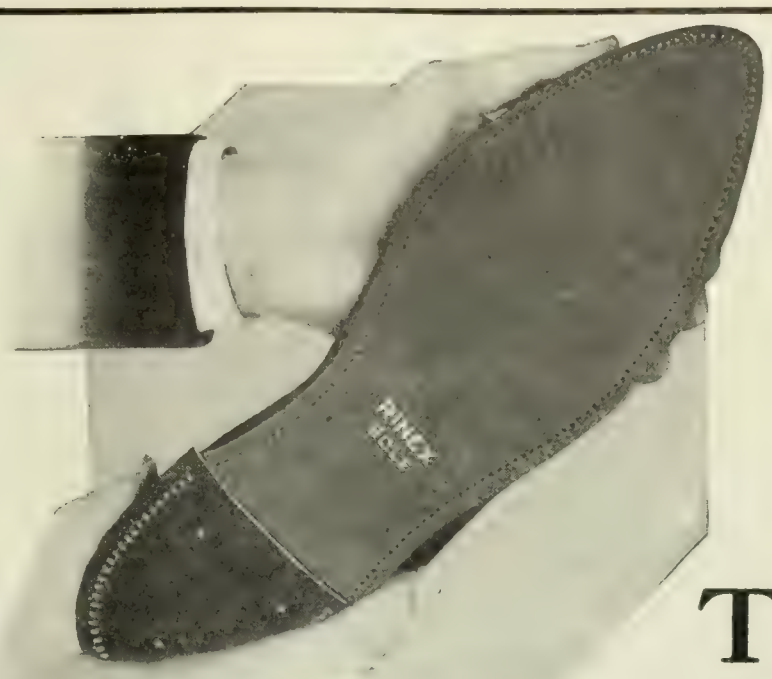
"Tell him," commanded Thorndike, "I want a wood road, suitable to a farm; and to let the trees grow where God planted them."

As his car slid downtown on Tuesday morning the mind of Arnold Thorndike was occupied with such details of daily routine as the purchase of a railroad, the Japanese loan, the new wing to his art gallery, and an attack that morning, in his own newspaper, upon his pet trust. But his busy mind was not too occupied to return the salutes of the traffic policemen who cleared the way for him. Or, by some genius of memory, to recall the fact that it was on this morning young Spear was to be sentenced for theft. It was a charming morning. The spring was at full tide, and the air was sweet and clean. Mr. Thorndike considered whimsically that to send a man to jail with the memory of such a morning clinging to him was adding a year to his sentence. He regretted he had not given the probation officer a stronger letter. He remembered the young man now, and favorably. A shy, silent youth, deft in work, and at other times conscious and embarrassed. But that, on the part of a stenographer, in the presence of the Wisest Man in Wall Street, was not unnatural. On occasions, Mr. Thorndike had put even royalty—frayed, impecunious royalty, on the lookout for a loan—at its ease.

The hood of the car was down, and the taste of the air, warmed by the sun, was grateful. It was at this time, a year before, that young Spear picked the spring flowers to take to his mother. A year from now where would young Spear be?

It was characteristic of the great man to act quickly, so quickly that his friends declared he was a slave to impulse. It was these same impulses, leading so invariably to success, that made his enemies call him the Wisest Man. He leaned forward and touched the chauffeur's shoulder. "Stop at the Court of General Sessions," he commanded. What he proposed to do would take but a few minutes. A word, a personal word from him to the district attorney, or the judge, would be enough. He recalled that a Sunday Special had once calculated that the working time of Arnold Thorndike brought him in $200 a minute. At that rate, keeping Spear out of prison, would cost $1000.

Out of sunshine Mr. Thorndike stepped into the gloom of an echoing rotunda, shut in on every side, hung by balconies, lit, many stories overhead, by a dirty skylight. The place was damp, the air acrid with the smell of stale tobacco juice, and foul with the presence of many unwashed humans. A policeman, chewing stolidly, nodded toward



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A WAR GARDEN

INCHES BETWEEN ROWS	PLANTING DATE	PLANTING DEPTH INCHES	FIRST CROP		SUCCESSION CROP		HARVESTING DATES
9	*April 1-15*	1½	EARLY DWARF PEAS				*June 15-July 10*
9	*June 15*	1½	LATE SWEET CORN		LATE TURNIPS BETWEEN HILLS		*September 1-30*
18	*April 1*	¼	EARLY LETTUCE				*May 30 on*
18							
36	*June 15*	1½	LATE SWEET CORN		LATE TURNIPS BETWEEN HILLS		*September 1-30*
18	*April 15*	½	EARLY BEETS				*June 20 on*
18							
36	*(Buy plants)*		EARLY CABBAGE				*July 15-September 15*
18	*June 1*	2	MID-SEASON SWEET CORN				*August 15-September 20*
12	*April 1-30*	½	½ EARLY SPINACH	½ EARLY CELERY *(Buy plants)*		*May 15-June 30*	*June 1-July 15*
12	*June 1*	2	MID-SEASON CORN		LATE SQUASH BETWEEN HILLS		*August 15-September 20*
15	*April 5*		ONION SEEDLINGS				*June 1-August 30*
12	*May 15*	1½	EARLY SWEET CORN	*July 30-September 30*	*July 1* ½ LATE TURNIPS	*September 1*	
15	*May 1*	½	ENDIVE				*July 20-August 10*
12	*April 1-30*	½	SPINACH				*May 15-July 10*
15	*April 10*	½	PARSNIPS				*September 1-October 30*
15	*April 5*		ONION SEEDLINGS				*June 1-August 30*
12	*April 20*	½	LATE CARROTS				*July 20-October 30*
12	*April 5*		ONION SEEDLINGS				*June 1-August 30*
12	*April 1-30*	½	SPINACH				*May 15-June 30*
12	*April 15-June 10*	½	½ EARLY CARROTS	½ LATE CARROTS			*July 15-October 30*
18	*May 5-10*	1½	GREEN BEANS				*July 1-September 1*
18	*May 1-15*	2	WAX BEANS				*July 1-September 20*
18	*May 1-20*	2	BEANS TO SHELL				*August 5-September 30*
24	*April 1-15*	2	EARLY PEAS	*June 15-July 25*	*May 5*	LATE CELERY *September 15-November 10*	
24	*April 1-15*	2	EARLY PEAS	*June 15-July 25*	*May 5*	LATE CELERY *September 15-November 10*	
24	*April 15-30*	3	MID-SEASON PEAS	*June 30-July 25*	*June 30*	LATE CABBAGE *September 10-November 1*	
24	*April 15-30*	3	MID-SEASON PEAS	*June 30-July 25*	*June 30*	LATE CABBAGE *September 10-November 1*	
24	*May 15*	3½	LATE PEAS	*July 15-August 15*	*June 30*	LATE CABBAGE *September 10-November 1*	
24	*May 15*	3½	LATE PEAS	*July 15-August 15*	*June 30*	LATE CABBAGE *September 10-November 1*	
24	*April 25*	4	EARLY POTATOES				*July 1-August 1*
26	*May 15*	4	LATE POTATOES				*August 30-October 15*
24	*May 15*	4	LATE POTATOES				*August 30-October 15*
24	*(Buy plants)*		TOMATOES				*July 1-September 30*
36	*April 10*		CAULIFLOWER				*July 10-October 15*
36	*(Buy plants)*		½ EARLY BRUSSELS SPROUTS ½ LATE BRUSSELS SPROUTS				*August 1-October 15*
36	*(From hotbed)*		KOHLRABI				*May 30-July 1*
48	*May 20*	¾	CUCUMBERS				*August 20-September 30*
36							

THE TOOLS

1. *Digging fork*
2. *Iron rake*
3. *Light hoe*
4. *Line*
5. *Narcross cultivator*

THE PLANT FOODS

Select one fertilizer from each group and work it well into the soil

PLANT FOOD NECESSARY	FERTILIZER OR SOURCE	AMOUNT PER SQUARE ROD	HINTS
Nitrogen—Leaf builder	*Nitrate of Soda*	*2 lbs. Apply before a rain*	*For solution, especially for leaf plants (Lettuce) 1½ lb. to 14 gals. water*
Potash—Stem builder	*Kainit*	*3½ lbs.*	*Very difficult to secure Buy early*
	Sulphate of Potash	*2 lbs.*	
	Wood Ashes } *Hard wood best*	*Apply freely*	
Phosphoric acid—Fruit builder	*Ground rock*	*5 lbs.*	*The dissolved bone meal is considered the best. Make your own selection*
	acid phosphate	*2 lbs.*	
	Dissolved bone	*2 lbs.*	
	Basic Slag	*5 lbs.*	

HOTBED 3 x 6 FEET

PATH

ASPARAGUS — DOUBLE ROW 50 PLANTS 1 FOOT APART — 24 inches

ASPARAGUS — 18 inches

CUT AFTER 3 YEARS' GROWTH. STOP CUTTING JULY 4 — 24 inches

HORSE RADISH 7 PLANTS | WINTER RADISH 1 PKG.

RHUBARB 6 PLANTS 3 FEET APART IN THE ROW

PLAN FOR A PLOT 50 x 70 FEET

The top should lie to the north. Each horizontal line represents a row of vegetables. Dates are for the latitude of New York City. For every hundred miles north or south subtract or add five to eight days

By Professor HUGH FINDLAY, Garden Counselor of THE COUNTRYSIDE

THE United States depends not alone on her army and navy for the protection of her people and her honor; she depends most of all on the soil. Those who want to be in the ranks of producers or "fortifiers" can do this country no greater service than by mobilizing the best information on horticulture, and by strengthening every effort to increase the production of foodstuffs.

WHAT SUITS YOUR SOIL?

There are four general types of soil to deal with: sand, muck, clay and loam. The last two are the most common and very productive if properly treated and if the plants that are best adapted to these two types are raised.

Sandy soil is usually poor in plant food and dries out quickly after a rain, but if sufficient water is given to the plants during the dry season and humus in the form of stable manure is added, sand responds quickly with large crops. A little commercial fertilizer added at various times will hasten the growth of the crops which are best suited to sand, such as peas, peppers, water-melons, cantaloupes and sweet potatoes.

Muck, or peat, is the black soil formed by decaying plants and is full of spongy fiber. Such soil requires drainage before the mineral matter becomes available as plant food. If, in addition to this, an application of potash (wood ashes) and phosphoric acid are worked in such soil becomes very productive. A little lime is most valuable applied early in the spring before such crops as onions, celery and lettuce, which are best suited to muck, are planted.

The clay soil should be dug very early in the spring, turning under a considerable amount of manure and leaving the clods in the rough so that the elements may have a chance to work on them. Just before smoothing the soil, scatter over it a little lime and work this in for from three to five inches. The best crops for clay soil are cabbage, Brussels sprouts, and cauliflower (in light clay). Don't attempt to grow beans or sweet potatoes.

The loam is by far the best for general purposes, and the garden on the opposite page is planned for this soil. Apply a liberal amount of horse or cow manure if you can secure it, but if not, don't give up the idea of having a garden. Dig in some bone meal or high grade commercial fertilizer.

PREPARING FOR WINTER

We must keep in mind that the garden is planned to furnish a large assortment and continuous supply of vegetables through the summer season and, whenever possible, a sufficient supply to last through the winter. The summer crops are much easier to plan for and to raise than the fall and winter crops. Napoleon once said, "A good general always has enough soldiers." We may say that a good gardener has forethought enough to plan ahead and fortify himself long before the enemy is in sight. First, then, make a definite plan before planting. Second, measure the area to be used and decide on what vegetables you desire. Third, order enough seed and do it as early as possible. Fourth, and all important, know the "hardy" and "tender" sorts and arrange a succession of plantings not only to supply the table with fresh vegetables during the summer but to store away enough for winter.

It is the winter crop that is after all the most important; therefore prepare early and select from this ammunition of thirty distinct kinds of vegetables that may be stored, canned, or preserved, the varieties best adapted to the soil, temperature and moisture in your own garden. Beside the staple crop, potatoes, there are beets, carrots, parsnips, winter radish, horse-radish, rutabagas, salisfy, turnips, kohlrabi, cabbage, celery, chicory, parsley, onions, dry beans, pumpkins and hubbard squash. The vegetables best canned and preserved are peas, beans, corn, cucumbers, green peppers, tomatoes, cauliflower and cabbage (red).

The time for planting these vegetables depends upon the variety and the length of the season. The cool nights of northern summers are especially favorable for the growth of root crops, cabbage, etc.

The length of time from sowing the seed until the crop is ready to store plays a most important part in success or failure to fill the root cellar for winter. Such seeds as onions, parsnips, salsify and leeks should be in the soil as early as possible to insure a crop, but beets, carrots, celery and late cabbage may follow early peas, radish or lettuce. Squash and pumpkins may be successfully grown by planting the seed in the same rows but between the hills of corn late in June. After the ears are harvested cut down the corn stalks close to the ground and spread out the vines. Late turnips and winter radish may also be grown in the same way.

STORING THE MUNITIONS

In harvesting the crops for winter the cabbage keeps best if pitted out of doors, except in the extreme north where the winters are too severe. Dig a trench three feet wide and one foot deep. Place about six inches of clean straw on the bottom and fit in two tiers of cabbage close together leaving the roots sticking up. Cover the pile over with straw and place about every four feet a ventilator made of six inch boards, covered to prevent the rain from getting in, and as the cold weather increases keep adding soil so as to keep out the frost. Carrots, parsnips, beets and other roots may be stored in this way. The pit is opened at one end in order to get out a supply when needed. If the vegetables are stored in the cellar, it should be well ventilated and cool. The roots should never be washed before storing and they keep fresh much longer if covered with a little soil.

Build your garden fortifications early. Dig the trenches with the greatest care. Work the cultivator frequently to check the ever persistent attack of weeds. Store in your cellar or pit sufficient ammunition to last for a long siege and when the war ends the honor will go not only to the men who made our guns efficient and to the women and children who stayed at home and did their part but to the soil and those who made it yield the foodstuffs which are the ultimate ammunition of this and every other war.

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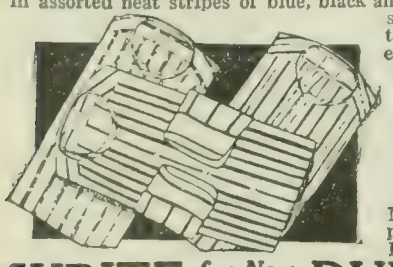
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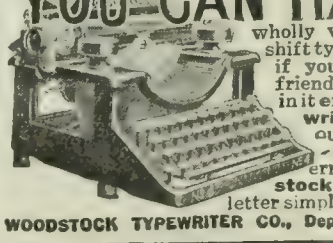
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an elevator shaft, and other policemen nodded him further on to the office of the district attorney. There Arnold Thorndike breathed more freely. He was again among his own people. He could not help but appreciate the dramatic qualities of the situation; that the richest man in Wall Street should appear in person to plead for a humble and weaker brother. He knew he could not escape recognition, his face was too well known, but, he trusted, for the sake of Spear, the reporters would make no display of his visit. With a deprecatory laugh, he explained why he had come. But the outburst of approbation he had anticipated did not follow.

The district attorney ran his finger briskly down a printed card. "Henry Spear," he exclaimed, "that's your man. Part Three, Judge Fallon. Andrews is in that court." He walked to the door of his private office. "Andrews!" he called.

He introduced an alert, broad-shouldered young man of years of much indiscretion and with a charming and inconsequent manner.

"Mr. Thorndike is interested in Henry Spear, coming up for sentence in Part Three this morning. Wants to speak for him. Take him over with you."

The district attorney shook hands quickly, and retreated to his private office. Mr. Andrews took out a cigarette and, as he crost the floor, lit it.

"Come with me," he commanded. Somewhat puzzled, slightly annoyed, but enjoying withal the novelty of the environment and the curtness of his reception, Mr. Thorndike followed. He decided that, in his ignorance, he had wasted his own time and that of the prosecuting attorney. He should at once have sent in his card to the judge. As he understood it, Mr. Andrews was now conducting him to that dignitary, and, in a moment, he would be free to return to his own affairs, which were the affairs of two continents. But Mr. Andrews led him to an office, bare and small, and offered him a chair, and handed him a morning newspaper. There were people waiting in the room; strange people, only like those Mr. Thorndike had seen on ferry-boats. They leaned forward toward young Mr. Andrews, fawning, their eyes wide with apprehension.

Mr. Thorndike refused the newspaper. "I thought I was going to see the judge," he suggested.

"Court doesn't open for a few minutes yet," said the assistant district attorney. "Judge is always late, anyway."

Mr. Thorndike suppressed an exclamation. He wanted to protest, but his clear mind showed him that there was nothing against which, with reason, he could protest. He could not complain because these people were not apparently aware of the sacrifice he was making. He had come among them to perform a kindly act. He recognized that he must not stultify it by a show of irritation. He had precipitated himself into a game of which he did not know the rules. That was all. Next time he would know better. Next time he would send a clerk. But he was not without a sense of humor, and the situation as it now was forced upon him struck him as amusing. He laughed good-naturedly and reached for the desk telephone.

"May I use this?" he asked. He spoke to the Wall Street office. He explained he would be a few minutes late. He directed what should be done if the market opened in a certain way. He gave rapid orders on many different matters, asked to have read to him a cablegram he expected from Petersburg, and one from Vienna.

"They answer each other," was his final instruction. "It looks like peace."

Mr. Andrews with genial patience had remained silent. Now he turned upon his visitors. A Levantine, burly, unshaven, and soiled, towered truculently above him. Young Mr. Andrews with his swivel chair tilted back, his hands clasped behind his head, his cigarette hanging from his lips, regarded the man dispassionately.

"You gotta hell of a nerve to come to see me," he commented cheerfully. To Mr. Thorndike, the form of greeting was novel. So greatly did it differ from the procedure

of his own office, that he listened with interest.

"Was it you," demanded young Andrews, in a puzzled tone, "or your brother who tried to knife me?" Mr. Thorndike, unaccustomed to cross the pavement to his office unless escorted by bank messengers and plain-clothes men, felt the room growing rapidly smaller; the figure of the truculent Greek loomed to heroic proportions. The hand of the banker went vaguely to his chin, and from there fell to his pearl pin, which he hastily covered.

"Get out!" said young Andrews, "and don't show your face here——"

The door slammed upon the flying Greek. Young Andrews swung his swivel chair so that, over his shoulder, he could see Mr. Thorndike. "I don't like his face," he explained.

A kindly eyed, sad woman with a basket on her knee smiled upon Andrews with the familiarity of an old acquaintance.

"Is that woman going to get a divorce from my son," she asked, "now that he's in trouble?"

"Now that he's in Sing Sing?" corrected Mr. Andrews. "I *hope* so! She deserves it. That son of yours, Mrs. Bernard," he declared emphatically, "is no good!"

The brutality shocked Mr. Thorndike. For the woman he felt a thrill of sympathy, but at once saw that it was superfluous. From the secure and lofty hights of motherhood, Mrs. Barnard smiled down upon the assistant district attorney as upon a naughty child. She did not even deign a protest. She continued merely to smile. The smile reminded Thorndike of the smile on the face of a mother in a painting by Murillo he had lately presented to the chapel in the college he had given to his native town.

"That son of yours," repeated young Andrews, "is a leech. He's robbed you, robbed his wife. Best thing I ever did for *you* was to send him up the river."

The mother smiled upon him beseechingly.

"Could you give me a pass?" she said.

Young Andrews flung up his hands and appealed to Thorndike.

"Isn't that just like a mother?" he protested. "That son of hers has broken her heart, tramped on her, cheated her; hasn't left her a cent; and she comes to me for a pass, so she can kiss him thru the bars! And I'll bet she's got a cake for him in that basket!"

The mother laughed happily; she knew now she would get the pass.

"Mothers," explained Mr. Andrews, from the depth of his wisdom, "are all like that; your mother, my mother. If you went to jail, your mother would be just like that."

Mr. Thorndike bowed his head politely. He had never considered going to jail, or whether, if he did, his mother would bring him cake in a basket. Apparently there were many aspects and accidents of life not included in his experience.

Young Andrews sprang to his feet, and, with the force of a hose flushing a gutter, swept his soiled visitors into the hall.

"Come on," he called to the Wisest Man, "the court is open."

In the corridors were many people, and with his eyes on the broad shoulders of the assistant district attorney, Thorndike pushed his way thru them. The people who blocked his progress were of the class unknown to him. Their looks were anxious, furtive, miserable. They stood in little groups, listening eagerly to a sharp-faced lawyer, or, in sullen despair, eying each other. At a door a tipstaff laid his hand roughly on the arm of Mr. Thorndike.

"That's all right Joe," called young Mr. Andrews, "he's with *me*." They entered the court and passed down an aisle to a railed enclosure in which were high oak chairs. Again, in his effort to follow, Mr. Thorndike was halted, but the first tipstaff came to his rescue. "All right," he signalled, "he's with Mr. Andrews."

Mr. Andrews pointed to one of the oak chairs. "You sit there," he commanded, "it's reserved for members of the bar, but it's all right. You're with *me*."

Distinctly annoyed, slightly bewildered,

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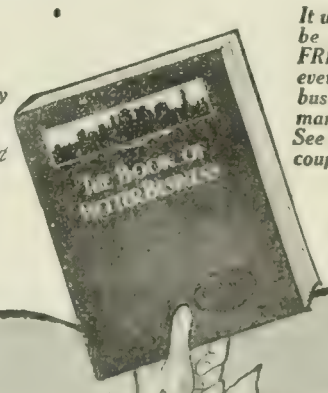
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the banker sank between the arms of a chair. He felt he had lost his individuality. Andrews had become his sponsor. Because of Andrews he was tolerated. Because Andrews had a pull he was permitted to sit as an equal among police-court lawyers. No longer was he Arnold Thorndike. He was merely the man "with Mr. Andrews."

Then even Andrews abandoned him. "The judge'll be here in a minute, now," said the assistant district attorney, and went inside a railed enclosure in front of the judge's bench. There he greeted another assistant district attorney whose years were those of even greater indiscretion than the years of Mr. Andrews. Seated on the rail, with their hands in their pockets and their backs turned to Mr. Thorndike, they laughed and talked together. The subject of their discourse was one Mike Donlin, as he appeared in vaudeville.

To Mr. Thorndike it was evident that young Andrews had entirely forgotten him. He arose, and touched his sleeve. With infinite sarcasm Mr. Thorndike began: "My engagements are not pressing, but——"

A court attendant beat with his palm upon the rail.

"Sit down!" whispered Andrews. "The judge is coming.

Mr. Thorndike sat down.

The court attendant droned loudly words Mr. Thorndike could not distinguish. There was a rustle of silk, and from a door behind him the judge stalked past. He was a young man, the type of the Tammany politician. On his shrewd, alert, Irish-American features was an expression of unnatural gloom. With a smile Mr. Thorndike observed that it was as little suited to the countenance of the young judge as was the robe to his shoulders. Mr. Thorndike was still smiling when young Andrews leaned over the rail.

"Stand up!" he hissed. Mr. Thorndike stood up.

After the court attendant had uttered more unintelligible words, every one sat down; and the financier again moved hurriedly to the rail.

"I would like to speak to him now before he begins," he whispered. "I can't wait."

Mr. Andrews stared in amazement. The banker had not believed the young man could look so serious.

"Speak to him, *now!*" exclaimed the district attorney. "You've got to wait till your man comes up. If you speak to the judge, *now*—" The voice of Andrews faded away in horror.

Not knowing in what way he had offended, but convinced that it was only by the grace of Andrews he had escaped a dungeon, Mr. Thorndike retreated to his arm-chair.

The clock on the wall showed him that, already, he had given to young Spear one hour and a quarter. The idea was preposterous. No one better than himself knew what his time was really worth. In half an hour there was a board meeting; later, he was to hold a post mortem on a railroad: at every moment questions were being asked by telegraph, by cable, questions that involved the credit of individuals of firms, of even the country. And the one man who could answer them was risking untold sums only that he might say a good word for an idle apprentice. Inside the railed enclosure a lawyer was reading a typewritten speech. He assured his honor that he must have more time to prepare his case. It was one of immense importance. The name of a most respectable business house was involved, and a sum of no less than $900. Nine hundred dollars! The contrast struck Mr. Thorndike's sense of humor full in the center. Unknowingly, he laughed, and found himself as conspicuous as tho he had appeared suddenly in his night-clothes. The tipstaffs beat upon the rail, the lawyer he had interrupted uttered an indignant exclamation, Andrews came hurriedly toward him, and the young judge slowly turned his head.

"Those persons," he said, "who cannot respect the dignity of this court will leave it." As he spoke, with his eyes fixed on those of Mr. Thorndike, the latter saw that the young judge had suddenly recognized him. But the fact of his identity did not cause the frown to relax or the rebuke to halt unuttered. In even, icy tones the judge continued: "And it is well they should remember that the law is no respecter of persons and that the dignity of this court will be enforced, no matter who the offender may happen to be."

Andrews slipt into the chair beside Mr. Thorndike, and grinned sympathetically.

"Sorry!" he whispered. "Should have warned you. We won't be long now," he added encouragingly. "As soon as this fellow finishes his argument, the judge'll take up the sentences. Your man seems to have other friends; Isaacs & Sons are here, and the typewriter firm who taught him; but what *you* say will help most. It won't be more than a couple of hours now."

"A couple of hours!" Mr. Thorndike raged inwardly. A couple of hours in this place where he had been publicly humiliated. He smiled, a thin, shark-like smile. Those who made it their business to study his expressions, on seeing it, would have fled. Young Andrews, not being acquainted with the moods of the great man, added cheerfully: "By one o'clock, anyway."

Mr. Thorndike began grimly to pull on his gloves. For all he cared now young Spear could go hang. Andrews nudged his elbow.

"See that old lady in the front row?" he whispered. "That's Mrs. Spear. What did I tell you; mothers are all alike. She's not taken her eyes off you since court opened. She knows you're her one best bet."

Impatiently Mr. Thorndike raised his head. He saw a little, white-haired woman who stared at him. In her eyes was the same look he had seen in the eyes of men who, at times of panic, fled to him, beseeching, entreating, forcing upon him what was left of the wreck of their fortunes, if only he would save their honor.

"And here come the prisoners," Andrews whispered. "See Spear? Third man from the last." A long line, guarded in front and rear, shuffled into the court-room, and, as ordered, ranged themselves against the wall. Among them were old men and young boys, well drest, clever-looking rascals, collarless tramps, fierce-eyed aliens, smooth-shaven, thin-lipped Broadwayards—and Spear.

Spear, his head hanging, with lips white and cheeks ashen, and his eyes heavy with shame.

Mr. Thorndike had risen, and, in farewell, was holding out his hand to Andrews. He turned, and across the court-room the eyes of the financier and the stenographer met. At the sight of the great man, Spear flushed crimson, and then his look of despair slowly disappeared; and into his eyes there came incredulously hope and gratitude. He turned his head suddenly to the wall.

Mr. Thorndike stood irresolute, and then sank back into his chair.

The first man in the line was already at the railing, and the questions put to him by the judge were being repeated to him by the other assistant district attorney and a court attendant. His muttered answers were in turn repeated to the judge.

"Says he's married, naturalized citizen, Lutheran Church, die-cutter by profession."

The probation officer, her hands filled with papers, bustled forward and whispered.

"Mrs. Austin says," continued the district attorney, "she's looked into this case, and asks to have the man turned over to her. He has a wife and three children; has supported them for five years."

"Is the wife in court?" the judge said.

A thin, washed-out, pretty woman stood up, and clasped her hands in front of her.

"Has this man been a good husband to you, madam?" asked the young judge.

The woman broke into vehement assurances. No man could have been a better husband. Would she take him back? Indeed she would take him back. She held out her hands as tho she would physically drag her husband from the pillory.

The judge bowed toward the probation officer, and she beckoned the prisoner to her.

Other men followed, and in the fortune of each Mr. Thorndike found himself, to his surprize, taking a personal interest. It was as good as a play. It reminded him of the Sicilians he had seen in London in their little sordid tragedies. Only these actors were appearing in their proper persons in real dramas of a life he did not know, but which appealed to something that had been long untouched, long in disuse. It was an uncomfortable sensation that left him restless because, as he appreciated, it needed expression, an outlet. He found this, partially, in praising, thru Andrews, the young judge who had publicly rebuked him. Mr. Thorndike found him astute, sane; his queries intelligent, his comments just. And this probation officer, she, too, was capable, was she not? Smiling at his interest in what to him was an old story, the younger man nodded.

"I like her looks," whispered the great man. "Like her clear eyes and clean skin. She strikes me as able, full of energy, and yet womanly. These men when they come under her charge," he insisted, eagerly, "need money to start again, don't they?" He spoke anxiously. He believed he had found the clew to his restlessness. It was a desire to help; to be of use to these failures who had fallen and who were being lifted to their feet. Andrews looked at him curiously. "Anything you give her," he answered, "would be well invested."

"If you will tell me her name and address?" whispered the banker. He was much given to charity, but it had been perfunctory, it was extended on the advice of his secretary. In helping here, he felt a genial glow of personal pleasure. It was much more satisfactory than giving an Old Master to his private chapel.

In the rear of the court-room there was a scuffle that caused every one to turn and look. A man, who had tried to force his way past the tipstaff, was being violently ejected, and, as he disappeared, he waved a paper toward Mr. Thorndike. The banker recognized him as his chief clerk. Andrews rose anxiously. "That man wanted to get to you. I'll see what it is. Maybe it's important."

Mr. Thorndike pulled him back.

"Maybe it is," he said dryly. "But I can't see him now. I'm busy."

Slowly the long line of derelicts, of birds of prey, of sorry, weak failures, passed before the seat of judgment. Mr. Thorndike had moved into a chair nearer to the rail, and from time to time made a note upon the back of an envelope. He had forgotten the time or had chosen to disregard it. So great was his interest that he had forgotten the particular derelict he had come to serve, until Spear stood almost at his elbow.

Thorndike turned eagerly to the judge, and saw that he was listening to a rotund, gray little man with beady, bird-like eyes who, as he talked, bowed and gesticulated. Behind him stood a younger man, a more modern edition of the other. He also bowed and, behind gold eye-glasses, smiled ingratiatingly.

The judge nodded, and leaning forward, for a few moments fixed his eyes upon the prisoner.

"You are a very fortunate young man," he said. He laid his hand upon a pile of letters. "When you were your own worst enemy, your friends came to help you. These letters speak for you; your employers, whom you robbed, have pleaded with me in your favor. It is urged, in your behalf, that at the time you committed the crime of which you are found guilty, you were intoxicated. In the eyes of the law, that is no excuse. Some men can drink and keep their senses. It appears you can not. When you drink you are a menace to yourself, and, as is shown by this crime, to the community. Therefore, you must not drink. In view of the good character to which your friends have testified, and on the condition that you do not touch liquor, I will not sentence you to jail, but will place you in charge of the probation officer."

The judge leaned back in his chair and beckoned to Mr. Andrews. It was finished. Spear was free, and from different parts of the court-room people were moving toward



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the door. Their numbers showed that the friends of the young man had been many. Mr. Thorndike felt a certain twinge of disappointment. Even tho the result relieved and pleased him, he wished, in bringing it about, he had had some part.

He begrudged to Isaacs & Sons the credit of having given Spear his liberty. His morning had been wasted. He had neglected his own interests, and in no way assisted those of Spear. He was moving out of the railed enclosure when Andrews called him by name.

"His honor," he said impressively, "wishes to speak to you."

The judge leaned over his desk and shook Mr. Thorndike by the hand. Then he made a speech. The speech was about public-spirited citizens who, to the neglect of their own interests, came to assist the ends of justice, and fellow-creatures in misfortune. He purposely spoke in a loud voice, and every one stopped to listen.

"The law, Mr. Thorndike, is not vindictive," he said. "It wishes only to be just. Nor can it be swayed by wealth or political or social influences. But when there is good in a man, I, personally, want to know it, and when gentlemen like yourself, of your standing in this city, come here to speak a good word for a man, we would stultify the purpose of justice if we did not listen. I thank you for coming, and I wish more of our citizens were as unselfish and public-spirited."

It was all quite absurd and most embarrassing, but inwardly Mr. Thorndike glowed with pleasure. It was a long time since any one had had the audacity to tell him he had done well. From the friends of Spear there was a ripple of applause, which no tipstaff took it upon himself to suppress, and to the accompaniment of this, Mr. Thorndike walked to the corridor. He was pleased with himself and with his fellow-men. He shook hands with Isaacs & Sons, and congratulated them upon their public spirit, and the typewriter firm upon their public spirit. And then he saw Spear standing apart regarding him doubtfully.

Spear did not offer his hand, but Mr. Thorndike took it, and shook it, and said: "I want to meet your mother."

And when Mrs. Spear tried to stop sobbing long enough to tell him how happy she was, and how grateful, he instead told her what a fine son she had, and that he remembered when Spear used to carry flowers to town for her. And she remembered it, too, and thanked him for the flowers. And he told Spear, when Isaacs & Sons went bankrupt, which at the rate they were giving away their money to the Hebrew Hospital would be very soon. Spear must come back to him. And Isaacs & Sons were delighted at the great man's pleasantry, and afterward repeated it many times, calling upon each other to bear witness, and Spear felt as tho some one had given him a new backbone, and Andrews, who was guiding Thorndike out of the building, was thinking to himself what a great confidence man had been lost when Thorndike became a banker.

The chief clerk and two bank messengers were waiting by the automobile with written calls for help from the office. They pounced upon the banker and almost lifted him into the car.

"There's still time!" panted the chief clerk.

"There is not!" answered Mr. Thorndike. His tone was rebellious, defiant. It carried all the authority of a spoiled child of fortune. "I've wasted most of this day," he declared. "and I intend to waste the rest of it. Andrews," he called, "jump in, and I'll give you a lunch at Sherry's."

The vigilant protector of the public dashed back into the building.

"Wait till I get my hat!" he called.

As the two truants rolled up the avenue the spring sunshine warmed them, the sense of duties neglected added zest to their holiday, and young Mr. Andrews laughed aloud.

Mr. Thorndike raised his eyebrows inquiringly.

"I was wondering," said Andrews, "how much it cost you to keep Spear out of jail?"

"I don't care," said the great man guiltily; "it was worth it."

PEBBLES

The world is so full of a number of thugs,
I'm sure we should all be as humble as bugs.
—*Sun Dial.*

What to do with the men who refuse to deliver coal: Give them the sack!—*Passing Show.*

"This," said the goat, as he turned from the tomato can and began on the broken mirror with relish, "this is indeed food for reflection."—*Tiger.*

SOCIETY NOTE

Mr. Nicholas Romanoff of Petrograd has left for his summer place on the south coast of the Crimea.—*New York Evening Sun.*

A vicar has given his parishioners permission to bring their knitting to church. He cannot complain if during the sermon their wits go wool-gathering.—*London Opinion.*

He kissed her rosy lips,
Just kissed them in a frolic
Ah, 'was a dear, dear kiss,
For he died of painter's colic.
—*Punch Bowl.*

High Private—Why don't you use some of this here Carranza money to start yer fire with?

Educated Sergeant—Can't do it—it aint legal tinder in this country.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

First Clubman—You say that Bladder has gone on the lecture platform? Well, you do surprize me.

Second Ditto—Yes, a friend gave him a dress suit for a Christmas present, and as he doesn't dance and is too proud to be a head waiter, it was up to him to do something.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

"What are the passengers looking out of the windows for?" asked a nervous lady as the conductor came thru the train.

"We ran over a cat, madam," said the conductor.

"Was the cat on the track?" she next asked.

"Oh, no, ma'am," assured the conductor. "The locomotive chased him up an alley."—*Lehigh Burr.*

Availing herself of her ecclesiastical privileges the clergyman's wife asked questions which, coming from anybody else, would have been thought impertinent.

"I presume you carry a memento of some kind in that locket you wear?" she said.

"Yes, Ma'am," said the parishioner. "It is a lock of my husband's hair."

"But your husband is still alive," the lady exclaimed.

"Yes, Ma'am, but his hair is gone."—*New York Times.*

The world has a lot of a number of things
That always are pleasant to see,
Of pretty girls' eyes and blackberry pies
And roses and pay days and glee;
And waffles and movies and blue china cups
And bargains and full dinner pails,
But pleasantest far are nice little pups
That wiggle and waggle their tails!

A nice little, brown little puppy, who seems
Just brimming with wiggles and wags,
His damp little nose, as pink as a rose,
Two ears that are pert little rags;
And half of him shrinking in fear of a spank,
And half of him wiggling a plea,
And all of him ready for any old prank—
There's nothing so pleasant as he!

And how can they say that a creature is dumb
That's wise in its own sort of way?
Altho we suppose there's little he knows,
Yet O, how he knows how to play!
He knows how to find all the fun as he goes
Thru his life in this sorrowing vale,
And especially we're glad that each little pup knows
How to wiggle and waggle his tail!
—*Morris Miller, in Detroit Journal.*

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HAVE YOU A DESTROYER AT THE WHEEL?

BILL SMITH, who runs the hardware and furniture emporium back home, called me into his store a while ago, when I was down for a visit, and poured out the bitterness of his soul.

"Remember last time you were here," he said, "you asked me why didn't I get a motor truck and gave me a lot of buzz-talk about how it would cut down my expenses? Well, I've just about decided to charge your dad ten or fifteen dollars extra on everything he buys to make up for the extra money the darn thing costs me. I don't know where you got all the dope you handed out to me, but I wish I'd never listened to it.

"Wait a bit," said I. "Tell me the whole story. Perhaps you didn't listen hard enough. Begin at the beginning. What kind of a machine did you buy? Maybe you didn't get the right one. I refuse to be blamed before making sure the mistake was mine and not yours. A man's considered innocent, you know, until he's proved guilty. If you can show me it was my fault, I'll repair the damage in any way you like. That's fair, isn't it?"

Bill scratched his ear and mumbled something in his whiskers. He seemed a trifle taken aback by the challenge. It was true that I had talked trucks to him some months before, but I had talked about them only in a general way and had said nothing on which he could corner me now.

There was a squealing of suddenly applied brakes outside the door and the vehicle in question came to an abrupt stop. The young man at the wheel jumped down and disappeared into the cellar of the store, leaving the engine running at a good pace.

"That's the brute," said Bill gloomily. "I call her Beauty and the Beast. She's a beauty to look at, but a beast every other way. She costs me more for gas, oil and tires and repairs than two of my teams did, to say nothing about the price I had to pay for her."

I went out and looked over the object of his wrath. It was difficult to refrain from laughing as I did so, for it was only too apparent where Bill's money was going.

"Well?" he queried.

"Well," I said, "I can tell you a few things right now. Come and look at the tires. See this rear pair. Great lumps out of them. Look at the surfaces. Like nutmeg graters. Know why that is? Because your boy doesn't know how to drive. I heard him stop just now. He ran right up to the door at top speed and slammed on the brakes; locked his wheels, probably. Yes, see those scrapes in the road? These expensive tires made them and suffered accordingly.

"The front ones have been abused, too. Those cuts are the result of crude maneuvering. That boy runs slap into curbs when he's turning in a narrow space. He doesn't know how to handle the truck. It's bad enough to mess up the tires this way, but it's throwing money into the stove to let them go on running, without trimming and cleaning and filling in the holes.

Bill grunted and gazed ominously in the direction of the cellar.

"Why's this engine running?" I asked. "There's a switch provided for the express purpose of stopping it when it isn't needed, and a nice big handle to start it with."

"I've spoken to him about letting it run," said Bill, uneasily. "He says it's hard to start and it don't use much——"

"LISTEN, Bill, that boy is putting things over on you. He simply isn't up to his job. Engines of this size are not hard to start, if you know how. And running an engine idle is the worst thing you can do to it. Besides wasting gas and oil, it causes rapid wear, because the power, ordinarily used in driving the truck, is dissipated in the form of heat and friction. It he lets the engine run idle, as he probably does, anywhere from five minutes to half an hour or more several times a day, depending on how long it takes to unload the goods, you can figure for yourself why the truck is expensive. Where do you keep it?"

"In my barn."

"Never occurs to you to have it cleaned and greased, does it?" I remarked, after an inspection of the less accessible parts. "The universal is as dry as a bone, caked with dirt and badly worn. That alone is enough to injure the engine seriously, to say nothing of driving gears and transmission. Chances are the clutch collar is dry, too. And I wouldn't be surprized if you found that the clutch needed refacing. A man who drives the way your bright young destroyer does invariably keeps one foot on the clutch pedal, slipping it just enough to wear out the facing in short order. Naturally, when the clutch fails to make a tight connection between the engine and the driving wheels much of the engine's power is wasted and that means fuel wasted."

Bill grunted and again cast a brooding eye in the direction of the cellar.

"Want to know a little more about the reason for repair expenses? Ever think about the relation between tires and springs? You ought to know these things, Bill. Why are springs put on a truck? To absorb road shocks and inequalities, so that the frame and the engine won't be racked to pieces. Springs are made up of a number of thin strips of resilient steel called leaves. When the spring is in action these strips rub against each other. In a new truck they are clean and have a film of lubricant separating the surfaces. After a while, however, this lubricant gets forced out and moisture and dirt work their way in. The surfaces of the leaves grow rusty. The spring loses its ability to absorb shocks. And this is what happens: all the work of cushioning, most of which ought to be done by the springs, falls to the lot of the tires. Solid rubber tires—or even pneumatic ones, for that matter—can't possibly stand up under the strain of this double duty. Besides wearing out the tires, neglected springs transmit jars and jolts to the frame, the engine and the transmission.

"Just look here, Bill," I said, pointing to one of the front springs. "Streaked with rust. That hole there is where a grease cup used to be. It's been knocked off, somehow. And the other cups are so caked up it's plain they haven't been turned down for weeks. Now, here's a rule that every truck owner ought to follow: Have the truck inspected, regularly, at the end of each day. Make someone responsible for its condition. Lay out a schedule for greasing and cleaning, and see that it is followed. Insist that weaknesses be remedied as soon as they are discovered, and that worn or broken parts be replaced as soon as they are found out. Your boy, Bill, has cost you a young fortune. It'll pay you to have him taught or to get a fellow who knows his job thoroly."

"Wait till he gets up out of that cellar," quoth Bill.

"But don't think he's the only one to blame for the money the truck has wasted for you. You're more to blame than he is. In the first place you don't need a truck more than half the size of this. That moving van body is absurd. What you want——"

"How do you know what I want?"

"From a general knowledge of your business. But we won't let it go at that. I'll come 'round tonight and prove to you, first, that the man who sold you this truck had you hypnotized, and then that you need something different."

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Federal representatives expect these questions. They study your peculiar needs and answer you—in actual facts and figures given by other men in similar lines of business.

They show how FEDERALS cut down overhead by cutting haulage costs—how FEDERALS do more in a given time—work longer hours whenever emergency requires—never need a rest.

The also show how FEDERALS widen your delivery field. Thirty—forty—fifty miles, or even more, are easy distances for daily trips.

Outlying towns—distant shipping terminals—customers some miles away are brought right to your door. All this is business-building.

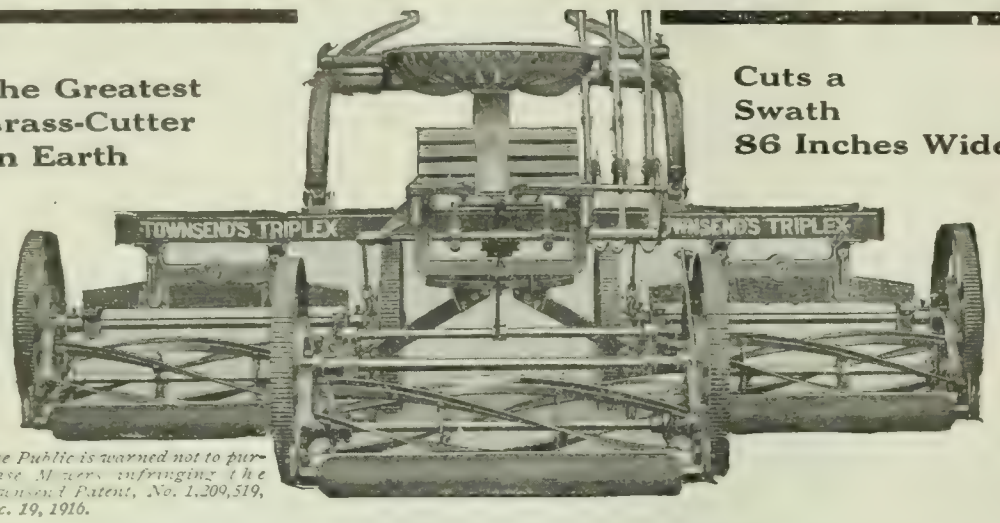
Write for "FEDERAL Traffic News"—a business-building publication. It covers very largely, actual haulage problems and their solution.

Federal Motor Truck Company, Detroit, Michigan

TOWNSEND'S TRIPLEX

The Greatest Grass-Cutter on Earth

Cuts a Swath 86 Inches Wide



The Public is warned not to purchase Mowers infringing the Townsend Patent, No. 1,209,519, Dec. 19, 1916.

Floats Over the Uneven Ground as a Ship Rides the Waves

One mower may be climbing a knoll, the second skimming a level and the third paring a hollow

Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, the TRIPLEX will mow more lawn in a day than the best motor mower ever made, cut it better and at a fraction of the cost.

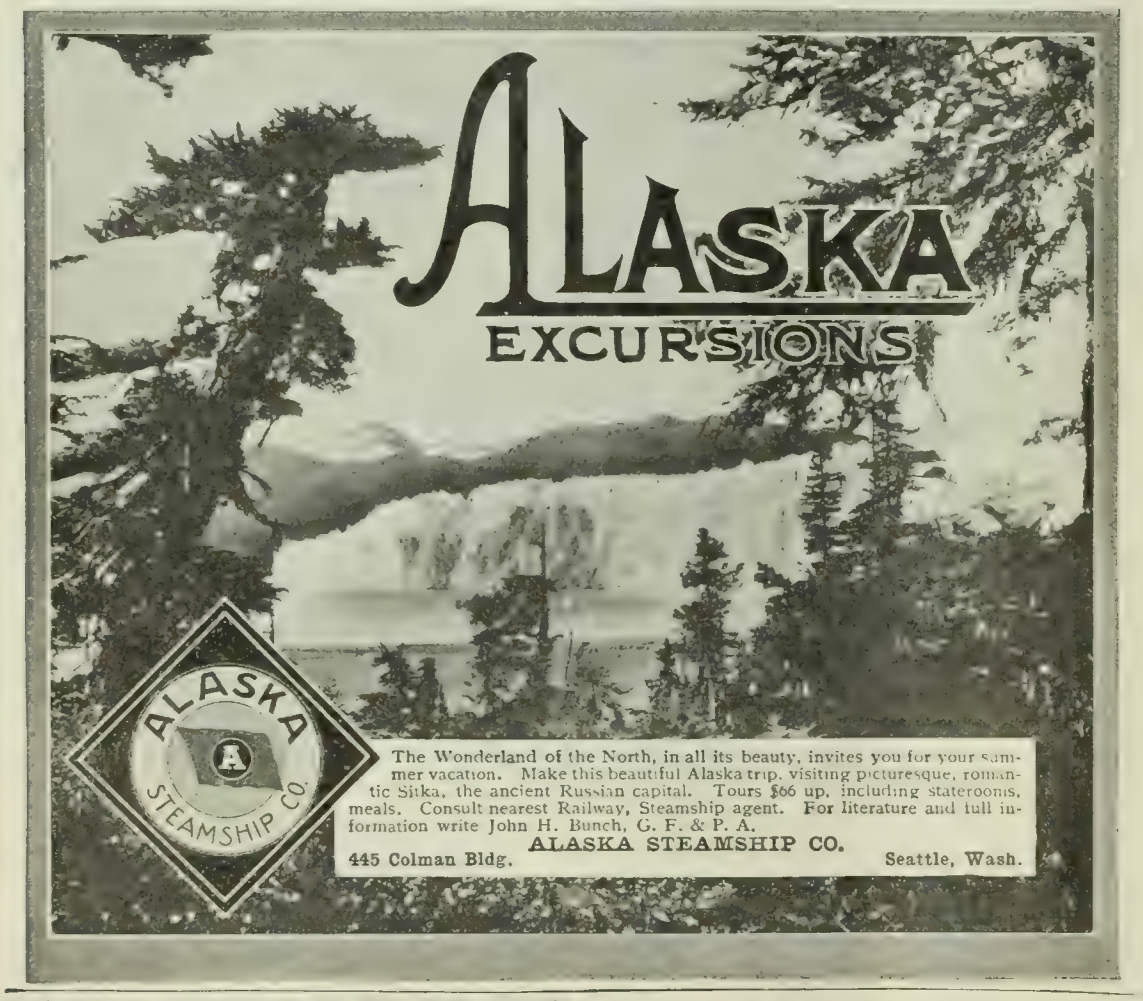
Drawn by one horse and operated by one man, it will mow more lawn in a day than any three ordinary horse-drawn mowers with three horses and three men.

Does not smash the grass to earth and plaster it in the mud in springtime, neither does it crush the life out of the grass between hot rollers and hard, hot ground in summer as does the motor mower.

Write for catalogue illustrating all types of Townsend Lawn Mowers.

S. P. TOWNSEND & CO.

ORANGE **14 Central Avenue** **NEW JERSEY**

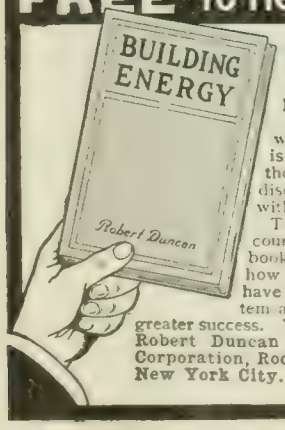


The Wonderland of the North, in all its beauty, invites you for your summer vacation. Make this beautiful Alaska trip, visiting picturesque, romantic Sitka, the ancient Russian capital. Tours $66 up, including staterooms, meals. Consult nearest Railway, Steamship agent. For literature and full information write John H. Bunch, G. F. & P. A.

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445 Colman Bldg. **Seattle, Wash.**

SENT FREE **This Wonderful Key to Health & Success**



YOU will find this remarkable book of startling interest. It will fascinate, educate and enlighten you.

Written by Robert Duncan, whose system of nerve building is pronounced by scientific authorities to be the most important discovery in human development within recent times.

The principles of this remarkable course are fully described in this book. Send for a copy and learn how thousands of men and women have found the Robert Duncan System a blessing in better health and greater success. Write today to

Robert Duncan Dept., Bureau Publishing Corporation, Room 432, U. S. Express Bldg., New York City.

THE ANYWEIGHT *Water Ballast Lawn Roller* assures lawn beauty. Use light on soft sod—heavy and heavier as summer dryness affects lawns, walks, tennis courts, etc. Fill with water—*Anyweight* in a minute.



Hand, Pony or combination styles—one or two, leak- and dent-proof steel sections—Spring head rounded edges; won't tear the turf.

Non-rusting water entrances—adjustable tension handle counterpoises and face plate scraper. Roller bearings throughout; runs easy.

Catalog FREE. Book, *"Lawns and Lawnmaking,"* 10c stamps.

Wilder-Strong Implement Co.

Box E **Monroe, Mich.**

A Number of Things

by

Edwin E. Slosson

Nine out of ten people who are accused of being pro-something are really anti-something.

*
* *

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: One phonograph record of Boje Tsaria Khrani, almost unused but now unusable. Will trade for record of Boje Duma Khrani or whatever the new one is called.

*
* *

The import of an omen depends upon the reading of the spell or the spelling of the rede. The *Dresdner Nachrichten* finds consolation in discovering that it is possible to read *Sieg* (victory) in the names of the Central Powers and *Niederlage* (defeat) in the names of the Entente Allies.

Rumä	N	ien			
Ital	I	en			
Mont	E	negro			
Englan	D		Deut	S	chland
Belgi	E	n	Oesterre	I	ch
Se	R	bien	Türk	E	i
Russ	L	and	Bul	G	arien
J	A	pan			
Portu	G	al			
Frankr	E	ich			

But the London *Spectator* spells out of the English names of the belligerents an acrostic of the opposite portent:

Mon	T	enegro			
B	E	lgium			
Japa	N				
Ser	V	ia	Aust	R	ia
Ruman	I	a	T	U	rkey
Fran	C	e	Bulgar	I	a
I	T	aly	Germa	N	y
P	O	rtugal			
B	R	itain			
Ru	S	sia			

The advent of the United States in the war will upset both prognostications.

*
* *

If you want to learn about a man's ancestry, with a view either of marrying him or of writing his biography, don't ask him, but go directly to the Eugenic Records Office of the Station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. If I had done that when I was writing the sketch of John Dewey I should have got in more information than I did. Professor Dewey was, as I said, a hard man to biographize. He is too modest even to boast of his ancestors, so I am grateful to Professor Davenport for coming to my aid with this new and interesting data as to Dewey's inheritance. It seems that radicalism is transmissible like red hair or bad temper and that the Dewey

blood contains a heretical determinant —or is it a disease germ?—which crops out in successive generations, as abolitionism, universalism and pragmatism.

In The Independent for March 26, Dr. E. E. Slosson writes interestingly of John Dewey. Looking for an hereditary basis for Professor Dewey's philosophic trend he inquires of the propositus and learns: "All my forefathers earned an honest living as farmers, wheelwrights, coopers. I was absolutely the first one in seven generations to fall from grace. In the last few years atavism has set in and I have raised enough vegetables and fruit to pay for my own keep." From this testimony Dr. Slosson concludes: "His ancestry is discouraging to those who would find an explanation for all things in heredity."

Altho I do not seek to explain "all things" (e. g., sunrise) by heredity, I think it is not justifiable to draw conclusions as to heredity from the testimony of one who is not an expert in the subject. No one would expect Professor Dewey to give expert testimony about his blood pressure or lymphocyte count; neither should one expect him to give valuable data touching his own heredity. Nor has he. A "farmer" may be a philosopher, a "wheelwright," an artist, and a "cooper" president of the village school committee. Also the phrase "first one in seven generations" would never have been used by an expert geneticist. What is meant clearly is, following the family *name* back seven generations. But this is not germane, since hereditary tendencies do not merely follow the family name.

The student of heredity, examining the personalities in various ancestral and many collateral lines of blood kinship to Professor Dewey finds some of them most significant. His mother's father was Davis Rich—a very noble man, of excellent judgment, large intelligence, and scrupulous honesty; an assistant judge in the county court; a man so highly regarded in his community as to be elected to the Vermont legislature. The mother's father's father is Charles Rich who was a reformer and philosopher. He was a champion of the Merino race of sheep, of the doctrine of the universal salvation of the human race, and, in 1813, of the rights of colored race. He was so fond of, and successful in, discussion that it is said he converted half of his town to universalism. An uncle of the preceding, Caleb Rich, had a speculative and inquiring mind, chiefly in religious matters. He was separated from his church for "errors of doctrine"; but was able by discussion to bring so many to his way of thinking that they founded a new sect with him as leader. He is said to be the real founder of the American branch of the Universalists. These are only fragments of John Dewey's family history but they suffice to show that his reforming and philosophic tastes and tendencies are family characteristics—that they have an hereditary basis. CHARLES B. DAVENPORT

Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island

* * *

"Young men for counsel; old men for war." How true these old saws are! In the present crisis it is mostly the old men who are for instant war with Germany and the young men who are for a continuance of negotiation and the settlement of international questions by arbitration.

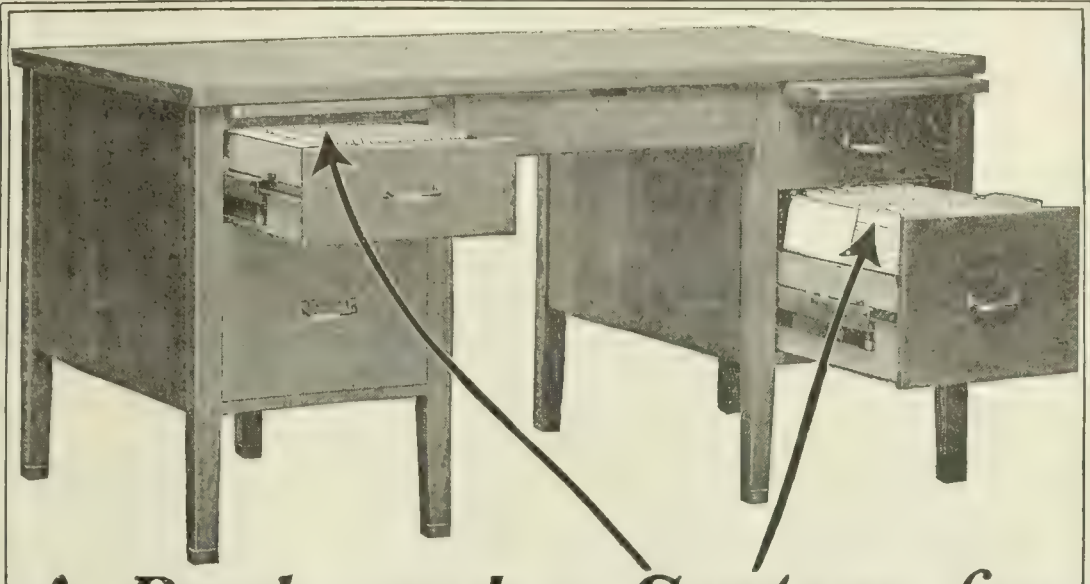
* * *

Madame de Staël said: "He who acquires another language gains a new soul." If that is so I was dead sold on Latin and half-soled on French.

* * *

Agoraphobia is the disease that causes slums.

Claustrophobia is the disease that causes suburbs.



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This is an intensely interesting proposition for everybody who wants order, efficiency and privacy, or who wants to get more work done in less time or to save money on necessary equipment.

Write us, today, for further information.

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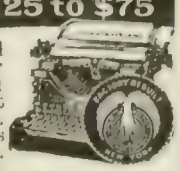
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NEWS OF EFFICIENCY

The railroads of the United States have been divided into four departments, and the committee of railroad presidents in charge of each are already coöperating with the Government to ensure preferential use of all lines needed for purposes of national defense. A plan has been devised, it is announced, whereby the Government will advise the railroads of what services it requires and full responsibility will then fall upon the executives of the different systems. It is believed that national requirements can be fully met under the plan, without interference with the country's normal traffic.

* *

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York State Commissioner of Health and an authority on diseases of the lungs, recently completed an exhaustive study of tuberculosis among the allied troops in France, and it is probable that the results of his inquiry will be utilized by the Government not only to detect and arrest incipient cases amongst United States soldiers but also in organizing military and internment camps along lines that will prevent the spreading of the disease.

* *

Advertising men in America are lining up strongly in support of the Government and the strongest possible prosecution of the war. In coöperation with leading business organizations, the Associated Advertising Clubs of America has offered its services to the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and named a National Advertising Board, with Mr. H. S. Houston, the president, as head. In a statement explaining the function of the Board, Mr. Houston says: "In making this offer to the Government we are following the admirable example of the advertising men of England, whose work, as every one knows, was largely responsible for the mobilization of Kitchener's great army of five million men. Advertising called to the colors also an army of investors equally large, who bought $5,000,000,000 worth of bonds. A like result can be secured in this country. . . . Our board will outline a campaign of paid advertising in the service of the Government, and it is proposed that every dollar possible be saved. Many publishers and billboard owners will count it a patriotic privilege to help, and the committee represents the very best advertising talent available."

* *

Advertising a commodity does not raise its price, according to an interesting investigation conducted by the Association of National Advertisers. An immense amount of data secured from the members goes to show that the price of nationally advertised goods has in many cases been actually reduced as the direct result of wide advertising and the consequently increased sales. Thus the makers of a famous camera have been able to reduce its price from $25 to $10 and at the same time to greatly improve the article. A leading hat manufacturer has similarly reduced his selling cost by seven cents a hat, and in spite of increased cost of workmanship and material the charge to the public has not advanced. The manufacturers of a famous breakfast food, a nationally known shaving stick, a well-known food specialty provide similar equally striking examples, and the principle applies through the entire automobile industry. Briefly, the Association finds advertising a proven "triumph of economical marketing."

* *

The booklet by Mr. Henry B. Joy, entitled "National Highways and Country Roads," which was recently issued by the National Institute of Efficiency as one of its series of Monographs of Efficiency, has been most cordially received. Among the letters which have been addrest to the author of the monograph is one from Colonel Roosevelt, who wrote "Your monograph on National Highways is admirable. I am greatly interested in it, and pleased with it. I particularly liked your phrase 'Tightening the Union' under the Border Highway map showing your Lincoln Way. You use exactly the words to express the idea!" Mr. Albert J. Beveridge, ex-Senator from Indiana, wrote: "I have read with keenest interest your article on National Highways and Country Roads and approve heartily every word you say. I consider this one of the completest and most convincing statements I ever have seen, if not indeed the very best of all on that important subject. Please accept my hearty congratulations. Your brochure has the force and dignity of real statesmanship . . . and your work will have a distinct place in American history."

The Lincoln Highway Association has ordered a special edition of the monograph for its own use in the furtherance of the gospel of better roads and more of them.

* *

Appropriate reference was made, at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the National Institute of Efficiency, held at the Aero Club of America on April 4, to the death of Mr. William B. Howland, founder and first president of the organization. The following resolution was unanimously passed: "Recognizing the great work done by Mr. Howland both as a personal exemplar of efficiency and as the founder of this Institute, the Board of Governors takes this occasion to express its profound regret at the loss it has sustained and directs that the memorial announcement recently sent to members of the Institute be spread upon the minutes."

* *

To fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Howland's death, the Board unanimously elected Mr. Melvil Dewey, who has been a member of the Board of Governors since the Institute was founded. Besides being widely known as the founder of the American Library Association, the Metric Bureau for establishing metric weights and measures, and the Spelling Reform Association, and as the former New York State Director of Libraries, Mr. Dewey has for many years been prominent in the broad efficiency movement to America, a notable contribution to it being his work in developing card filing systems. He is president of the Efficiency Society, and in other directions Mr. Dewey's activities are reflected in the fact that he is a trustee of Chautauqua Institution, and is the founder and president of Lake Placid and Riversea Clubs. Mr. Karl V. S. Howland, son of the late president of the Institute, was unanimously elected Executive Chairman of the Trustees of the Institute.

* *

The meeting pledged enthusiastic support to the movement for national efficiency in the light of the present crisis and decided that an early step in this direction should be the preparation and publication of one or more Monographs of Efficiency dealing in a practical and instructive way with the subject of Efficiency and National Defense.

* *

A notable instance of what women can do in the present crisis is the work already begun by the Militia of Mercy, which has enrolled 9000 women in New York to aid families of men of the Naval Reserve and other branches of the armed forces of the United States who have been called to the colors. The experience of England in the matter of the dependents of men in the fighting line has been kept in mind in formulating a scheme for ensuring the families of soldiers and sailors against undue hardship. The work demands not only the exercize of personal tact and the collection of a vast amount of data, but also considerable money, and a fund of $90,000 has already been pledged to carry on the work. Arrangements are complete for raising an additional $100,000. The Secretary of the Navy has formally accepted the Militia of Mercy's patriotic offer.

* *

The National Institute of Efficiency is to be strongly represented at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science which is to be held at Philadelphia on April 20 and 21. Topics of special interest, in view of present conditions, are to be discussed.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Independent, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1917:

State of New York, } ss.
County of New York, }

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Karl V. S. Howland, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the President of Independent Corporation, owner of The Independent, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Independent Corporation; Editor, Hamilton Holt; Associate Editor, Harold J. Howland; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, none, all of 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is Independent Corporation, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y. Names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock: Charles B. Alexander, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; James Douglas, 99 John street, New York, N. Y.; Hamilton Holt, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Estate of William B. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Harold J. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Karl V. S. Howland, 119 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Theodore Marburg, 11 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.; John P. Munn, 277 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION,
KARL V. S. HOWLAND, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of March, 1917. WESLEY W. FERRIN,
Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in N. Y. County No. 87. New York County Register No. 7120.
(My commission expires March 30, 1917.)

The Market Place

FOOD AND FARM LABOR

At last we have two-dollar wheat. In the Chicago market on the 4th this price was reached, and on the following day sales were ready there at $2.07. At the same time the price of corn advanced to $1.27. These figures for corn had not been equaled in half a century. Never before have we had two-dollar wheat under normal conditions. In 1888 a small quantity was sold at this price because the market had been cornered by B. P. Hutchinson, a speculator well known in those days. The same price now is not due to manipulation; it is the actual value of the grain, determined by the great foreign demand, deficient crops here and all over the world in 1916, expected exhaustion of supply before the next harvest, and the recent loss of much acreage in our winter wheat states. There is great need of the widest possible cultivation in those states where wheat seed is planted in the spring.

The danger that there will be a shortage of food is fully realized at Washington, where the Department of Agriculture is devising plans for increasing this year's yield of grain and vegetables. In two or three western states there are to be conventions for consideration of the question. Railroad companies are giving aid. In the East the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western is urging farmers in the territory which it serves to produce as much food as possible and use every available foot of land. This, the company's president says in a letter addrest to them, is both a patriotic duty and an economic necessity. The company undertakes to provide special trains for perishable products, to assist in procuring labor, and to make a system of distribution in New York City that will guarantee honest treatment and the highest profits that are consistent with reasonable prices to the consumer. Wealthy owners of large suburban estates are preparing to cultivate all the tillable ground in them, except their lawns. There are signs that the yield of vegetables will be increased, for the sale of garden seeds by prominent firms shows a recent growth of 60 per cent.

Unfortunately the supply of labor is insufficient. Men have been drawn from the farms to munition factories. Farmers cannot get help by offering high wages. This lack of men may prevent the preparation of land for the large

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may be purchased through us outright for cash or on conservative margin. Complete facilities for the careful execution of all investment or brokerage business, whether in

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Your mail or telegraphic orders will receive careful individual attention.
We will suggest a list of investments which at present prices yield a liberal income. It will simplify matters if you give an approximate idea of amount you contemplate investing and whether you wish to purchase outright or otherwise.

Write for List C-2 of "Investment Suggestions"

SHELDON-MORGAN & Company

Members
New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway, New York

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND NOTICE
of the
AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY

The Board of Directors of the above Company at a meeting held April 3, 1917, declared a cash dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred stock, a Cash Dividend of Two and One-Half (2½%) per cent. on the Common stock, and a dividend at the rate of Two and One-Half (2½) shares of Common stock on every One Hundred (100) shares of Common stock outstanding, all payable May 1, 1917.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon on April 14, 1917, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., on May 1, 1917.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 31, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY OF AMERICA.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 18.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2% has this day been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company issued and outstanding, payable May 15, 1917, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business on April 27, 1917.

The stock books will not be closed.

GEORGE WATTLEY, Treasurer.

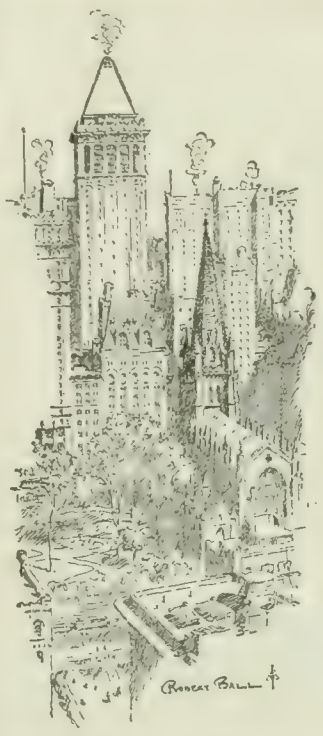
Dated, April 4, 1917.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable April 20th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business, April 9th, 1917. The Transfer Books will close at the close of business April 9th, 1917, and be reopened on April 21st, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

New York, March 22, 1917.



Let Us Help You Decide

IF you are undecided as to the appointing of an executor and trustee under will, call on or write to our officers and let them explain our facilities for handling estates.

The appointment of an executor and trustee is a very important matter and ought not be postponed. The safety and interests of your heirs require that you make a wise appointment, and prudence requires that you do it *now*.

Our booklet, "Let's Choose Executors and Talk of Wills," contains much valuable information for will makers.

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crop of spring wheat that is so much needed. In New York the state's Industrial Commission publishes a warning that for lack of hired labor the state's crops will fall below those of recent years. The State Government, it says, should consider the expediency of "enlisting an agricultural army which will be given vocational training along farming lines." The problem may not be solved in that way, but it is one that demands careful consideration.

THE STOCK MARKET

In the first week of April, prices on the New York Stock Exchange have been affected by opinions and rumors about new national taxes, rather than by the war declaration, for that had been foreseen. There was a general downward movement in the last week of March. Monday, April 2, saw some recovery. The prompt election of a Speaker in the House exerted a favorable influence. Many had feared that a deadlock would delay action concerning the war. Announcement that there had been a large oversubscription in a very short time for the Pennsylvania Railroad company's new bond issue of $60,000,000 was regarded with much satisfaction, as indicating that other companies could turn to long-term bonds from short-term notes. On the other hand, reports of the same company's earnings showed a considerable decrease of net, because the wage increases for two months, due to the Adamson eight-hour law, had been added to the cost of operation. Nearly one-fifth of the day's business was in Steel shares, whose net gain was 2⅞. On the 3d, in a broader market of 918,000 shares, at the beginning there was a general advance, ascribed to approval of President Wilson's war message to Congress, published in the morning papers, but a reaction followed, and the net result was an average loss. Many were thinking of the coming new taxes, expecting that those upon excess profits would be severe.

This was the leading topic on the 4th, when the decline continued, but the net changes were small. Sales of Steel, with a loss of 1⅛, were 213,000 shares, or more than one-fourth of the day's transactions. On the 5th prices were again reduced, and apparently for the same reasons. The profits of industrials, it was said, would be cut down by taxes needed for large military and naval expenditures. The market was closed on the 6th, Good Friday. In the four days almost exactly one-fourth (802,000) of the shares sold were those of the Steel Corporation, showing a net loss of ¾.

The following dividends are announced:

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $2.00 per share, payable April 16.

New York Central Railroad Company, $1.25 per share, payable May 1.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company, common, quarterly, $1.25 per share, payable April 16.

United Cigar Stores Company, common, quarterly, 2 per cent, payable May 15.

United Fruit Company, quarterly, 2 per cent., payable April 14.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, common, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable April 30.

Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

HOW THE MONEY WAS DISTRIBUTED

Illustrative of the disposition made of the money collected as premiums for their policies by the fire insurance companies, is the published experience of The Home Insurance Company of New York for the year 1916. That company received $18,820,825.60 in premiums and $1,659,758.88 as income on its invested assets. It paid dividends to its stockholders amounting to $1,320,000, which, as we see, was borne by the investment income and not by the premium income.

The Home, in a diagram, shows what became of its premium income last year—the exact proportion of each dollar of disbursements. From this I construct the following statement, using $100 of premium income as a basis:

Paid in loss claims	$60.35
Paid to State Insurance Departments, taxes, licenses and fees	3.62
Paid for field supervision, state and special agents	4.88
Paid as commissions on business	20.01
Paid for printing, advertising and supplies	1.85
Paid for administration	5.86
Set aside for reserve required by law	1.59
Underwriting profit carried to surplus	1.84

It will be observed that the total of the first four items amounts to $88.86, which means that, on the average, out of every $100 in premiums collected by the company in every community during the year, $88.86 was returned to it in losses paid, taxes, licenses and for the services of special and local agents.

It should also seem reasonable by the patrons of this company that not only is its profit small—being but $346,303 on an overturn of nearly $19,000,000—but that its stockholders have been paid their dividends from the investment side of the business, and that both the underwriting profit and the surplus earned on investments—some $686,000—were carried to the funds held for the protection of policyholders. This illustration is fairly applicable to successfully conducted fire insurance generally.

W. H. E., Phoenixville, Pa.—The rates charged by the Educators' Beneficial Association of Lancaster, Pa., are probably adequate to pay the accident and sick benefits provided, in addition to which, I presume, the association possesses the power of assessing the members. I do not, however, understand how the old age annuity of $150 a year at and after age 65 is to be provided. If we assume that five per cent is continuously earnable on investments, we must have a capital sum of $3000 to secure an annual return of $150. I do not believe that a premium of $8 a year for Class A certificates, or $12 a year for Class B, is sufficient to pay all claims for sickness and accident, plus expenses, and leave sufficient surplus, including that forfeited by members who lapse, to aggregate a sum the earnings of which will yield the annuity promised.

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SURPLUS FOR POLICY-HOLDERS,	13,146,446.99

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Vice-President and Director, American Audubon Association
762 Harrison Ave. Kankakee, Ill.

HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.
HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. LITERATURE.

A Wasted Day. By Richard Harding Davis.

1. What is meant by calling the present a romantic age?
2. How does the romantic writing of today differ from the romantic writing of the past?
3. Point out elements of romance in the life of Richard Harding Davis.
4. Into what classes may Richard Harding Davis' writings be divided? From what sources did he gain material for his writing? From what sources should you gain material for your own composition work?
5. What is meant by "showing outward realities"? Why is it better to turn attention to "inner life"?
6. What characteristics make a story "excellent in technique"?
7. What is meant by "divergent character studies"? By a study of social life? By a study of political life?
8. In what way is "A Wasted Day" like "The Outcasts of Poker Flat"? How does it differ from "The Rose of the Alhambra"?
9. Comment on the effectiveness of the opening paragraphs of "A Wasted Day."
10. What values are added to the story by Mr. Thorndike's experiences in Mr. Andrews' office? Why are the incidents of the Levantine and the woman with the basket presented?
11. What elements are added to the story of Mr. Thorndike's experiences in court? How do those experiences affect Mr. Thorndike?
12. Write a story of ordinary life in which you try to present fundamental values.

SECTION II. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

Back of the Brawn, the Brain. By Frank A. Scott.

1. Explain the sentence: "The blood of the soldiers must be mingled three parts with the sweat of the man in the mills."

Don't Muddle Thru. By Sydney Brooks.

1. Write a comparison or contrast between England at the beginning of the Great War and the United States today.
2. Write in a single paragraph the definite points presented in this article.

Making Ready the Army. By Newton D. Baker.

1. Stand before the class and give a short talk concerning the present work of the War Department.

Brothers in Arms. By the Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair.

1. From this article draw rules for writing a public letter.

The Job Higher Up. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Show how the author has made advantageous use of direct quotation.
2. Write a somewhat similar article concerning promotion in school work.

Motor Efficiency. By John Chapman Hilder.

1. Show in what ways this technical article is extraordinarily well written. Write a somewhat similar technical article.

History in the Making. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Show in what ways this article is superior to the usual type of articles in daily newspapers.
2. Show how description has been used as a means of emphasis.

Editorial Articles.

1. Draw from the editorial articles a clear explanation of the causes that have led the United States into war.
2. Give orally an exposition of what every citizen may be expected to do for the United States in time of war.

The Story of the Week.

1. Give a complete narrative of the events in Washington that preceded the entrance of the United States into the Great War.
2. Write a paragraph of detail concerning the recent work of U-boats.
3. Write a paragraph of contrast in which you show what results have been gained by the Russian Revolution.
4. Write a short explanation of the present military situation in the Turkish Empire. Use a map or diagram.

In General.

1. Write a short composition in which you show in what ways this number of The Independent encourages the highest ideals of patriotism.
2. Write an exposition in which you discuss the educative value of the pictures in this number.
3. Show in what ways your own school paper could be improved by imitating some of the characteristic features of The Independent.
4. Write a story in which you tell the history of a single copy of The Independent.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.
PRINCIPAL OF THE JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Declaration of War—"The United States 'Falls In'," "History in the Making," "The President Speaks for War," "The Decision of the Senate," "The Decision of the House," "Cuba Enters the War."

PART I. AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

1. State as clearly as you can the causes which have led the United States to declare war. Compare these causes with those which led each of the chief allies—Russia, France, England and Italy—into the war.
2. Compare the causes which have led to the present war with those which led to the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Spanish-American War.
3. "He (the President) urged . . . an alliance with the present enemies of Germany," etc. If the President's suggestion is adopted what will become of the American policy as enunciated in Washington's Farewell Address?
4. ". . . some newspapers in Argentine . . . pointed out that the entry of the United States into the European war . . . portended the passing of the Monroe Doctrine," etc. Explain this statement.

PART II. THE WAR POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT AND OF CONGRESS.

1. Study carefully Article I, section 8, clauses 1, 2, 11-16, and Article II, section 2, of the Constitution.
2. Write a summary of the article "History in the Making." What do you learn about the procedure of Congress from this article?
3. Make a list of the public men mentioned in this article; add a brief descriptive phrase—e. g., La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin—to each name.
4. Compare the procedure incident to the declaration of war in this case with that in one or more of the following cases, (a) the War of 1812, (b) The Mexican War, (c) the Civil War, (d) the Spanish-American War.
5. What, according to the President, are the measures which the United States must take to make the war effective? Discuss the wisdom of each of these measures.

II. Organizing for War—"What Can I Do?" "Everyman's War," "Making Ready the Army," "Back of Brawn, the Brain," "Don't 'Muddle Thru'," "War Plans Mapped Out."

1. "Modern War is the united effort of a whole people." Organize what you gain from your reading into a series of topics under this sentence as your main heading.
2. Elaborate one or more of the following topics: (a) Military Organization, (b) Industrial Organization, (c) War Finance.
3. What can the women of the country do to help?
4. "America today is pretty much as Great Britain was in August, 1914," etc. What are the facts upon which this statement is based?
5. Note the series of "Don'ts" on page 118. What are the experiences of England upon which these "Don'ts" are based?
6. What concessions must be made to labor if the war is to be successful? What concessions must labor make?

III. The Human Element in Industry—"The Job Higher Up."

1. Study the complaints of the "man of forty-five" and the "efficiency record" of this same man. What conclusions do you draw?
2. Make an outline of the methods of self improvement given in this article. Which one, in your judgment, is the most important?
3. Explain this statement: "The way to get ahead is to look behind."
4. "Search out the business problems that confront your head man," etc. Which of these problems are mechanical? Which ones are human? Write a detailed description of one or more of these problems.
5. Explain the last paragraph in the article.

IV. Production, Distribution and Exchange—"The Market Place," "Railroad Rate Questions."

1. List the subjects discussed in the above references under the three headings given.
2. What has been the effect of the Adamson Eight Hour Law during the past two months? What changes in railroad organization are proposed as a result?
3. "At last we have two-dollar wheat. . . . It is the actual value of the grain." How is actual value determined? Taking the price of wheat as an example, discuss the relation between value and price.
4. "The danger that there will be a shortage of food is fully realized." If such a shortage comes what will bring it about?

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Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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THE COUNTRYSIDE

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J U S T A W O R D

American aid is being asked for the Huguenot Missions in Northern France and Belgium. Here, in spite of war conditions the few remaining ministers are bravely endeavoring to keep in existence the Protestant Christian forces. This work cannot be carried on unless generous America provides the necessary funds, and the Federal Council of Churches is coöperating with Dr. Anet of the Franco-Belgian Committee in raising the $100,000 necessary. Contributions should be sent to The American Huguenot Committee, Room 612, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

FOR YOUR WAR GARDEN

No end of tools may be found in the stores, but there are only a few which the garden maker, and especially the amateur, really needs. It is as true now as ever that he who tickles the earth with the hoe will make it laugh with the harvest. This does not necessarily mean the hoe of back-breaking memories, however, for the modern wheel hoe or cultivator will do the tickling just as effectively and with much less labor.

While the old-fashioned hoe is needed less than formerly, it cannot be dispensed with. It is important to choose a hoe of the right weight and one that has the right "feel." Also, it must be kept sharp and clean by the frequent use of a good file. The scuffle hoe can also be used to advantage in keeping down weeds.

A spade, a fork and an iron rake will be required as a matter of course. The rake is often overlooked when tools are ordered, but is always needed to smooth and pulverize the soil. With a garden line to make the rows straight and a trowel for transplanting, these are all the tools the garden maker really needs.

Altho not perhaps classed as tools, forcing frames and plant protectors may well be a part of the garden maker's equipment. Forcing frames make it possible for him to start tender seeds outdoors before the danger of frost has passed. They help him to grow melons, even in the North, and allow him to dispense with a hot bed in starting cucumbers and similar plants. Plant protectors enable the gardener to steal a march on the bugs which usually feast on young plants. Both the frames and plant protectors are worth much more than the few cents they cost.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

TY COBB—I like scrappy baseball.

W. J. BRYAN—Please enroll me as a private.

LILLIAN RUSSELL—Wash your soap before using it.

ANDREW D. WHITE—A republic cannot be made without republicans.

KING CONSTANTINE—We don't pretend always to be angels.

WILLIAM H. TAFT—Herr Zimmermann has no sense of humor.

JULIAN STREET—What are millionaires for if not to contribute?

REV. H. W. PINKHAM—I had as lief be a coward as be a perfect ass.

JUDGE JOHN M. KILLITS—A boy with the name John usually makes good.

EUGENE V. DEBS—Rockefeller has a billion dollars; he has not one comrade.

DR. D. A. SARGENT, of Harvard—There are such things as rhythmic affinities.

KING ALFONSO—I would be a good republican if I had not been born a king.

ED. HOWE—Everyone creeps up to the edge of hell occasionally and looks over.

JOHN MCCORMACK—I think Schubert's "Allmacht" is the greatest of all songs.

AMBASSADOR GERARD—I long ago made up my mind never to speak over ten minutes.

BILLY SUNDAY—If a minister believes and teaches evolution he is a stinking skunk.

ERNESTA D. BULLITT—Efficiency is the one crime worse than the seven deadly sins put together.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE—Throw off the shackles of mundane occupation and dwell in the spirit.

REV. CHARLES R. BROWN—The loss of the capacity for moral indignation is infinitely worse than war.

PRESIDENT HIBBEN—I would like to see the Stars and Stripes planted somewhere along the Hindenburg line.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—From a purely cold blooded business point of view, honesty *is* the best policy.

W. P. G. HARDING—I do not believe we ever approached a crisis so well prepared from a financial point of view.

REV. COURTLAND MYERS—If money were equally proportioned every family in America would have $1200 to live on.

MRS. AUGUST BELMONT—The modern tendency to disregard tradition is nowhere more evident than in the theater.

DEAN H. P. ALMON ABBOTT—Do not break an engagement just because you discover that the young lady has wealth.

MARGARET WILSON—The school buildings belong to the people and the great need of utilizing them for civic purposes grows daily.

PRESIDENT JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN—College clubs in large cities usually have contented themselves with being lounging places.

JACOB H. SCHIFF—Just as before I hated most intensely the Russian Government so now I love deeply the new Russia, the Russian people.

PAUL MILUKOV—The ideals which are represented by the provisional government of Russia are the same as underlie the existence of the United States.

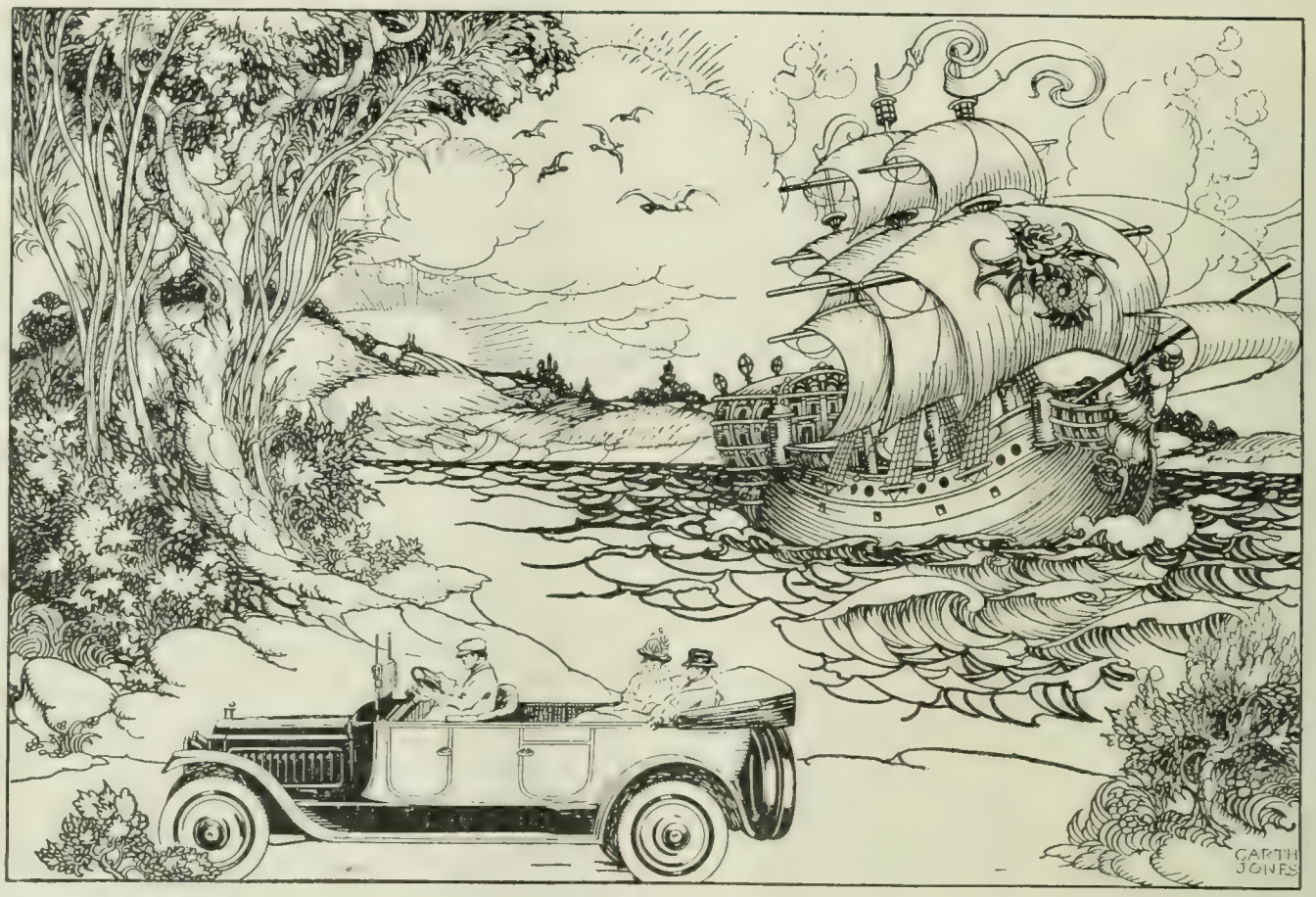
EDWARD H. FORBUSH—"What are we going to do about the cat?" This question I have put to more than 500 correspondents and 175 of them answered, "Kill it."

JULIUS MOERSCH—America would be fortunate if it had for President a man of the type of Emperor William II, a man who is trusted and beloved by the people.

PROF. R. M. WENLEY—There is not one jot of evidence to prove that the soul lives after death but there is also not one jot of evidence to prove that the soul does *not*.

REV. CHARLES A. EATON—The Czar, the little father of all the Russias, is now looking for a job and the Kaiser with his heaven-pointed mustaches will soon be looking for one, too.

REV. KARL RIELAND—The cowbell, hammer and tongs, box banging, whistle and rattle music of modern dances has a real effect on the moral substance of those habitually swayed by it.



Economy! Cheapest power is that which makes best use of Nature's resources. With the gliding drive of a full rigged ship—plus a speed no craft ever had—the twelve agile and powerful cylinders of the Packard motor will carry you anywhere in greatest security and comfort—at least possible cost. The economical use of gasoline is one of the major advantages of the Twin-six. ❦ There are twenty and more Packard styles. Prices, open cars, three thousand fifty and thirty-five hundred dollars, at Detroit. ❦ ❦ Packard Motor Car Company.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Journal of Civilization

THE NATIONAL TASK AND THE UNIVERSAL OBLIGATION

THE duty of the United States in the war seems to lie in several directions. But it forms one coherent whole, with a single central idea running thru it, and based upon a single solid principle. We must coöperate with and help our allies, for they face the common enemy, and the place to defeat the enemy is where the enemy is. We must relate our every effort to the sound principle enunciated by the President of "universal liability to service."

Our national task has several branches:

We must finance our allies.

We must feed our allies.

We must munition our allies.

We must reinforce our allies.

Without a dissenting voice the House of Representatives passed last week the bill to raise seven billions of dollars for the prosecution of the war, three billions of it to be loaned to our allies. It is altogether probable that before these words are read the Senate will have acted with equal unanimity and enthusiasm and the bill have received the approval of the President. We are going to finance our allies with alacrity and generosity.

The problem of feeding and munitioning our allies has two parts: that of producing food and materials of war and that of delivering them when they are ready. Already a nation-wide movement is under way for stimulating the raising of greater and greater crops; and the task of increasing our production of all kinds of munitions and war supplies is engaging the attention of the best minds in the nation. The problem of securing the delivery of these commodities is not so simple. For this purpose we need ships, more ships and yet more ships. We shall have available, as soon as the necessary repairs can be made, the German shipping which the Government has seized in ports in all parts of the country and of its possessions. But this tonnage will be far from enough. The Federal Shipping Board is undertaking the building of a great fleet of cargo carriers under the direction of General Goethals. The builder of the Panama Canal is accustomed to get things done, and his selection for the prosecution of this great work is earnest that it will be done, well done and speedily done.

The reinforcement of our allies will be a longer process. An armed force may be quickly raised, but it takes time to train it. This has always been true, but never so profoundly so as in this modern warfare that we are entering upon, in which fighting is a highly technical matter—depending for its effectiveness quite as much upon acquired knowledge and developed skill as on native courage and devotion. It will take time to make an armed force ready, which is all the more reason why the raising of the force must be begun at once and on a comprehensive and generous plan.

The one point on which there is likely to be the most disagreement is as to how this force shall be secured. Shall it be raised by voluntary enlistment or on the principle of universal service? The natural inclination of the American people is toward the voluntary system. They are accustomed to think of it as the true American way, the only way fit for free men in a land of liberty. But Abraham Lincoln insisted against serious opposition that the nation should resort to the draft to save the Union, and there never was a more pure-hearted apostle of liberty and democracy than he. And now Woodrow Wilson, apostle of the new freedom and ardent champion of democracy, appeals again to the principle of universal liability to service.

Lincoln and Wilson are profoundly right. They are right on every ground, theoretical and practical.

Democracy implies universal obligation; for democracy means equal rights, and wherever there are rights there are inseparable obligations. As free members of a nation, "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal," we demand from our common government equal protection in the enjoyment of our common rights and privileges. In turn we owe to our common government whatever service it needs for the protection of our common country and the prosecution of its high aims and purposes. All citizens must pay taxes in proportion to their ability; the proposition is undebatable. In like manner, all citizens must aid their country in war, in proportion to their ability; there is no more room for dissent here than there. Democracy cannot be divorced from the universal obligation to service.

The practical considerations lead irresistibly to the same conclusion. War cannot be successfully waged—and no nation has any right to enter a war which it does not propose to wage to a successful issue—with volunteer forces. The Civil War proved it; the experience of Great Britain in the present war has proved it. It is better to face this truth first than last.

The voluntary system takes away from industry and other indispensable pursuits men more needed by their country behind the lines than in the fighting ranks. The men who are to carry on all the multitudinous activities that make up modern warfare should be assigned to their respective duties—on the firing line, behind the



Drawn for The Independent by W. O. Morris

THE POSTSCRIPT

trenches, in the factories and workshops, on the farms, in the offices, everywhere at home and abroad—by those upon whom devolve the leadership of the nation's efforts. Only that way lies effectiveness. Only effective warfare is worthy warfare.

President Wilson in his proclamation to the American people declares with all the emphasis of the utmost simplicity: "The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together."

There can be but one answer, We will.

UNITED WE STAND

NEVER in the history of the United States have the people of this country entered a war with such unanimity of mind and given it such united support. In the days when "an Englishman named George Washington took up arms against a German king called George III" we were very far from being united. A large and influential part of the population took the Tory side and all thru the Revolution the country was torn by dissensions. The War of 1812 was a sectional war. It was approved by a bare majority in Congress and New England threatened to secede because of it. The Mexican War was regarded with abhorrence in the north. Lowell wrote the "Biglow Papers" to prevent recruiting and the popular song of the day was:

> Go, go, go,
> Mr. Polk, you know,
> Bids you fight and kill and quell,
> Cut their throats and make them yell,
> Send their spirits down to hell,
> Conquer Mexico!

In the Civil War the country was not merely rent in twain but neither side was unified at first. There were seceders from secession in the south, while in the north the abolitionists agreed for once with their enemies, the pro-slavery men, in opposing a war for the preservation of the Union. Edward Everett said, "If our sister states must leave us, in the name of heaven let them go in peace," and Whittier in his poem "A Word for the Hour" wrote "Pity, forgive, but urge them back no more." All thru the war the copperheads and pacifists were active and well organized. The disloyal order, the Knights of the Golden Circle, at one time numbered nearly a million and could mobilize an armed force of 340,000 men. When conscription was adopted a mob ran amuck in New York City for four days with the connivance of the authorities. An orphan asylum was burned down and in the streets men and women joined in torturing and hanging and dismembering innocent persons. In New York City alone more than a thousand people lost their lives and more than a million and a half dollars' worth of property was destroyed by the draft riots. Does any one imagine that such scenes would be repeated if the present Congress should order a draft?

The opposition to our war with Spain was furious at the time and has not yet altogether died out. Two regiments of the New York militia, the Seventh and Thirteenth, refused to serve. The House and the Senate were long deadlocked on the question of supporting the President.

Not only is the United States more united than on any previous declaration of war, but it is more united than England was when she entered. The British Cabinet was divided and three members of the Government, Morley, Burns and Trevelyan, resigned rather than consent to participation in the continental conflict. The question was never put to Parliament, but it is evident that there were more members opposed to entering the war in the House of Commons August 3, 1914, than in the House of Representatives April 3, 1917. The opposition in the British press was outspoken up to the very last day. The London *Daily Chronicle* of August 3 said:

> Truth to tell, the issues which have precipitated the conflict which threatens to devastate the whole of Europe are not worth the bones of a single soldier.

And on August 4 the Manchester *Guardian* said:

> We hold it to be a patriotic duty for all good citizens to oppose to the utmost the participation of this country in the greatest crime of our time.

These are as emphatic as anything to be found in the opposition papers of the United States, yet Great Britain has since raised a volunteer army of five millions and is voluntarily spending $30,000,000 a day on the war.

The participation of Italy was preceded by violent political conflicts and riotous demonstrations for and against the war. In the Italian Chamber of Deputies there were seventy-four votes against war instead of the fifty in our House of Representatives. Yet Italy has shown no lack of united effort in the prosecution of her campaign.

It appears, then, America engages in this world war with greater unanimity than either of the other nations that entered of their own free will and with a single-mindedness never before manifested in its history. Our national motto was not true when it was adopted, but it is now. At last the American people, regardless of racial diversity, can say with sincerity: United we stand.

WHY WORRY?

THE common soldier, whatever his nationality, is generally a cheerful philosopher. Especially if he is a Frenchman. Here is the newest statement of the philosophy of the French *poilu:*

> Of two things one is certain: Either you're mobilized or you're not mobilized.
>
> If you're not mobilized there's no need to worry; if you're on the front, of two things one is certain: Either you're behind the lines or you're on the front.
>
> If you're behind the lines there is no need to worry; if you're on the front, of two things one is certain: Either you're resting in a safe place or you're exposed to danger.
>
> If you're resting in a safe place there is no need to worry; if you're exposed to danger, of two things one is certain: Either you're wounded or you're not wounded.
>
> If you're not wounded there is no need to worry; if you are wounded, of two things one is certain: Either you're wounded seriously or you're wounded slightly.
>
> If you're wounded slightly there is no need to worry; if you're wounded seriously, of two things one is certain: Either you recover or you die.
>
> If you recover there is no need to worry; if you die you can't worry.

Not bad philosophy, in the trenches or out.

EASTER AT ARRAS

THE battles that began on Easter Sunday with the bombardment of the German entrenchments in front of Arras resulted in the greatest victory yet achieved by the Allies in France. What the British failed to do in 1915, what they tried again in 1916 but still without success, this they have finally accomplished. They have smashed the Hindenburg line. They have crost the great divide at Vimy Ridge. They have ousted the invaders from the coalfield of Lens. They have captured fifteen thousand prisoners and two hundred cannon. They have advanced seven miles in seven days—

and the Belgian frontier lies only twenty miles ahead. When the Canadians on the morning of Easter Monday charged up the Vimy slope in the face of a storm of snow and shell they wrote a page of British history like to prove as memorable as those of Agincourt, Blenheim and Waterloo. The history of the Great War in France may be marked by three dates: September 6, 1914, when General Joffre stopped the Germans on the Marne; April 9, 1917, when General Haig drove the Germans back from Arras; and that third and final date, which no man can yet name, when the Germans shall be driven from France and Belgium.

LIBERTY OF DIFFERENCE

THE Rev. Wallace M. Short, whose article, "Why I Am Not a Prohibitionist," appears in the present number of The Independent, has recently published an account of the shabby treatment he received at the hands of his fellow Congregational ministers in Iowa. Because he honestly felt that he could not "make his reason and conscience consent to the prohibition doctrines and practise," a committee appointed by the Sioux Association of Congregational Churches and ministers adopted a majority report recommending that the association withdraw from Mr. Short the privileges of fellowship.

The reasons given for this action, when examined in the light of the evidence, carry more censure for the ministers who voted for it and signed it, than for the man who became the victim of their unchristian intolerance. The question whether the liquor men drew from Mr. Short's addresses arguments for their side of the issue; whether he occasionally drank a glass of beer, or was, without his choice, elected an honorary member of a bartenders' union years before in another city, is of less importance than the more vital question—whether a body of Congregational ministers, inheritors of a fine tradition of liberty of difference, should allow themselves to be stampeded by a few zealots who mistake narrow-mindedness for righteousness. The published correspondence shows that they, like the Jedburgh judges of border history, endeavor first to hang the accused and then to try him.

As for Mr. Short's arguments against prohibition—we frankly disagree with him. He does not seem to recognize the fact that in the regulation of human society two equally valid principles often come into conflict with each other. When this occurs the relative advantages and disadvantages of limiting the exercize of the one or the other must be weighed and decided. Whichever way the decision falls, it is always possible for some one on the minority side to make out a case of violation of some great principle, or right, in consequence of which the whole social structure is going to fall in a heap. Well—it seldom does!

The right and duty of intelligent communities to prohibit the sale of habit-forming drugs is well recognized. It is not done to browbeat the intelligent or to outrage the precious moral freedom of those who are capable of self-restraint. It is done for the protection of the innocent, the ignorant, and the morally weak—in short, for that large portion of every community, including our youth, which must be guarded against the wiles of persons whose profits as sellers increase in direct proportion to the degradation of the purchasers.

More and more it is coming to be recognized that no essential distinction can be made between the commercial exploitation of alcoholic beverages on the one hand, and that of opium, morphine, and cocaine on the other. If it is no violation of moral principle or personal liberty to prohibit the sale of the latter, neither is it in the case of the former. On the contrary, because, as Mr. Short says, "the business of the democratic state is the mutual protection of life, property, and liberty," it is in duty bound to take just such a measure as prohibition, for the protection of these three species of values often involves conflicts in actual practise. If a man resident in a city chooses to keep quantities of dynamite in his home, it is urgently desirable, for the safeguarding of life, that his personal liberty, as well as his right of possession, be curbed by law.

The objection which Mr. Short raises against the prohibition method of making people moral has enough reason on its side to make it appear plausible. But this plausibility disappears with the pointing out of the obvious fact that the same objection may be brought against every law designed to protect and promote the welfare of society. Laws against peonage, slavery, polygamy, child labor, etc., have all faced difficulties of enforcement. Laws must lead and educate the laggards of the community in public morals, as well as sanction what the majority of the more intelligent and progressive have recognized as of value in the collective experience.

VACATION IN WAR TIME

For many years The Independent has had the pleasant custom of filling its Vacation Number with letters from its readers telling of the good times they had in tent or boat, at home or abroad. But next summer will be different from every other and our Vacation Number must be different too. Every man, woman and child in the United States has been called to the colors and our leisure will be employed otherwise than in killing time. Some will be hunting wild animals more dangerous than mountain lions or scouring the sea for other devil fishes than the octopus. Some will be flying, drilling or nursing; some will be raising pigs or radishes; occupations that perhaps may prove more profitable and healthful than the customary pursuit of pure pleasure. Anyhow, we want to hear about it, so we put the question to our readers:

How do you intend to spend your vacation?

Write us of your plans, hopes and ambitions. Tell what you are going to do and what you think others could do. We will publish several pages of the most interesting communications in our Vacation Number of June 2 and pay five dollars apiece for those printed regardless of length. Send in the letters by May 10 and do not make them more than two or three hundred words long. Unused manuscripts will not be returned, so save a copy if you want to show your friends afterward how much better it was than those we printed.

THE CALL TO SERVICE

President Wilson's Proclamation to the People on April 15, 1917

My Fellow Countrymen:

The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addrest ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves.

These, then, are the things we must do and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless.

We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen, not only, but also, for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work; to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are coöperating in Europe and to keep the looms and manufactories there in raw materials: coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea: steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there: rails for worn out railways back of the fighting fronts: locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces: mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service: everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make.

It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international service army—a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms: The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are coöperating is an abundance of supplies, and especially of foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America.

Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual coöperation in the sale and distribution of their products? The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done, and done immediately, to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the ablebodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs, as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

The Government of the United States and the Governments of the several States stand ready to coöperate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fall short of it!

This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power. To the merchant let me suggest the motto, "Small profits and quick service," and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied, and supplied at once. To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does: the work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great Service Army. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

Let me suggest, also, that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that every housewife who practises strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together!

WOODROW WILSON.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Storming of Vimy Ridge

At half past five o'clock on Monday morning, April 9, the Canadians rose from the trenches which they had occupied for more than a year at the foot of Vimy Ridge and charged up the slope against the labyrinth of entrenchments that crowned the hilltops. In September, 1915, the British had made an equally gallant attempt to capture from the Loos side the hights behind which Lens is hid, while the French attacked the Vimy Ridge, but thru bad management of the higher command and the failure of ammunition at the critical moment they were driven back with frightful losses from the trenches they had gained. But this time there were no such blunders as lost the battle of Loos. The new British army has mastered the new art of war. The artillery had prepared a path for the attack by clearing away the barbed wire entanglements and smashing in the concrete caissons. The field had been accurately mapped from the bird's-eye views of the British airmen. The curtain of fire was lifted just at the right time as the troops advanced so there was no delay and no shooting of comrades as had happened before in this field. The steel-clad tanks lumbered out from Arras on radiating lines, pushed thru barbed wire barricades, scrambled over trenches and craters and wandered thru village streets heedless of shrapnel and rifle-ball.

The trenches were here held by Bavarians with Prussians kept in reserve.

THE GREAT WAR

April 9—Canadians take Vimy Ridge. Fourteen Austrian ships in American ports seized.

April 10—American liner "New York" hits a mine. British hospital ship "Salta" sunk in Channel.

April 11—British gaining ground east and north of Arras. Spain protests against sinking of Spanish steamer "San Fulgenio."

April 12—Bolivia breaks with Berlin. Argentine ship "Monte Protegido" sunk in European waters.

April 13—French and British reach suburbs of San Quentin. Russian and German Socialists negotiating peace terms.

April 14—Congress appropriates $7,000,000,000 for Allies.

April 15—British enter Lens. Germans evacuate Dixmude.

But the British guns had placed a curtain of fire behind the front lines so when the Bavarians sent up their green rockets as signals of distress no help could come to them from the rear. When the Canadians reached them they surrendered with unprecedented docility and begged first for their lives and next for bread, for some of them had been without food supplies for days. At the end of the first day the Canadians had captured three lines of entrenchments and three thousand prisoners. Before the week was over they had some fifteen thousand prisoners, two hundred guns and large stores of ammunition. Among the guns were eight of the 8-inch howitzers and twenty-eight of the 5.9-inch howitzers. Besides these 250 machine guns were taken. Many of the guns were in working order and the shells stacked beside them were at once used against the retiring Germans.

As soon as Vimy Ridge was taken the British troops could overlook the city of Lens and the coal fields and factories that lie roundabout. By the following Sunday Lens was reached and the enemy cleared out of a semi-circle east of Arras to a distance of five to seven miles. The Germans have fallen back to what they call the "Wotan line," which runs north and south about eight miles east of Arras. The section extending from this to St. Quentin is called the "Siegfried line" and the southern section extending down to the Aisne is called the "Albrecht line." The three sections together constitute what the British call the "Hindenburg line."

The German Blockade

The destruction of belligerent and neutral shipping by the German submarines and mines continues at the same rate. The British Admiralty announces the loss of seventeen merchant vessels of over 1600 tons as well as two smaller and six fishing smacks during the week ending April 8. The Italian Admiralty reports the loss of five steamers and ten small sailing vessels for the same week.

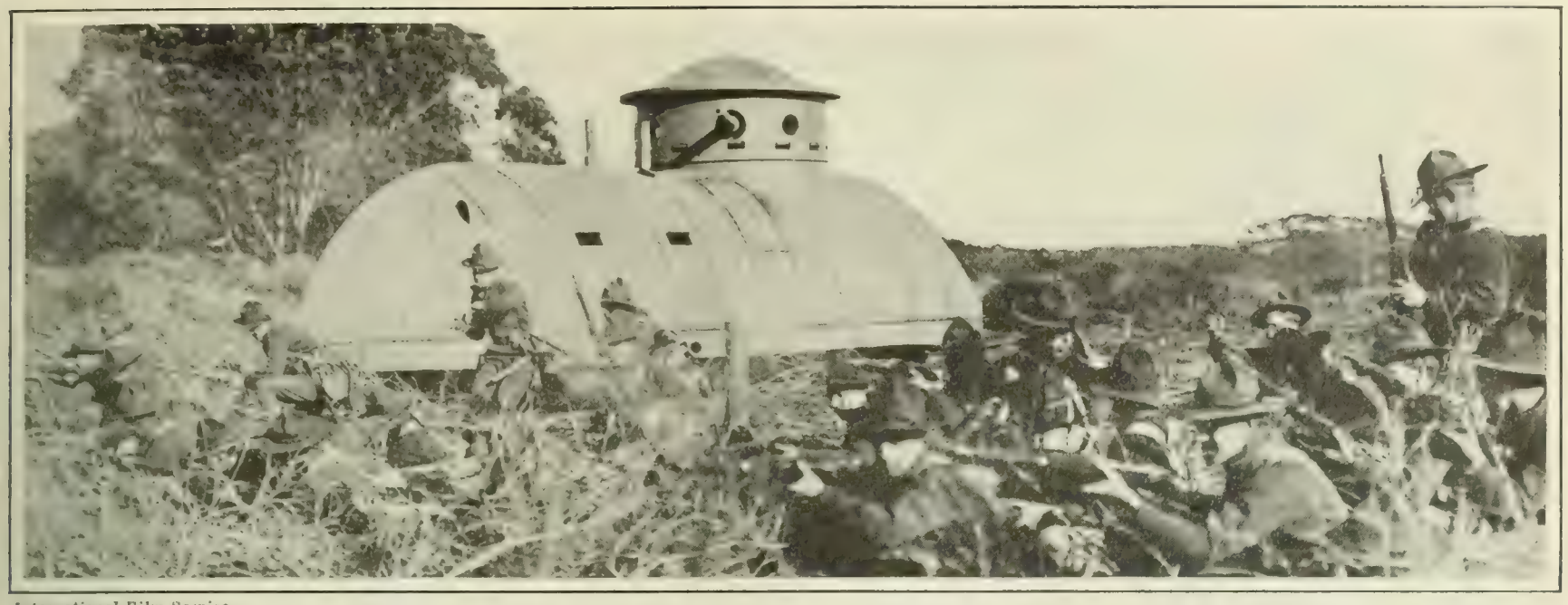
Four neutral Belgium relief ships were torpedoed during the week altho they were outside the barred zone and plainly marked. Two British hospital ships have been sunk in the Channel.



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REMAKING RUSSIA

The first photograph to reach this country of the Petrograd revolutionists demanding the abdication of the Czar. The soldiers who were ordered to fire on the crowds and disperse them refused to obey



International Film Service

PASSED BY THE U. S. CENSOR

It looks like real fighting, this sham battle of the National Guard in San Francisco. The track-laying tank paved the way for half a regiment to attack thru brush and sandhills. If its subsequent tests are as successful as this one we may add another "Made in America" to the list of war inventions

One of them, the "Salta," was sunk by a mine on April 10 and fifty-two lives were lost. She carried no wounded. The other, the "Gloucester Castle," which was torpedoed without warning in mid-channel on the night of March 30, was loaded with wounded but they were all saved.

The American liner "New York" had almost completed her voyage when she ran onto a mine five miles out from Liverpool bar. The mine was a small one probably laid by a submarine or by the Norwegian tramp with a hold full of German mines which was recently discovered near the mouth of the Mersey. A hole ten feet wide was made in the hull of the "New York" but all the passengers were removed in safety. Among them was a commission of American naval officers headed by Rear Admiral Sims which had been sent over to consult on coöperation with the British Admiralty.

The American State Department reports that from the beginning of the war to April 3, 1917, a total of 686 neutral vessels had been sunk and 79 others unsuccessfully attacked by German submarines. Of these 410 were Norwegian, 111 Swedish, 61 Dutch, 50 Greek, 33 Spanish and 19 American.

South America Versus Germany

The time is apparently approaching when the phrase "America joins the Allies" may be true in a broader sense than if used as applying only to the United States. Cuba alone has thus far actually entered the war, but Panama and most of the republics of Central America have committed themselves to the protection of our interests in that part of the world. Haiti and Santo Domingo have taken no action but they are at present virtually administered dependencies of the United States. The republics of South America, altho less directly under our influence and wholly free to choose their own diplomatic position, are without exception giving their moral support to the cause of the Allies.

Several nations will maintain neutrality for the present but not from any sympathy for the German cause. Thus the republic of Argentina has notified the Government at Washington that it recognizes the justice of our entrance into the war and considers that Germany has been guilty of "violation of the principles of neutrality established by the rules of international law." No nation could go farther than this without breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany altogether. The recent sinking of an Argentine sailing ship in the European war zone has greatly stirred public sentiment and has led to the temporary detention of German ships now in Argentine waters. Uruguay and Paraguay have officially exprest their sympathy with the action taken by the United States. Chile is officially neutral, but Dr. Alvarez, former Counselor of the Chilean Foreign Office, has declared that all Latin America owes and will give to the United States its unstinted support.

Brazil and Bolivia have broken off all diplomatic relations with Germany on the ground that citizens of both nations have lost their lives in consequence of the German submarine campaign. The formal declaration of a state of war with Germany cannot in either case be long delayed. The Brazilian navy is an excellent one with two modern dreadnaughts and a number of smaller craft.

War Measures Debated

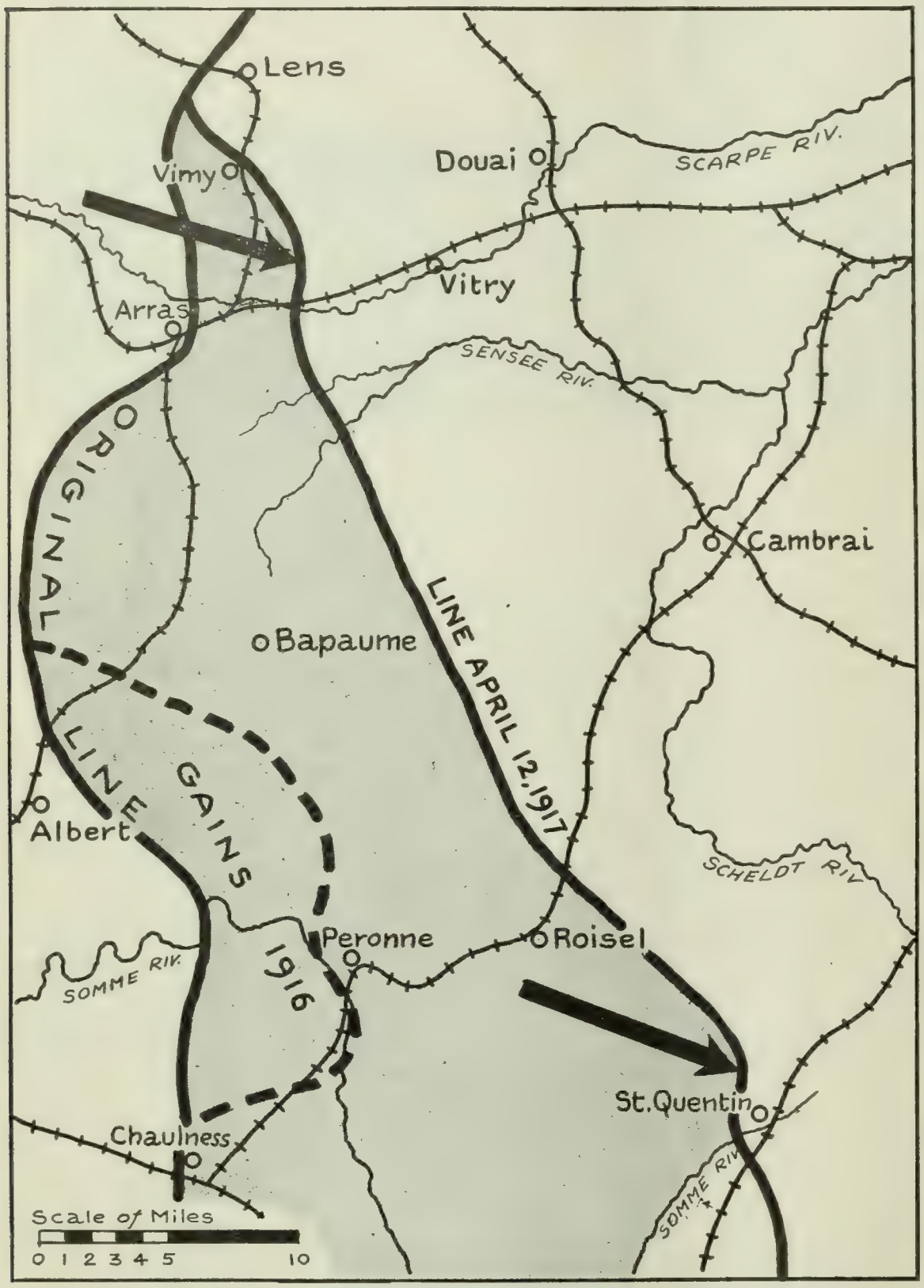
The administration is determined to put thru its program of compulsory military service for physically fit young men who have nobody dependent on them and are not engaged in work essentially useful in wartime. Many members of Congress support the President in his stand and powerful influences are enlisted in his aid. Even ex-President Roosevelt, long President Wilson's political enemy, is now working to persuade Congress to agree to the plans of the administration. But attachment to the American tradition of voluntary military service is still so strong that the issue of the coming congressional struggle over conscription is still doubtful.

The espionage bill, providing for drastic restrictions on the activities of the press, is certain unless its terms are modified to encounter much opposition. Criticism centers on the clause which would punish by ten years' imprisonment all attempts to elicit military information which might be of value to the enemy. This and many other clauses of the bill are regarded as too elastically worded to conform to the constitutional guarantee of a free press. George Creel, a well-known magazine writer, has been appointed civilian chairman of a Committee on Public Information chosen by the President to control the publication of war news.

Chairman Adamson of the House of Representatives commerce committee has introduced a measure empowering the President to compel operation of privately owned railroads during the war; to control telegraph and telephone lines; to use the army for the protection of railroad lines and to draft employees of railroad, telegraph and telephone companies into the national service; and to increase the personnel of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The $7,000,000,000 Loan

On April 14 the House of Representatives passed without a dissenting vote the largest loan ever voted at one time by any legislative body in the world. No such unanimity has been shown by Congress on any previous occasion since the diplomatic crisis with Germany first became acute. The present plan is to loan $3,000,000,000 to the Allies to finance the prosecution of the war, to use $2,000,000,000 worth of bonds for the military necessities of the United States and to keep $2,000,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness as an emergency fund until the receipts from the income taxes come in. The interest on the bond issue will be 3½ per cent. Many amendments to the loan bill were offered in the House, but the only important changes agreed to were the reduction of the maximum expenditure allowed for the flotation of the loan from $12,000,000 to $7,000,000, the limitation of the loan to nations at war with Germany and during the course of the war, and the prohibition of bond-selling below par.



THE RECOVERY OF FRANCE

The shaded area shows the gains that have been made in the Somme sector since the Germans established themselves on the original line in the fall of 1915. A greater advance has been made since February than in the two and a half years preceding. While the British are attacking at St. Quentin they have turned the end of the "Hindenburg Line" at Arras

Divided Councils in Russia

The newly established Provisional Government is meeting with serious difficulties from opposite quarters; from the adherents of the old régime and the extreme Socialists. A counter-revolution is threatened and it has been found necessary to arrest two cousins of the ex-Czar, Grand Duke Boris and Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, for complicity in royalist plots. On the other hand the radical wing of the labor party is trying to stop the war immediately by fraternizing at the front with their comrades in the German army. In fact the Socialists of the two countries have actually begun negotiations by way of Denmark. Philipp Scheidemann, who, as leader of that branch of the German Socialist party that supported the Government in the war enjoys imperial favor, has been allowed to go secretly to Copenhagen to talk over the possibilities of peace with Scandinavian and perhaps even with Russian Socialists there. It is said that German peace advocates had been preparing to ask the United States to undertake mediation with the Allies, but President Wilson's message put a stop to that plan and now the German Socialists have turned their attention to Russia. The German military authorities have, according to report, agreed to suspend operations against the Russian front until the success of the effort to induce Russia to make peace can be determined.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, which forms the radical wing of the Russian revolutionists, seems to be losing its faith in the Provisional Government established by the Duma. It even went so far as to send a committee to the Tauris Palace to arrest the members of the Provisional Government, but the soldiers on guard prevented it.

Russia Renounces Conquest

The Socialist supporters of the Provisional Government, in their desire for peace, are willing to forego the annexation of Constantinople, which the old régime had insisted upon and which Great Britain, France and Italy had conceded in April, 1915. The reactionary Premier, General Trepov, altho he remained in power only a few weeks, took occasion to make announcement of this agreement in order to have the Allies publicly pledged to this concession. But the new régime disclaims any intention of expansion at the expense of other nations, altho we may assume that it has not given up hope of recovering the Polish provinces held by Germany and Austria.

Prince Lvov, as head of the Provisional Government, has issued an appeal to the people for support in which he announces the new policy in these words:

The Government deems it to be its right duty to declare now that free Russia does not aim at the domination of other nations, at depriving them of their national patrimony, or at occupying by force foreign territories, but that its object is to establish a durable peace on the rights of nations to decide their own destiny.

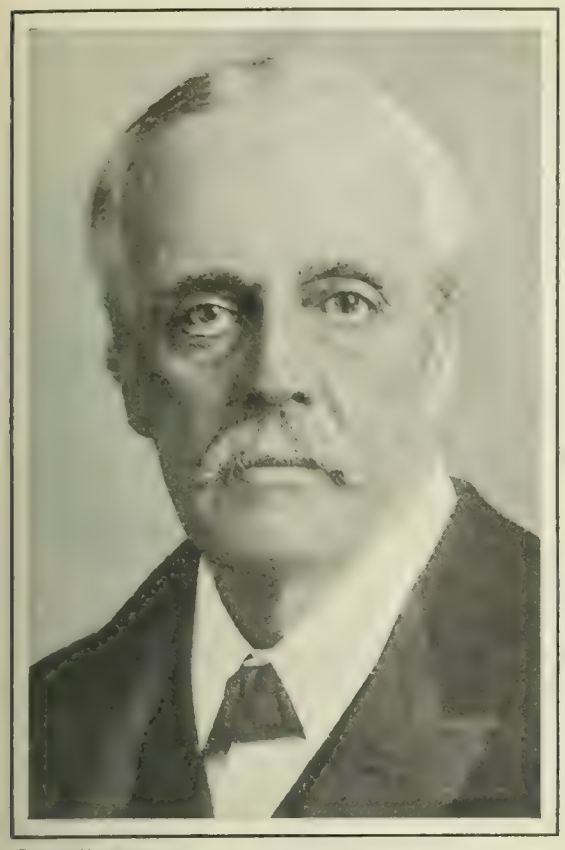
The Russian nation does not lust after the strengthening of its power abroad at the expense of other nations. Its aim is not to subjugate or humiliate any one. In the name of the higher principles of equity it has removed the chains which weighed upon the Polish people. But the Russian nation will not allow its fatherland to come out of the great struggle humiliated and weakened in its vital forces. These principles will constitute the basis of the foreign policy of the Provisional Government, which will carry out unfailingly the popular will and safeguard the rights of our fatherland while observing the engagements entered into with our Allies.

The Provisional Government of free Russia has no right to hide the truth. The state is in danger. Every effort must be made to have it let the country respond to the truth when it is told, not by sterile depressions and not by discouragement, but by unanimous vigor, with a view to creating a united national will.

This will give us new strength for the struggle and will procure our salvation. In this hour of rude trial let the whole country find in itself strength to consolidate the liberty won and to devote itself to untiring labor for the welfare of free Russia.

What Is the Matter With Spain?

The outside world is almost entirely in the dark as to the meaning and extent of the political disturbances in Spain. The whole country has been put under martial law; a strict censorship has been imposed and we have no news, except a few meager authorized dispatches and the rumors that creep over the border, and which of the two sources is the more reliable none can tell. This reminds one of the silence that preceded the storm in Russia and indeed the situation seems quite similar. In Spain as in Russia there is a strong republican movement among the people but the leaders of the court, the church and army are pro-German. But King Alfonso is a man of different type from



Press Illustrating

AN ALLIED CONFERENCE HERE

The British Foreign Minister, Arthur J. Balfour, is coming to this country soon as the head of a commission which will discuss with our Government the coöperation of Great Britain and the United States in the conduct of the war. A French commission, headed by M. Viviani, Minister of Justice, will probably be in Washington at the same time

Emperor Nicholas. He has a stronger character and is as liberal as a king can be. He is married to an English wife and his sympathies are with the Allies.

The republican movement finds its chief support in the workingmen of the modern industrial district about Barcelona and in the miners of the north.

In March a manifesto appeared signed by twenty-six heads of labor organizations, reciting the grievances of the people and calling for a general strike to overthrow the Government, perhaps even the monarchy. The Government, however, took prompt action to quell the movement. Martial law was proclaimed, constitutional rights suspended and the press silenced. Sixteen of the signatories were arrested and the labor exchanges in Madrid and other cities were closed.

Besides such repressive measures the Government has started an investigation of the extent of unemployment and other causes of unrest. Spain has suffered all thru the war from the lack of shipping, but especially since the German warfare on commerce has been extended to the Atlantic. Coal and grain cannot be imported nor can wine and olive oil be exported. Trade with Spanish America has been largely cut off. Several Spanish ships have been sunk, the latest victim being the steamer "San Fulgencio." The Spanish Government has addrest a strong note to Berlin and it is quite likely that this may lead to war. In spite of the active pro-German propaganda that has been carried on in Spain by various agencies public sentiment is turning toward the Allies.

Austria Breaks With United States

In support of its ally the Austro - Hungarian Government has broken off all diplomatic relations with the United States. The initiative came from Austria, as the policy of President Wilson has been not to force the issue of peace or war with Germany's allies unless they actively supported Germany against us. When the news came from Vienna Baron Zwiedinek, the Austrian chargé d'affaires, asked for and received his passports. Spain was invited to take over the interests of American residents of the dual monarchy. As a precautionary measure the Federal authorities at once took possession of fourteen Austrian steamships of an aggregate tonnage of more than sixty-seven thousand stationed in American ports. This is not to be compared with the commandeering of German merchant vessels for war purposes which took place a week earlier, since its only purpose was to prevent the damage or destruction of the vessels by their crews. Even as it was, most of the ships seized were discovered more or less injured and unfit for immediate utilization.

The diplomatic relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States have not been normal at any time since the dismissal of Ambassador Dumba for encouraging plots against American industry. For several months Austria had no ambassador in this country, but eventually sent Count Tarnowski to Washington. Count Tarnowski was not, like Ambassador Dumba, personally objectionable to this Government and he would undoubtedly have been received but for the support given by the Austro-Hungarian government to the German war-zone proclamation. The United States then informed Austria-Hungary that no ambassador could be received so long as that Government endorsed unrestricted submarine war on merchant ships. Diplomatic intercourse was not, however, interrupted until several days after the United States had announced a state of war with Germany.

Allies to Hold Conference

Great Britain and France have arranged to send delegates to a war council in Washington in order to arrange the details of American participation in the Great War. The delegation will consist of statesmen and diplomats as well as of military and naval experts, because the purpose of the conference is a double one, to bring about an agreement on foreign policy and to determine the best way to utilize the man power and the natural resources of the United States for the triumph of the common cause. It is believed that the British and French representatives will try to induce the United States to agree not to make a separate peace. Other questions to be considered are the contemplated loan to the Allies, the assignment of a sphere of activity to the American navy, the transportation of munitions and foodstuffs across the Atlantic, and the feasibility of sending an army to the European battle front. The make-up of the conference has not been fully ascertained, but Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour will probably head the British delegation, and M. Viviani, former Premier of France, and General Joffre, the most famous military leader of the Allied armies, will be among the representatives of France.

American Coast Defense Established

An executive order, made public April 13, announced the establishment of defensive areas at the entrance to the chief harbors of the Atlantic and Pa-



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IN THE WAKE OF THE GERMAN RETREAT

As fast as the Allies recover the French towns, devastated ruthlessly by the Germans in their flight, engineers set about repairing as much of the damage as possible. This photograph of Noyon shows the work of cleaning up the débris just begun

cific coasts, the Gulf of Mexico and the insular colonies. No vessel will be permitted to enter the limits of these defensive areas except by the permission of the harbor patrol and by following certain definite routes. No vessel not belonging to the American navy will be permitted to enter these areas at night. Vessels disregarding the restrictions imposed upon their movements by the terms of the proclamation will not only run the risk of striking mines but make themselves liable to detention. One of the reasons for the coast defense restrictions is the presence of German commerce raiders in the western Atlantic. It will be the first task and for a long time the chief duty of the American navy to see that the ocean is kept free from these menaces to transatlantic traffic. It will also be necessary to find out whether the enemy has any base of supplies in American waters, and, if so, to detect and destroy it. The chief immediate importance of the entrance into the war of Latin American countries is the possibility of enlisting their cooperation to keep German submarines and stray cruisers from finding harborage on their shores.

Our New Food Dictator

Herbert C. Hoover, head of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, has accepted the chairmanship of the newly created food board offered him by the National Defense Council. Altho he is still connected with Belgian relief work the actual control of relief inside Belgium has passed into other hands since the discontinuance of diplomatic relations with Germany, and the existence of a state of war between Germany and this country has reduced the American part in the relief work to furnishing funds for neutral agents to handle. In a published statement Mr. Hoover declared that the foremost duty of the United States to the Entente Allies is to see that they are adequately supplied with food. He warned Americans that there is danger of a world-wide famine unless we can eliminate waste and extravagance and develop our agricultural resources to the limit of possibility.

The warnings of Mr. Hoover are seconded by Federal and state officials, economists and business men in every part of the country. To conserve the wheat supply, seriously diminished by the dry weather which has prevailed until quite recently, various expedients have been suggested, such as the substitution of corn bread and changes in the milling process with the aim of utilizing more of the wheat kernel. Many believe that national prohibition for the duration of the war would help to solve the question, since large quantities of grain are used in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks. But the greatest menace of the situation is not the crop shortage but the scarcity of farm labor. The munitions factories and the raising of a volunteer or conscripted army will make further inroads upon the farming population



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THE SPRING CAMPAIGN IS ON!

Sixteen thousand fans cheered as General Wood threw the ball that opened the big league baseball season last week. The Yanks enlivened the game by a smart military drill, but the Red Sox beat them, 10 to 3

unless some way is devised to replace this labor. Boy Scouts, school associations and other organizations are endeavoring to mobilize the boys of America for work on the farms. It is seriously proposed in many quarters that the Government conscript for agricultural service persons already skilled in farm work or incapable of efficient service in the army or navy. An agricultural conference held at St. Louis under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Agriculture favored enlistment for agricultural work, a minimum wage for agricultural laborers and a guaranteed price for crops. In order to solve the problem of transatlantic shipment of foodstuffs and other needed supplies President Wilson has agreed to the proposal of the Shipping Board to build a vast fleet of cheap cargo ships. General Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, has been requested to take charge of the work of construction.

Explosion at Eddystone

On April 10 the shrapnel loading building of the Eddystone Ammunition Company was wiped out by an explosion. The number of dead is placed at 122 and the number of seriously injured is even greater, nearly half of those killed or injured being girls in the employ of the company. The munitions plant, which was leased from the Baldwin Locomotive Company, was at work on a forty million dollar shrapnel contract for the Russian army. It was one of the largest munition factories in Pennsylvania, employing nine thousand workers in its various departments. Within a few weeks it is expected that all the material damage will be made good and the plant be again in complete operation. The owners are puzzled to account for the disaster as every possible precaution had been taken to prevent any accident. It is believed that German sympathizers may have caused the explosion and some of the survivors speak of warnings which they had received. An interned German sailor who had escaped from the "Prinz Eitel" was arrested as a suspect, but it is very possible that the incendiary was one of the workers in the plant who paid with his life for his fanatical act.

Labor in the War

Samuel Gompers, chairman of the committee on labor of the Council of National Defense has issued a statement on behalf of the committee announcing the basis for future coöperation between labor and the Federal Government. The committee recommended that "neither employers nor employees shall endeavor to take advantage of the country's necessities to change existing standards" and that all cases of labor disputes in such matters as hours or wages should await the investigation and decision of the Council of National Defense. The legislatures of the several states are urged to empower governors to modify the labor laws upon recommendation of the Council of National Defense in order to increase the productive power of the nation so long as the war places exceptional burdens upon industry. Safeguards of the health and welfare of workers are not, however, to be removed or diminished. The recommendations of the committee received the unanimous approval of the Council. If carried into effect they imply that there will be a general speeding up of industrial processes and that the eight-hour day will be disregarded except in those trades in which it is essential to physical health and efficiency. The influence of Mr. Gompers and other labor leaders is expected to reduce the danger of industrial strikes such as hampered the efforts of the British Government in the early stages of the Great War.

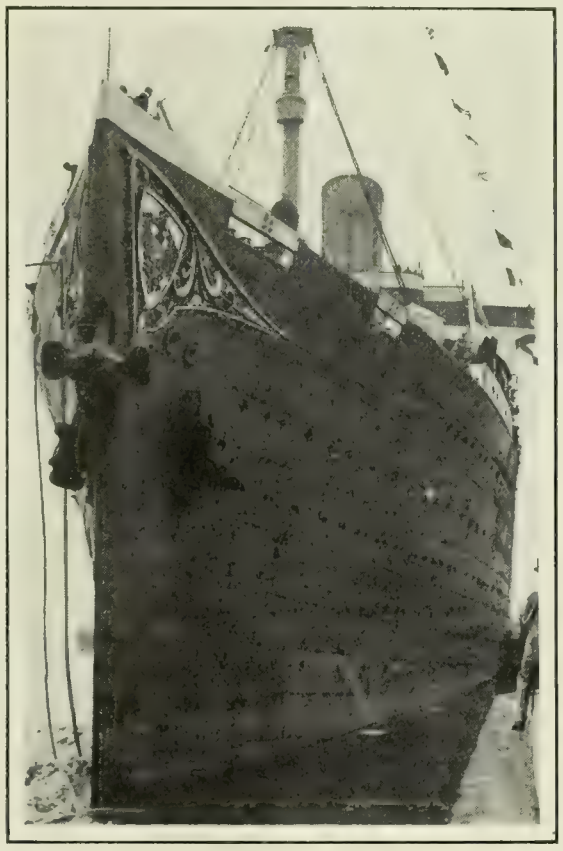
Negroes Pledge Loyalty

The persistent rumors that German agents have been active in stirring up disaffection among the negroes of the southern states have only served to evoke demonstrations of loyalty from representative leaders of the race. Robert Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, has pledged the services of his students to meet any need which may arise. Dr. Frissel, principal of Hampton Institute, has sent a letter to graduates of the institution urging them to inspire their people with patriotism and "to arouse that deep sense of loyalty to our country which has always been one of the noblest characteristics of the negro people." He exprest the opinion that the most immediate service which the negroes could

render would be to increase the food supply of the nation by efficient agricultural work. He advised them further to report to the proper authorities any word or act which might menace the Government or hinder the proper prosecution of the war. In Augusta, Georgia, 800 negroes held a patriotic mass meeting as soon as war was declared, and in many southern towns attempts are being made to organize regiments of negro volunteers. A very considerable exodus of negroes from the rural south to the cities of the north continues, but it appears to be due for the most part to the high wages and numerous opportunities for employment now offered in certain lines of industry which are stimulated by the war. This migration has the unfortunate effect of creating a labor shortage in some agricultural districts of the south.

Hesitating Mexico President Carranza's evident desire to keep Mexico neutral in the war between Germany and the United States may yet be overborne by the influence of the war party if reports from Mexican sources are to be trusted. Several of the leading Constitutionalist generals are known to be pro-German in sympathy and are also very much tempted by the offer of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, as well as the possibility of expansion to the south at the expense of British Honduras and perhaps of Guatemala. The nations of Central America are, in varying degrees, in sympathy with the United States or under American diplomatic influence, and it is probable that in the event of trouble with Mexico we can count on allies to the south. German residents of Guatemala and other Central American republics are now concentrating in Mexico, but whether as refugees or as recruits for an army of invasion of the United States is uncertain. General Murguia is sending a large part of the federal army to northern Mexico to watch conditions on the American border and several recent attempts have been made to smuggle arms to some port on the western coast. But should the Mexican Government take an anti-American stand it will be due less to its own initiative or the machinations of German residents than to the action of rebel leaders.

Bull Moose Resuscitated A coalition convention of Progressives with radicals from other parties opened at St. Louis on April 13. The fundamental purpose of the meeting was to organize the liberal forces of the nation into a common "League of Liberals" which would carry on the work of reform outlined in the famous 1912 platform of the National Progressive Party. Altho the call for the convention long preceded the break with Germany, the delegates thought it advisable to announce a "war program for liberals" meeting the issues of the day. This platform declares for universal military service, taxation graduated according to ability to pay, freedom of political discussion during the war, no retrenchment of expenditures for education and research, national regulation of the food supply and of labor conditions in industry.



Lloyd George Welcomes America The speech of the Premier of Great Britain before the American Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel, on April 12, is recognized as ranking with the most important utterances of the war. The report says that "probably no unofficial event celebrated in England in the present generation brought together more men of prominence than this luncheon."

Premier Lloyd George delivered an address of considerable length from which we quote as liberally as possible:

The United States of America, of a noble tradition, never broken, never have engaged in a war except of liberty. This is the greatest struggle for liberty that they have ever embarked upon.

The road to victory, the guarantee of victory, the absolute assurance of victory, has to be found in one word, "ships," and a second word, "ships," and a third word, "ships." With that keenness which characterizes your nation, I see that they fully realize that, and I see today that they have already made arrangements to build ships by the thousand—1000 3000-tonners for the Atlantic.

We have been in this business for three years. We have made, as we generally do, every blunder. In consequence we got every bunker. But now we have got a good niblick stroke and we are right out on the course. May I respectfully suggest that it is worth a good deal to study our blunders so as to begin where we are now, not where we were three years ago.

America has helped us even to win the battle of Arras. She has been making guns, making ammunition, supplying us with fuel, supplying us with shell, and she has got all of that organization and has got that wonderful fertile adaptability and resourcefulness of the great people who inhabit that great country.

It was a bad day for the military autocracy in Prussia when it challenged the great Republic of the West. We know America, and we also know that now she has said it, she will do it. She will wage a strong and successful war—and there is something more important, she will insure a beneficent peace.



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OUR NEWLY NATURALIZED SHIPS

The 54,000 ton "Vaterland" heads the list of German liners in American ports, taken over by our Government as soon as war was declared. A United States destroyer guards the line of ships below, still in New York harbor



FOLLOW THE FLAG

By Theodore Marburg

Former United States Minister to Belgium

Follow the flag!

By every fireside where live the love of country and the love of justice is heard a sigh of relief that our flag is not, after all, to be trampled in the mire. Now that it has been raised aloft, follow it. Follow it even to the battle front.

Follow the flag!

It goes on a *high* mission. The land over which it flies inherited its spirit of freedom from a race which had practised liberty for a thousand years. And the daughter paid back the debt to the mother. Her successful practice of free institutions caused the civic stature of the citizen in the motherland to grow. It lit the torch of liberty in France. Then, moving abreast, these three lands of democracy imparted to it impetus so resistless that freedom is sweeping victorious round the globe. Today constitutional government is the rule, not the exception, in the world. Once more these three nations are together leading a great cause and this time as brothers in arms.

Follow the flag!

It goes on a *world* mission. If the high hope of our President is fulfilled, that flag will have new meaning. Just as the stars and stripes in it symbolized the union of free states in America, so now they may come to symbolize the beginnings of a union of nations, self-governing, and because they are self-governing, making for good will and for justice.

Follow the flag!

It goes on a *stern* mission. Follow it, not for revenge, yet in anger—righteous anger against the bloody crew who, with criminal intent, have brought upon the world the greatest sum of human misery it has ever known in all its history. Follow it till that ugly company is put down and the very people themselves whom they so grievously deceived and misled, by coming into liberty, will come to bless that flag and kiss its gleaming folds.

Follow the flag!

Too long it has been absent from that line in France where once again an Attila has been stopped. It has been needed there, God knows! And yet, tho not visible to the eye, it is and has been there from the beginning. It is there in the hearts of those fifty thousand American boys who saw their duty clear and moved up to it. Now at last it may be flung to the breeze in the front line, to be visible by day, and to remain at nightfall, like the blessings of a prayer fulfilled, in the consciousness of men. Follow it and take your stand beside the fifty thousand.

Follow the flag!

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



International Film Service

An Indian battalion drilled for national defense. The Carlisle Industrial School requires military training under an officer

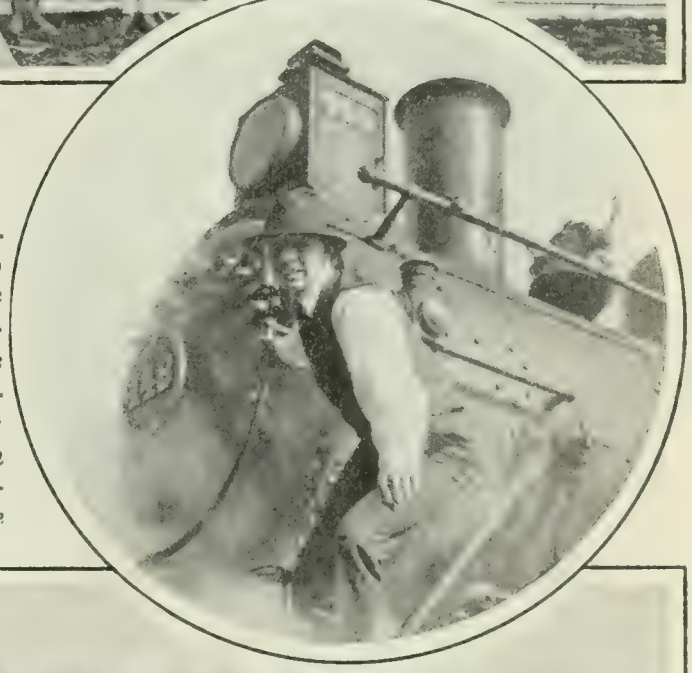




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The college roll of war readiness fills fastest. At Williams, for instance, half of the student body had signed up for military service the day after war was declared. Johns Hopkins has a Reserve Officers' Training Corps (above) and Yale men (at the left) are drilling for artillery defense

Press Illustrating





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Princeton Pictorial Review

Princeton has no slackers, either. The marching songs of football fame are being used to put pep into the "awkward squad's" daily drill on campus now; and some of the men are learning railroad service on the "Junction locomotive"

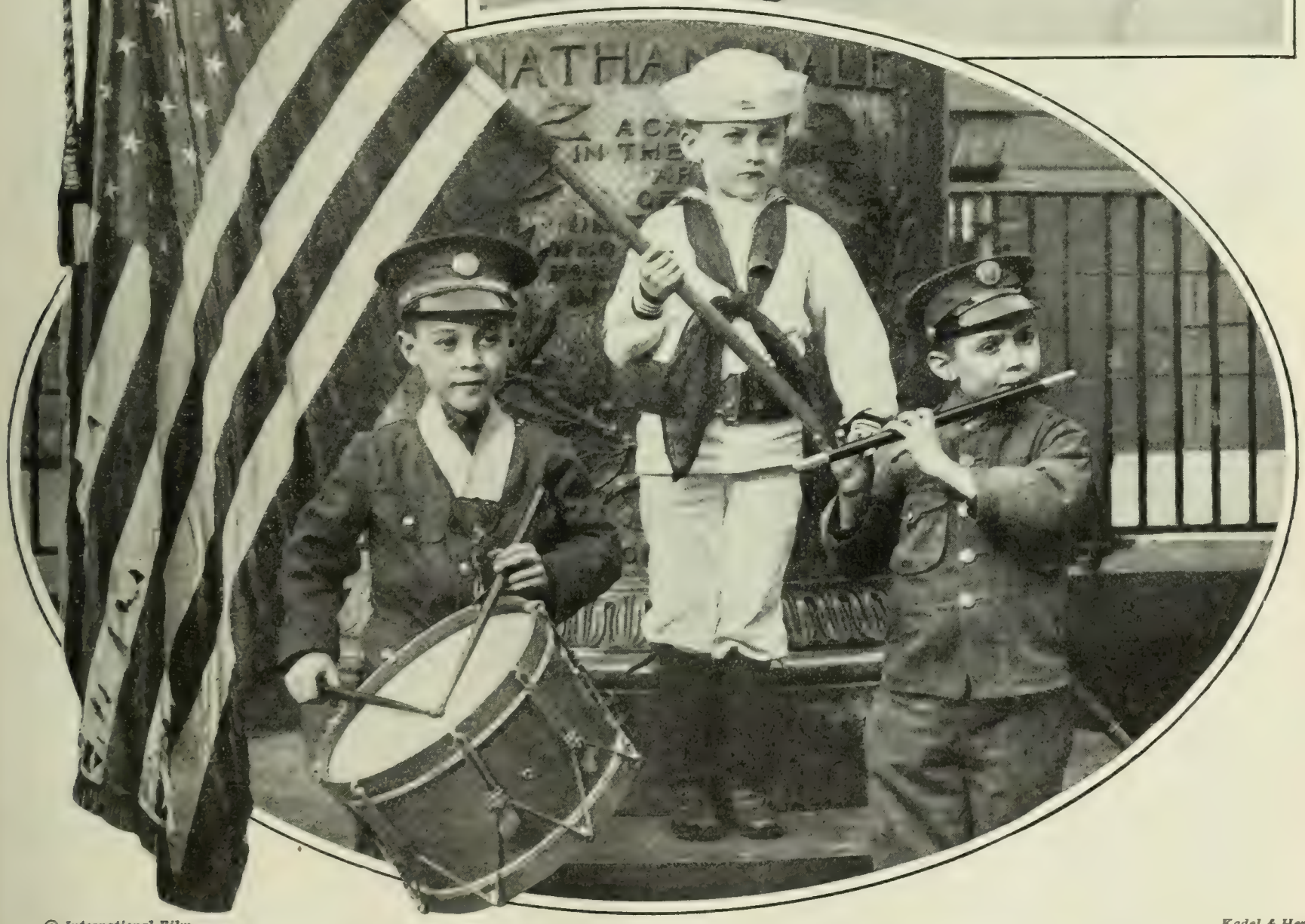


American Press

The greatest war surgeon, Dr. Alexis Carrel, is to take charge of a military hospital unit in New York and teach United States Army and Navy surgeons his methods. The Rockefeller Foundation has given $200,000 for the work

There's lots a Scout can do to help in wartime! These French boys, for instance, have each a garden plot from which they help to supply the ammunition most needed by all the nations now. The Minister of Agriculture furnishes the land and the boys do the rest





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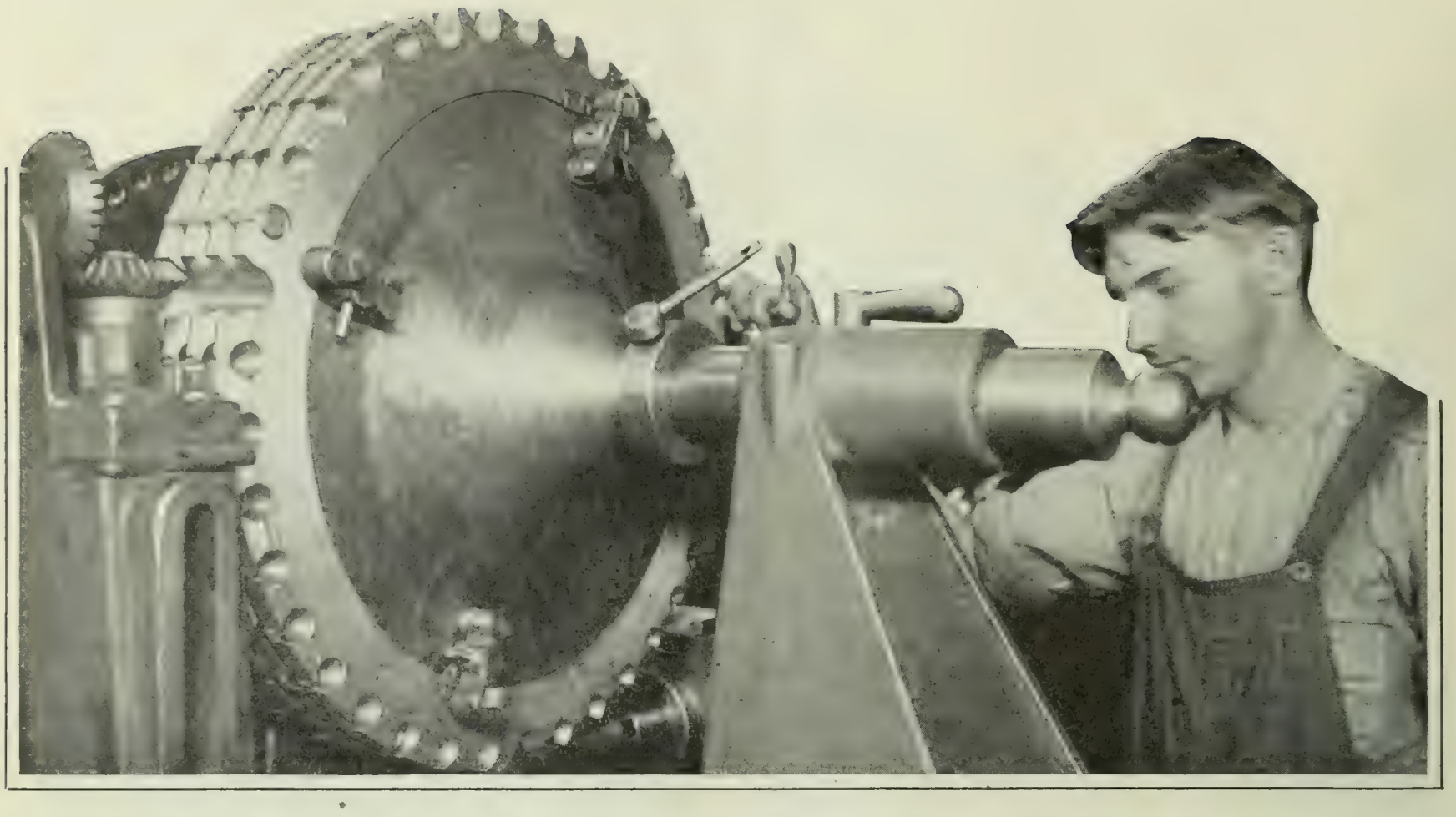
Kadel & Herbert

In New York the Boy Scouts are recruiting. You can almost hear the "Star Spangled Banner" in the tableau above



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They're ready to do their bit at war work, too, putting up hospital tents like these, moving the wounded, carrying messages



THE MACHINERY OF WAR

BY HOWARD COFFIN

Mr. Coffin's experience as a member of the United States Naval Consulting Board and as vice-president and consulting engineer of the Hudson Motor Car Company qualifies him particularly for his position on the Council of National Defense as chairman of the committee on munitions, manufacturing and industrial relations. This article is the second of the series published in The Independent by members of the Council of National Defense on their various departments of mobilization.—THE EDITOR.

THE conditions under which we are going into this war are different from the conditions that have confronted the nation in any previous war and are different, as a matter of fact, from those which confronted any country in Europe at the beginning of the present war.

In the first place we have had the lessons of two and a half years of modern warfare brought home to us.

In the next place, thru the legislative act creating the Council of National Defense and thru the coördinating influence of the civilian advisory commission assisting the Council, the entire resources of the country in the line of expert scientific business and technical brains have been brought to bear upon the national problem. The Council in its advisory commission, was the first authoritative channel for the accomplishment of this purpose.

We have learned, during the past two and a half years, that in modern warfare there are three great arms of service. These are the Army, the Navy, and Industry. They are interdependent. The Army and the Navy traditionally have been interdependent. And in the present war in Europe it has become very clear that these two military departments of war are absolutely dependent for their efficiency upon coördination and organization of industry.

But the problem of coördinating and organizing industry—the problem of mobilizing it, we might say—is in one respect distinctive. That is, we must disturb the everyday life of the nation as little as possible. To that end the advisory members of the Council are endeavoring to treat the problems of war exactly as we have been used to treating the problems of peace—the problems which meet us in our everyday business activities.

We have, in other words, three big fundamental considerations before us:

The first is to accelerate rather than to retard the flood of materials from this country to the Allies.

The second problem is to accomplish our own tremendous building program to supply the Army and Navy.

The third is so carefully to organize our industries and resources as to meet this, the greatest strain which has ever been put upon them, in such a way as to supply the needs of both the Allies and ourselves with the slightest possible disarrangement of our own economic and commercial machinery. We are discovering any weaknesses that exist in our manufacturing and producing facilities; we are correcting these weaknesses by the development of the sources of supply or by the conversion of proper percentages of manufacturing equipment from other kindred lines of industry.

All of these things must be achieved without destroying existing business organizations or agencies that have been built up thru a long period of years and without weakening our industrial units for important demands of peaceful commerce after the war.

I think that perhaps one illustration will make this situation clearer.

Our aeronautics industry is not well enough organized to supply the aircraft needed by ourselves in addition, perhaps, to a great many machines needed abroad. Consequently we turn to the nearest related industry. That happens to be the motor car industry.

We could, of course, take over the automobile factories to do this work. But if we should do so we should disrupt elaborate sales organizations built up thruout the United States. We should cause confusion. We should ruin many persons who have invested money in district sales agencies and in industries in turn dependent on them. Moreover, we should leave the manufacturing concern at the close of the war with its factory and equipment more or less intact but without the sales machinery which ten or fifteen years have been required to build up.

It was clear, therefore, that we ought to convert automobile building equipment into aeronautic equipment by carefully considered percentages. It will be possible, we ascertain, to convert twenty-five per cent of the producing equipment of a large number of automobile factories into the making of aeroplanes. We shall thus be able to accomplish our purpose, which is the production of a large number of aeroplanes at short notice, without weakening these concerns for the normal producing activities following the war.

Washington, D. C.

WHAT SHALL THE NAVY DO?

BY PARK BENJAMIN

In The Independent of April 7th, Mr. Benjamin, who is one of the foremost authorities on naval strategy in this country, began his series of informing articles on the part the United States must play in the war at sea. Mr. Benjamin is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy and an ex-officer of the Navy. During the Spanish War and for several years afterward he wrote on naval subjects for The Independent.—THE EDITOR.

SOME people who have recently been comparing more or less bewildering figures relative to tonage, armament, speed, movements and distribution of all sorts of naval vessels from dreadnaughts to motor boats, seem to think that a useful purpose may be served at the present moment, by sending our navy or a part of it to the North Sea. Certainly there is something to make the pulses leap in the thought of the Stars and Stripes flying from the mastheads of our own dreadnaughts as they sweep into action beside the great warships which as proudly wear the meteor flag of England or the tricolor of France or the banner of Savoy or the new scarlet of Russia; but, nevertheless, one must deal with the matter dispassionately and beware of misconceptions. Therefore I begin by remarking that homemade strategy and naval statistics are to the lay mind a delusion and a snare.

The trouble lies perhaps not in the figures, which mathematically cannot "lie," but in the deductions which the layman draws from them almost invariably under the assumption of "all other things being equal," or at least capable of exact expression. As a matter of fact, all other things are not equal, and so far from being capable of exact expression, they largely rest upon uncertainties and probabilities. It is common, for example, to arrange the navies of the world in an order of strength, and then to conclude that each in turn will of necessity prevail in war over the one which next follows it. Sometimes this order is based on tonnage, sometimes on the possession of capital ships, sometimes on the sum total of vessels of all classes, and inasmuch as it is an axiom that "good men in bad ships are better than bad men in good ships," one may even construct tables based on the presumed skill as well as on the numbers of the opposing personnels. In time of peace, such calculations may suffice to convey to the public crude general notions of relative efficiencies, but, in time of war, factors, before speculative, become actual, and conditions hitherto in a state of flux become permanent and solidified. For the "chances of war" must be taken with whatever force a nation has at the outset and with only such later additions as it may be possible to make while the conflict is in progress.

In modern times, two whole navies never simultaneously join battle. That happens only in one's club or front parlor. The days of duels between ships, such as the five frigate actions of the War of 1812, have gone by. The sea battle of the future is between groups of units, which may vary greatly in numbers and in individual strength and which may meet under all sorts of conditions, from the purely fortuitous to the scientifically prearranged. In such an action it by no means follows that the units which belong to the greater navy will be victorious. The British Navy, for reasons of state policy—and it is state policy that fundamentally determines the strength of navies everywhere—must maintain the two-power standard; that is, it must be able to overcome under any and all conceivable circumstances the foreign navy which on any basis of comparison is next in strength to itself, and then whatever other foreign navy is by the same test next in strength to the one which has been defeated. But the sea fight off Chile, despite this great superiority of the British Navy as a whole over the German Navy as a whole, nevertheless resulted in a German victory. History provides abundant similar instances. Why? Because the great basic factor of strategy is concentration—or, in more homely language, "getting there first with the most men"—and that may depend quite as much upon the skill which places the men and weapons as upon the men and weapons themselves. In the Chile action the Germans won because they got there first with the greater force. In the Battle of the Sea of Japan, the Japanese won because the Russians continued thruout to be the last to arrive and with the fewest men.

Napoleon defined war as "a business of positions," but the use made of the positions is quite as important. The past development of the German Navy is due to its disadvantage of position, as compared with that of the British fleet, by reason of which the latter now remains concentrated in home waters.

WHEN one undertakes to draw comparisons, these are some of the considerations to be borne in mind. And there are others which are even paradoxical if only "numbers" and "other things being equal" are to control the conclusion. Thus, when ships of a stronger navy engage similar ships of a weaker one, and each side inflicts equal damage on the other, the stronger antagonist increases in relative strength. For if A has twenty ships and B has ten, and each destroys five ships belonging to the other, then the relative strength of A increases from 2 to 1 before the action, to 3 to 1 afterward—as every checker player has always known.

It is not necessary for present purposes to elaborate this somewhat elementary discussion, since the sole object is to show that there are a great many factors other than numerical relations to be considered before it can be safely decided whether our naval force should be weakened to supplement that of the Allies, and that as these factors are largely strategic and have to be learned, the layman cannot be expected to know or with entire accuracy to improvise them. Nor should he be misled by present enthusiasms. Of course we would like to see the fleet, echoing Farragut's battle-cry "Damn the torpedoes," force its way into Wilhelmshaven or the Kiel Canal, and come to grips with the Kaiser's ships at their moorings. And who can help questioning whether the peril incurred is any more formidable to the powerful steel monsters of today than were the forts and mines and guarding ironclad at Mobile to the wooden walls which Farragut led to victory? But Great Britain has refused her whole naval might, and does not attempt a landing on the German shore. The isolated stretch of beach in Flanders is attractive, but the shallows there extend far out to sea, and the endless bombardment of Zeebrugge still seems barren of results.

The latest guess at the existing German battleship force is twenty-seven dreadnaughts and nineteen predreadnaughts, in comparison with which the British fleet is beyond doubt overwhelmingly the stronger. Manifestly if Great Britain declines to attack so inferior a force, the reason lies in the land fortifications and the mines and the submarines which protect it. It is certainly not apparent how our fleet—much less a part of it—can cross the ocean and then tackle not only those defenses, but a fleet larger in numbers than itself behind them, with any better chance of success, nor is it clear how the addition of our vessels to the British array would help to any controlling extent.

We have today fit for service thirty-seven battleships—twelve of the first line, typified by the "Pennsylvania" and "Arizona," and twenty-five of the second line, typified by the "Kansas" and "Nebraska." But we have no battle cruisers, and no more armored cruisers, scouts or destroyers than we urgently need at home. The larger vessels are wanted to replace the cruisers of the Allies, which ever since the war began have been watching harbors and steamer lanes. We have now to patrol the coast from Nova Scotia to the Panama Canal. As for destroyers, we not only need them for defense against German submarines, but for the protection of the battleships. Four destroyers should guard each of the capital vessels, so that, for this purpose only, we should have fully twice as many as we now possess. Others, of course, are building and are in all stages of completion; but unless some very special exigency arises, to detach for trans-Atlantic work any of those now available, seems hardly justified. The whole of our destroyers, if added to the submarine



© E. Muller, Jr.

"CHEEK BY JOWL OUR WATCH DOG

chasers in the British danger zone, would bear but a small ratio to the huge armada already engaged in that hunt.

If the German fleet could be induced to give battle, then, of course, it might be argued that any addition we could provide would be valuable to the British fleet, despite the latter's preponderance. But the German fleet insists on keeping itself shut up. The British are not doing it, for all their and our naval traditions are against "bottling" the enemy and in favor of getting him to come out and fight. It is only German logic which converts the Kaiser's array into a "fleet in being" purposely held in its base harbors to prevent the British fleet from making landings on the North Sea shore—a truly remarkable elucidation, which perhaps accounts for the brevity of its sallies to kill women and children in English watering places, and to take part in two sea battles, wherefrom it departed *sans adieu* and somewhat precipitately, thru a desire, of course, quickly t resume its "fleet in being" functions.

To people who are staying awake o' nights because of possi "raids" or other hostile attacks along the coast, any diminutio of our sea defenses will be unthinkable. The home-made strat gists are solemnly advocating the contribution of a few battl ships of the older types, which they think can conveniently l spared because outclassed by the newer dreadnaughts. "What the use of the 'Oregon' if half a dozen like her can be stood o by the 'Pennsylvania,' or of the 'Indiana,' which the 'Arizon might rip to pieces before the old fighter could get near enoug to render her guns effective?" they demand. The answer is tha after the dreadnaughts on both sides have met and got thr mauling and hammering one another, the unscathed reserve shi of the second line will become extremely important as again



)WL, GRAY HULKS IN A GRAYER SEA"

what is left of the victor, should the German vessels prevail—so important that Admiral Mahan long ago insisted that "the nation which can then (after the battle of the dreadnaughts) put forward the largest reserves of ships of the older types will *win*." The ships of Santiago, therefore, are far from useless—they may be very useful indeed—and we cannot spare them.

And there are the people who have already begun to howl to the Navy Department "to station a battleship before our harbor." That is not a battleship's business—and, what is more serious, it smacks of treason—for there is no surer way of consigning the fleet to destruction. It is really charitable to believe that only fools, in a cowardly and futile effort to save their own skins, would be willing to see each of our dreadnaughts overpowered in turn. And lastly the nervous—the very nervous—who so recently have been set trembling over the prospective shelling of New York for an hour by a battle-cruiser—"the bombardment of the city by fifty aeroplanes"—the terrors of a blockade, and the "landing of 100,000 troops in Massachusetts Bay"; it will be as a soothing ointment to assure them that the distinguished naval authority who recounted these horrors the other day was merely performing his bounden duty to think battles all the time, and not to omit any contingency however improbable, remote or seemingly absurd—and in addition that these particular atrocities had their genesis only in an imaginary Teutonic hypnotizing or bribery of the Allies whereby they were supposedly induced to step aside and unconcernedly watch the Germans wreak on us their amiable will. Neither pictures of this sort, nor the people who are scared by them, will help us to decide wisely whether to send the ships abroad or not.

New York City

HOUSETOPS

BY LOUISE AYRES GARNETT

I sing of friendly housetops; I sing of dripping leaves;
Of rain a-gently falling; of birds within the eaves;
I sing of early morning while sleeping masters lie
Beneath the many housetops whose housetop is the sky.
Glad roofs, that know their masters go journeying afar
To magic scenes Alhambran where castled dwellings
are!

I sing of friendly housetops; I sing of busy shoon;
Of pompous town-clocks striking the major stroke of noon;
I sing of hungry children a-trooping home from school;
Of brawny workmen resting by roadsides green and cool.
The housetops peeping downward where homely webs
are spun,
Rejoice the world is wagging so bravely in the sun.

I sing of friendly housetops; I sing of twilit calm;
Of little children lisping the tender Shepherd's psalm;
I sing of family circles; of shaded lamps a-light.
And sending thru the windows a welcome to the night.
The housetops peeping downward keep watch where hearthstones call,
And overhead the heavens keep watch above them all.

WHY I AM NOT A PROHIBITIONIST

BY REV. WALLACE M. SHORT

THE crucial question in the discussion of prohibition is not whether alcohol is beneficial or injurious to the human system, but whether our main dependence for the promotion of personal morals in America is to be the political body acting thru the police power by physical compulsion or the moral and spiritual forces operating in an atmosphere of faith and freedom.

If we shall decide that our chief reliance for the promotion of personal morals is to be the physical arm of the State, then one of our best known champions of prohibition is correct when he summarizes his argument thus: The use of alcohol is harmful, and, being harmful, its manufacture and sale should be prohibited.

In that case our method will be that of Frederick the Great, the father of Prussianism, who promulgated the famous decree that "the unenlightened must be compelled to be rational and happy."

We shall, of course, then always be meeting the embarrassing question as to who it is that is endowed of God and qualified by experience and training to determine what is harmful or beneficial for us all. The ready answer of the prohibitionist is that whoever can get the political power, he it is that is endowed and sent of God to compel us all to be rational and happy according to his program.

When the reformer can get the political power, then the discussion is closed regarding the best way for us all to engage in the pursuit of happiness. The minority, no matter how temperate and intelligent, has no rights that the majority is bound to respect. For the divine right of kings we have substituted the divine right of the majority.

If we accept the philosophy of the prohibitionist, then the chief striving of the church will be to get the political power to compel the observance of its program. Or, still worse, the chief effort of every would-be reformer will be to subdue the pulpit and the church to his political uses, giving always as the reason for his propaganda that he seeks power to do the people good, to compel those whom he regards as unenlightened to be rational and happy.

The third viewpoint in the Independent's series on Prohibition is presented by Rev. Wallace M. Short, a Congregational minister, who believes that "every man who votes for prohibition does four mischievous things." The Independent is glad to publish his discussion of the subject, for, tho it stands definitely for prohibition, it aims to present all sides of this great question, regardless of its own convictions. An article by William J. Bryan on "Prohibition's Progress" will conclude the series in an early issue. An editorial reply to Mr. Short will be found on another page.—THE EDITOR.

In this case there is no definable separation of church and state. The church exists, at least in large part, to teach the state what codes of conduct are best for the people. The state is the physical arm of the church to execute the church's teachings.

Under such a conception the teaching and inspirational power of the church decline—cannot help declining. The ministry becomes a secondary and subservient calling, attending mainly, under the dominance of the political reformer, to the externals of morality, and neglecting the study and nurture of the invisible spiritual cosmos that dwells within each man.

Moreover, as a matter of history and observation, no people play the political game more dishonorably than those who enter the political arena in the pharisaic spirit of "I am holier than thou" and in the undefined feeling that any method or spirit is justifiable for the promotion of a "righteous" cause.

But if, on the other hand, we shall decide that our main dependence in America for the promotion of personal morals is the moral and spiritual forces operating in an atmosphere of faith and fredom, then our prohibition friends have mistaken the basic principles of the institution of freedom —the American state, and of the institution of faith—the Christian Church.

I understand that the business of the democratic state is mutual protection of life, property, liberty. Its function is to see that each man has his freedom for self-realization—his chance to live his life unto God, and to find his own happiness in his own way. The state cannot compel a man to live his life unto God.

If every man who uses alcoholic beverages were thereby rendered dangerous to the liberty and security of his fellows, it would be necessary to the fulfillment of the governmental function of protection that all men be restrained from its use. But it is not true that any large proportion of the users of alcohol are so effected.

This being the case, government may rightly restrain the dangerous man, as it restrains the man who commits theft or murder. But with the personal habits of the temperate and self-governing man government has no concern. Here lies the province of the church. If the church believes there is a better way for him to live then the church may teach him. But the teaching must be in an atmosphere of freedom.

The method of the prohibitionist is contrary to the method of progress of all free peoples. The prohibitionist, like all governmental absolutists, would send his laws and ordinances ahead of human progress, accompanying his decrees with extraordinary and unusual military forces to carry them out.

No more shameless or portentous chapters have been written in modern political history than the unusual methods adopted in prohibition states for the attempted enforcement of prohibitory laws. Government has been taken out of the hands of the people, as in the ouster law of Tennessee, and the prohibition commissioner of West Virginia. Everywhere a financial premium has been offered both to the legal and to the extra-legal law enforcers—as in Iowa and in every prohibition state—by which legalized blackmail and rankling injustice are constantly carried on. These attempts at enforcement must break down of their own weight.

The habit of free peoples is for each person who sees—or thinks he sees—a better way, to put it into practice in his own life. If it is good, it wins its way, and becomes universal, or nearly universal, custom. Thus it may grow into the common law of the land.

Prohibition is a habit of mind. The prohibitionist, as soon as he gets a notion that some practice is good for the people, begins the physical push for its enforcement. Immediately calm thought and sincere truthfulness are at an end. Exaggeration, political intrigue, contention fill the air. In every place where he can get the power he closes the door to calm consideration of facts and principles, as he has done today on the Chautauqua platform and in the churches of many of our religious denominations.

When the man with the prohibition habit of mind sees an evil, instead of considering its real character and actual extent and seeking constructive methods for its cure, he attacks it with hysterical exaggeration and unthinking methods of suppression. He throws to the winds all considerations of justice and every established principle of human nature and of government and religion. He denounces government as the agent responsible for all moral delinquencies, and attacks with vulgar abuse every temperate and constructive mind that hesitates at his political cure-all.

The prohibitionist is a medicine man who, like all promoters of a patent cure-all, deals almost wholly in the exaggeration of human ills and in testimonials of wonderful cures. The testimonials may be obtained always in bewildering abundance. All one needs to do is to go to any community which has tried the prohibition medicine and select there all the good things that may be said about the community, and then parade these as evidences of the curative properties of prohibition.

If the prohibition medicine were merely harmless, we might submit to take a bottle of it whenever asked to do so, and raise no objections. But the fact is that every man who votes for prohibition does four mischievous things, any one of which must ultimately prove more than an offset for any good prohibition may accomplish.

(1) When the voter makes his cross in the little square which the prohibitionist indicates, he sets the police to interfere with the habits and rights of millions of the best men and women in America, and starts that endless political strife which makes it forever impossible to attend to the proper business of government without losing sight of that proper business in the interminable "wet" and "dry" conflict. These millions of best men and women will gladly coöperate in any intelligent and just methods for the advancement of all human welfare, temperance included. But they will never submit to have the majority tell them they shall not drink wine, any more than the prohibitionist would submit to be told by the majority that he must drink wine.

(2) The prohibition voter inserts the entering wedge to destroy all security of property in our great republic. If he may confiscate the property of one group of citizens in the name of reform, then he may do the same in another case. Any class of business men will resist such injustice in precisely the same way as do the distillers and brewers. If the prohibitionist will volunteer to share this hardship, then the public may think better of his justice and sincerity.

(3) The voter for prohibition enacts a kind of law which is in a wholly different class from all usual and just laws, and which the ordinary officials elected by the people have never proved adequate to enforce. Therefore, he must follow his prohibition vote with a vote for unusual financial emoluments for law enforcement, and with measures for taking the machinery of law enforcement out of the hands of the people by the appointment of state constabularies and commissions over which the voters have no power. No matter how much we clamor for respect for law, we get only growing contempt for it so long as we insist on these laws for which the normal man has slight respect.

(4) The prohibitionist drags the church into the arena of endless and bitter political strife, makes the ministers the feeble servants of the political reform machine, diverts ministry and church from the brotherly helpfulness of the Christ, teaches them to stand apart from personal touch with human need while doing the easy and characterless thing of voting to have the police do their true work.

No blessing so great could happen to the church people themselves who are under the domination of the political reformers as that their cure-all should be decisively rejected, so that they might be led back to God and his methods of brotherliness and teaching and faith for the regeneration of society.

In the discussion of prohibition the question of the effect of alcohol upon the human system is of minor importance when compared with the larger issue whether America, under the mask of democracy, is to fall back into the identical spirit and method of the autocracy and physical force of the middle ages, or whether we are to rise, thru intelligent discussion, to understand and practise the essential principles of the institutions of freedom and of faith.

Sioux City, Iowa

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EASTER BONNETS

BY MAY BAKER MARSH

HAVE you ever whiled away a tedious sermon hour picturing the highly respectable audience shaken from its Sunday complacency by a sudden purging away of all the hat trimmings, the dashing plumes and gay gardens which so artfully concealed the grotesque deformities of the bare head-gear? Seriously, such a catastrophe would reveal a fair measure of woman's present productiveness because trimming her hat is almost the only creative thing she does and even here she no longer works with raw materials. Assembling finished products is for the most part all that society demands of her. Factory garments have replaced the home-made clothes of our grandmothers; baking corporations have assumed much of the Saturday activities that centered around the cook stove and filled the cupboards with breads and pies, with cakes and cookies. To be sure every hour of drudgery that can be eliminated by a labor saving device releases human energy for further production and offers to human beings a chance for a higher development, but to the person who is incapable of other creativeness and unable to direct his energies toward a higher fulfillment, release from work is a tainted blessing and a source of demoralization. How large an amount of this released time remains unutilized is evidenced by the popularity of the matinee and the movie which cater to the increasing ranks of pleasure seekers recruited from the throngs who are smothering their creative impulse with soft cushions of self indulgence. In his creative power man exhibits godlikeness, but the ability to consume we share with the worm on the vine.

In the sphere of pedagogics we have discerned the dangers and have introduced into the nursery and kindergarten the toys for building and the materials for creating, while removing those which serve only the impulse to destroy; we have modified the school curricula to supplant with constructive encouragement the medieval repetitions by rote; but toward the similar needs of adults we have been more blind. One by one have slipt away the educative, individual-molding functions which we prize so highly for our children. From woman's life especially have departed creative duties. With the factory like a greedy octopus grabbing away one task after another, she has little left except the function of assembling. She may assemble the equipment of her home so as to make it a thing of usefulness and a thing of beauty, she may assemble the garments her family are to wear, thus developing discrimination and artistic taste, but the vital joy of creating has almost disappeared, the deep delight of mobilizing her personal forces for a constructive task is dissipated.

New York City

EIGHT GREAT SHORT STORIES
From American Literature

With Introductions by FREDERICK HOUK LAW

THE REVOLT OF "MOTHER"

BY MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN

AMERICAN short story writers have pictured every section of the United States, Bret Harte writing of early California; Thomas A. Janvier of Arizona; Hamlin Garland of the Middle West; George W. Cable of New Orleans; Thomas Nelson Page of Virginia; John Fox of Kentucky; Richard Harding Davis, O. Henry, Brander Matthews and many others of New York, and Mary E. Wilkins Freeman of New England.

The interest of the story of local color lies in descriptive elements that give its setting; in the atmosphere of definite place; in peculiarities of speech and action characteristic of particular locality, and more deeply still in fresh, original, unconventional human nature. The best stories of local color do not place the greatest emphasis on descriptions of place; they deal principally with human nature in the raw—rough, crude, elemental, the basic life of humanity. Such a story, by interpreting all life, reveals us to ourselves.

Mary E. Wilkins—now Mrs. Freeman—was born in the village of Randolph, Massachusetts, in 1862, and there lived for many years, interested in the country life about her, observing and understanding the character of simple people, and writing of life as it really is. Her college life at Mount Holyoke, and her experiences in Vermont and in her present New Jersey home, have given her less subject matter than did the rural life around Randolph. The titles of her stories show their character: "A Humble Romance," "A New England Nun," "Jerome, a Poor Man," "The Portion of Labor." She has written short stories, novels and plays and gained success in every field, her versatility being especially shown by the fact that she once won a prize of $2,000 for a detective story. Nevertheless her best work has been in presenting New England country life with sympathetic understanding and deep character-reading.

"The Revolt of Mother" is one of her most memorable New England stories. The plot is simple but powerful; the atmospheric effects are given with the least possible amount of description; the characters stand out sharply, vividly, presented without sentimentality or over-emphasis; the conversation is quick and pointed; the appeal is universal—felt wherever selfishness and inconsiderateness exist. What a picture of long-suffering womanhood is little "Mother" with her benevolent forehead, her smooth gray hair, her neatness and energy, her making of just the pies her husband wished, her thought of him in every moment, even in her anger! And what a picture of selfish but really loving manhood is "Father" with his laconic speech, set ways and final submission! The incidental pictures of Sammy, so like his father, and of Nannie, wistful and timid, in whose interest the mother-spirit in Sarah Penn rises to the supreme hight of rebellion, are contributing sketches that add to the effect. The story has the humor that lies close to pathos.

As a whole, "The Revolt of Mother" is very much more than a picture of New England farm life. It is a great story because it has artistic construction and a certain depth of appeal. It is not an allegory, but the problem that it presents reaches much farther than the hillsides of New England. One might say that Sarah Penn's words are the words of womanhood today: "I've got my own mind an' my own feet, an' I'm goin' to think my own thoughts an' go my own ways; an' nobody but the Lord is goin' to dictate to me unless I have a mind to have him."



Press Illustrating
MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN

"FATHER!"

"What is it?"

"What are them men diggin' over there in the field for?"

There was a sudden dropping and enlarging of the lower part of the old man's face, as if some heavy weight had settled therein; he shut his mouth tight, and went on harnessing the great bay mare. He hustled the collar on to her neck with a jerk.

"Father!"

The old man slapped the saddle upon the mare's back.

"Look here, father, I want to know what them men are diggin' over in the field for, an' I'm goin' to know."

"I wish you'd go into the house, mother, an' 'tend to your own affairs," the old man said then. He ran his words together, and his speech was almost as inarticulate as a growl.

But the woman understood; it was her most native tongue. "I ain't goin' into the house till you tell me what them men are doin' over there in the field," said she.

Then she stood waiting. She was a small woman, short and straight-waisted like a child in her brown cotton gown. Her forehead was mild and benevolent between the smooth curves of gray hair; there were meek downward lines about her nose and mouth; but her eyes, fixed upon the old

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Books of the Month

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man, looked as if the meekness had been the result of her own will, never of the will of another.

They were in the barn, standing before the wide-open doors. The spring air, full of the smell of growing grass and unseen blossoms, came in their faces. The deep yard in front was littered with farm wagons and piles of wood; on the edges, close to the fence and the house, the grass was a vivid green, and there were some dandelions.

The old man glanced doggedly at his wife as he tightened the last buckles on the harness. She looked as immovable to him as one of the rocks in his pasture-land, bound to the earth with generations of blackberry vines. He slapped the reins over the horse, and started forth from the barn.

"*Father!*" said she.

The old man pulled up. "What is it?"

"I want to know what them men are diggin' over there in that field for."

"They're diggin' a cellar, I s'pose, if you've got to know."

"A cellar for what?"

"A barn."

"A barn? You ain't goin' to build a barn over there where we was goin' to have a house, father?"

The old man said not another word. He hurried the horse into the farm wagon, and clattered out of the yard, jouncing as sturdily on his seat as a boy.

The woman stood a moment looking after him, then she went out of the barn across a corner of the yard to the house. The house, standing at right angles with the great barn and a long reach of sheds and outbuildings, was infinitesimal compared with them. It was scarcely as commodious for people as the little boxes under the barn eaves were for doves.

A pretty girl's face, pink and delicate as a flower, was looking out of one of the house windows. She was watching three men who were digging over in the field which bounded the yard near the road line. She turned quietly when the woman entered.

"What are they digging for, mother?" said she. "Did he tell you?"

"They're diggin' for—a cellar for a new barn."

"Oh, mother, he ain't going to build another barn?"

"That's what he says."

A boy stood before the kitchen glass combing his hair. He combed slowly and painstakingly, arranging his brown hair in smooth hillock over his forehead. He did not seem to pay any attention to the conversation.

"Sammy, did you know father was going to build a new barn?" asked the girl.

The boy combed assiduously.

"Sammy!"

He turned, and showed a face like his father's under his smooth crest of hair. "Yes, I s'pose I did," he said, reluctantly.

"How long have you known it?" asked his mother.

"'Bout three months, I guess."

"Why didn't you tell of it?"

"Didn't think 'twould do no good."

"I don't see what father wants another barn for," said the girl, in her sweet, slow voice. She turned again to the window, and stared out at the digging men in the field. Her tender, sweet face was full of a gentle distress. Her forehead was as bald and innocent as a baby's, with the light hair strained back from it in a row of curl-papers. She was quite large, but her soft curves did not look as if they covered muscles.

Her mother looked sternly at the boy. "Is he goin' to buy more cows?" said she.

The boy did not reply; he was tying his shoes.

"Sammy, I want you to tell me if he's goin' to buy more cows."

"I s'pose he is."

"How many?"

"Four, I guess."

His mother said nothing more. She went into the pantry, and there was a clatter of dishes. The boy got his cap from a nail behind the door, took an old arithmetic from the shelf, and started for school. He

was lightly built, but clumsy. He went out of the yard with a curious spring in the hips, that made his loose home-made jacket tilt up in the rear.

The girl went to the sink, and began to wash the dishes that were piled up there. Her mother came promptly out of the pantry, and shoved her aside. "You wipe 'em," said she; "I'll wash. There's a good many this mornin'."

The mother plunged her hands vigorously into the water, the girl wiped the plates slowly and dreamily. "Mother," said she, "don't you think it's too bad father's going to build that new barn, much as we need a decent house to live in?"

Her mother scrubbed a dish fiercely. "You ain't found out yet we're women-folks, Nanny Penn," said she. "You ain't seen enough of men-folks yet to. One of these days you'll find it out, an' then you'll know that we know only what men-folks think we do, so far as any use of it goes, an' how we'd ought to reckon men-folks in with Providence, an' not complain of what they do any more than we do of the weather."

"I don't care; I don't believe George is anything like that, anyhow," said Nanny. Her delicate face flushed pink, her lips pouted softly, as if she were going to cry.

"You wait an' see. I guess George Eastman ain't no better than other men. You hadn't ought to judge father, tho. He can't help it, 'cause he don't look at things jest the way we do. An' we've been pretty comfortable here, after all. The roof don't leak—ain't never but once—that's one thing. Father's kept it shingled right up."

"I do wish we had a parlor."

"I guess it won't hurt George Eastman any to come to see you in a nice clean kitchen. I guess a good many girls don't have as good a place as this. Nobody's ever heard me complain."

"I ain't complained either, mother."

"Well, I don't think you'd better, a good father an' a good home as you've got. S'pose your father made you go out an' work for your livin'? Lots of girls have to that ain't no stronger an' better able to than you be."

Sarah Penn washed the frying-pan with a conclusive air. She scrubbed the outside of it as faithfully as the inside. She was a masterly keeper of her box of a house. Her one living-room never seemed to have in it any of the dust which the friction of life with inanimate matter produces. She swept, and there seemed to be no dirt to go before the broom; she cleaned, and one could see no difference. She was like an artist so perfect that he has apparently no art. Today she got out a mixing bowl and a board, and rolled some pies, and there was no more flour upon her than upon her daughter who was doing finer work. Nanny was to be married in the fall, and she was sewing on some white cambric and embroidery. She sewed industriously while her mother cooked, her soft milk-white hands and wrists showed whiter than her delicate work.

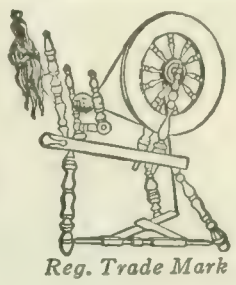
"We must have the stove moved out in the shed before long," said Mrs. Penn. "Talk about not havin' things, it's been a real blessin' to be able to put a stove up in that shed in hot weather. Father did one good thing when he fixed that stove-pipe out there."

Sarah Penn's face as she rolled her pies had that expression of meek vigor which might have characterized one of the New Testament saints. She was making mince-pies. Her husband, Adoniram Penn, liked them better than any other kind. She baked twice a week. Adoniram often liked a piece of pie between meals. She hurried this morning. It had been later than usual when she began, and she wanted to have a pie baked for dinner. However deep a resentment she might be forced to hold against her husband, she would never fail in sedulous attention to his wants.

Nobility of character manifests itself at loop-holes when it is not provided with large doors. Sarah Penn's showed itself today in flaky dishes of pastry. So she made the pies faithfully, while across the table she could see, when she glanced up

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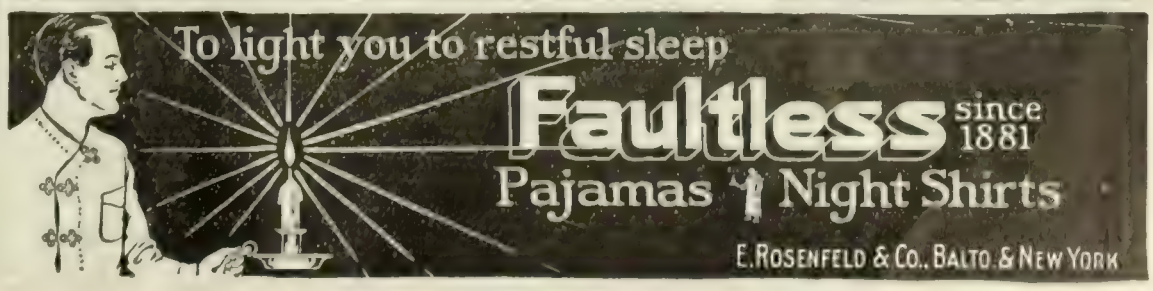
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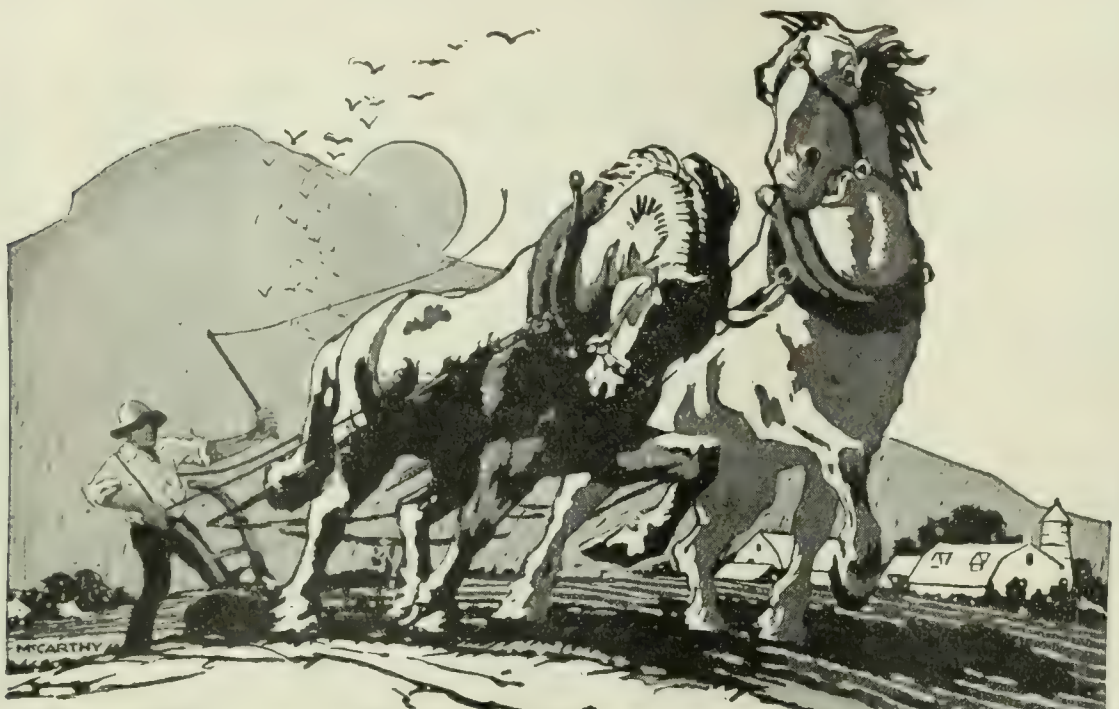
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from her work, the sight that rankled in her patient and steadfast soul—the digging of the cellar of the new barn in the place where Adoniram forty years ago had promised her their new house should stand.

The pies were done for dinner. Adoniram and Sammy were home a few minutes after twelve o'clock. The dinner was eaten with serious haste. There was never much conversation at the table in the Penn family. Adoniram asked a blessing, and they ate promptly, then rose up and went about their work.

Sammy went back to school, taking soft sly lopes out of the yard like a rabbit. He wanted a game of marbles before school. and feared his father would give him some chores to do. Adoniram hastened to the door and called after him, but he was out of sight.

"I don't see what you let him go for, mother," said he. "I wanted him to help me unload that wood."

Adoniram went to work out in the yard unloading wood from the wagon. Sarah put away the dinner dishes, while Nanny took down her curl-papers and changed her dress. She was going down to the store to buy some more embroidery and thread.

When Nanny was gone, Mrs. Penn went to the door. "Father!" she called.

"Well, what is it!"

"I want to see you jest a minute, father."

"I can't leave this wood nohow. I've got to git it unloaded an' go for a load of gravel afore two o'clock. Sammy had ought to help me. You hadn't ought to let him go to school so early."

"I want to see you jest a minute."

"I tell ye I can't, nohow, mother."

"Father, you come here." Sarah Penn stood in the door like a queen; she held her head as if it bore a crown; there was that patience which makes authority royal in her voice. Adoniram went.

Mrs. Penn led the way into the kitchen, and pointed to a chair. "Sit down, father," said she; "I've got somethin' I want to say to you."

He sat down heavily; his face was quite stolid, but he looked at her with restive eyes. "Well, what is it, mother?"

"I want to know what you're buildin' that new barn for, father?"

"I ain't got nothin' to say about it."

"It can't be you think you need another barn?"

"I tell ye I ain't got nothin' to say about it, mother; an' I ain't goin' to say nothin'."

"Be you goin' to buy more cows?"

Adoniram did not reply; he shut his mouth tight.

"I know you be, as well as I want to. Now, father, look here"—Sarah Penn had not sat down; she stood before her husband in the humble fashion of a Scripture woman—"I'm goin' to talk real plain to you; I never have sence I married you, but I'm goin' to now. I ain't never complained, an' I ain't goin' to complain now, but I'm goin' to talk plain. You see this room here, father; you look at it well. You see there ain't no carpet on the floor, an' you see the paper is all dirty, an' droppin' off the walls. We ain't had no new paper on it for ten year, an' then I put it on myself, an' it didn't cost but ninepence a roll. You see this room, father; it's all the one I've had to work in an' eat in an' sit in sence we was married. There ain't another woman in the whole town whose husband ain't got half the means you have but what's got better. It's all the room Nanny's got to have her company in; an' there ain't one of her mates but what's got better, an' their fathers not so able as hers is. It's all the room she'll have to be married in. What would you have thought, father, if we had had our weddin' in a room no better than this? I was married in my mother's parlor, with a carpet on the floor, an' stuffed furniture an' a mahogany card-table. An' this is all the room my daughter will have to be married in. Look here, father!"

Sarah Penn went across the room as tho it were a tragic stage. She flung open a door and disclosed a tiny bedroom, only large enough for a bed and bureau, with a path between. "There, father," said she—

Why Abdominal Massage Keeps You Clean Inside

Physicians Make a Remarkable New Discovery

By J. G. BURNHAM

WHEN you bump your arm, your *instinct* tells you to rub the bruised spot. This brisk rubbing relieves the pain by restoring the normal, healthy circulation of the blood, revitalizing the cells and tissues which have been injured.

This old-fashioned method of keeping the blood normally active has at last been applied in the treatment of constipation, auto-intoxication, and the many serious and minor ailments resulting therefrom.

Massage, in simple language, is nothing but another *form of exercise.* A lively ten-mile walk will quicken the circulation, will expel the poisons of the system, will make you feel like a new person. Old fashioned, indeed, is the physician who underestimates the value of systematic exercise in fighting all those serious diseases and maladies that result directly from digestive disorders and intestinal poisoning.



Intestinal activity depends upon proper developments of the abdominal muscles.

In fact, the best informed schools of medicine have for many years recommended some form of daily physical exercise to all sufferers from debility, mental depression, physical exhaustion, headaches, vertigo, backaches, colitis, lassitude, indigestion, diabetes and their complications; or, where time for such cannot be spared, then its concentrated substitute, massage.

The primary object of quickening a sluggish blood circulation is to induce regular and normal action of the bowels and ejection from the body of its waste matter, which when retained in the colon generates poisons destructive to health and efficiency.

Not only is it now known that of all cases of sickness and disease, nine out of ten are due to internal uncleanliness, followed by colon poisoning, and it is also known that for the treatment of this causative condition, physics, laxatives, cathartics and other drugs are worse than worthless; they are habit-forming, pernicious and injurious for the simple reason that they are themselves poisonous.

The problem confronting physicians and thousands of sufferers from chronic constipation and auto-intoxication (self-poisoning) has been to find some means for the self-application of stimulating and strengthening massage of the colon and abdominal region—a perfect substitute for time-consuming and therefore often impossible physical exercise—as well as something that would make it totally unnecessary to use harmful drugs.

To meet this demand there has been invented a new device, the Kolon Motor, for which the most remarkable results are being reported by leading physicians, sanitariums, hospitals, gymnasiums and a large army of men and women who are using it in their own homes.

By its aid, normal and natural functioning of the bowels is instantly restored and resumed and the muscles of the intestines are exercised and strengthened to perform their duty without help. When the intestinal accumulations are promptly and effectually eliminated from the system, putrefaction and the formation of poisons is prevented and Nature quickly performs her work of reconstruction and repair of the tissues and organs of the entire body.

The effects of Kolon Motor Abdominal Massage might be compared to the usual forms of physical exercise so highly recommended, except that they are superior for the reason that the "treatments" are applied directly to the abdomen and intestines—the seat of practically all disease. Its advantage over manual (hand or osteopathic) massage lies in its economy and convenience, as the Kolon Motor massage is self-administered each day upon arising and retiring. A five minute "treatment" is sufficient. Moreover, although the Kolon Motor has been so successfully used in the treatment of disease, its value is incalculable when used daily for two or three minutes, to wake up the circulation in the morning, so filling you with energy, "pep" and vitality that work will melt under your touch—your brain will be clear as a bell—your whole system will show the result of this directly applied abdominal massage. The illustration on this page affords only an idea of this really wonderful new invention. A large picture of the Motor, with a full description, is included in a remarkable new book of health secrets, just published and which can be had free for the asking by addressing Martin's Method, Inc., Dept. 54, 38 East Thirty-first Street, New York City. This booklet, entitled "Colon Cleanliness," contains some truly amazing discoveries on the cause, source and proper treatment of disease as reported by many eminent authorities in the medical world.

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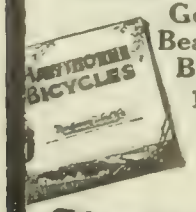
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"there's all the room I've had to sleep in in forty year. All my children were born there—the two that died, an' the two that's livin'. I was sick with a fever there."

She stepped to another door and opened it. It led into the small, ill-lighted pantry. "Here," said she, "is all the buttery I've got—every place I've got for my dishes, to set away my victuals in, an' to keep my milk-pans in. Father, I've been takin' care of the milk of six cows in this place, an' now you're goin' to build a new barn, an' keep more cows, an' give me more to do in it."

She threw open another door. A narrow crooked flight of stairs wound upward from it. "There, father," said she, "I want you to look at the stairs that go up to them two unfinished chambers that are all the places our son an' daughter have had to sleep in all their lives. There ain't a prettier girl in town nor a more ladylike one than Nanny, an' that's the place she has to sleep in. It ain't so good as your horse's stall; it ain't so warm an' tight."

Sarah Penn went back and stood before her husband. "Now, father," said she, "I want to know if you think you're doin' right an' accordin' to what you profess. Here, when we was married, forty year ago, you promised me faithful that we should have a new house built in that lot over in the field before the year was out. You said you had money enough, an' you wouldn't ask me to live in no such place as this. It is forty year now, an' you've been makin' more money, an' I've been savin' of it for you ever sence, an' you ain't built no house yet. You've built sheds an' cow-houses an' one new barn, an' now you're goin' to build another. Father, I want to know if you think it's right. You're lodgin' your dumb beasts better than you are your own flesh an' blood. I want to know if you think it's right."

"I ain't got nothin' to say."

"You can't say nothin' without ownin' it ain't right, father. An' there's another thing—I ain't complained; I've got along forty year, an' I s'pose I should forty more, if it wa'n't for that—if we don't have another house. Nanny she can't live with us after she's married. She'll have to go somewheres else to live away from us, an' it don't seem as if I could have it so, noways, father. She wa'n't ever strong. She's got considerable color, but there wa'n't never any backbone to her. I've always took the heft of everything off her, an' she ain't fit to keep house an' do everything herself. She'll be all worn out inside of a year. Think of her doin' all the washin' an' ironin' an' bakin' with them soft white hands an' arms, an' sweepin'! I can't have it so, noways, father."

Mrs. Penn's face was burning; her mild eyes gleamed. She had pleaded her little cause like a Webster; she had ranged from severity to pathos; but her opponent employed that obstinate silence which makes eloquence futile with mocking echoes. Adoniram arose clumsily.

"Father, ain't you got nothin' to say?" said Mrs. Penn.

"I've got to go off after that load of gravel. I can't stan' here talkin' all day."

"Father, won't you think it over, an' have a house built there instead of a barn?"

"I ain't got nothin' to say."

Adoniram shuffled out. Mrs. Penn went into her bedroom. When she came out, her eyes were red. She had a roll of unbleached cotton cloth. She spread it out on the kitchen table, and began cutting out some shirts for her husband. The men over in the field had a team to help them this afternoon: she could hear their halloos. She had a scanty pattern for the shirts; she had to plan and piece the sleeves.

Nanny came home with her embroidery, and sat down with her needlework. She had taken down her curl-papers, and there was a soft roll of fair hair like an aureole over her forehead; her face was as delicately fine and clear as porcelain. Suddenly she looked up, and the tender red flamed all over her face and neck. "Mother," said she.

"What say?"

"I've been thinking—I don't see how we're goin' to have any—wedding in this room. I'd be ashamed to have his folks come if we didn't have anybody else."

"Mebbe we can have some new paper before then; I can put it on. I guess you won't have no call to be ashamed of your belongin's."

"We might have the wedding in the new barn," said Nanny, with gentle pettishness. "Why, mother, what makes you look so?"

Mrs. Penn had started, and was staring at her with a curious expression. She turned again to her work, and spread out a pattern carefully on the cloth. "Nothin'," said she.

Presently Adoniram clattered out of the yard in his two-wheeled dump cart, standing as proudly upright as a Roman charioteer. Mrs. Penn opened the door and stood there a minute looking out; the halloos of the men sounded louder.

It seemed to her all thru the spring months that she heard nothing but the halloos and the noises of saws and hammers. The new barn grew fast. It was a fine edifice for this little village. Men came on pleasant Sundays, in their meeting suits and clean shirt bosoms, and stood around it admiringly. Mrs. Penn did not speak of it, and Adoniram did not mention it to her, altho sometimes, upon a return from inspecting it, he bore himself with injured dignity.

"It's a strange thing how your mother feels about the new barn," he said, confidentially, to Sammy one day.

Sammy only grunted after an odd fashion for a boy; he had learned it from his father.

The barn was all completed ready for use by the third week in July. Adoniram had planned to move his stock in on Wednesday; on Tuesday he received a letter which changed his plans. He came in with it early in the morning. "Sammy's been to the post office," said he, "an' I've got a letter from Hiram." Hiram was Mrs. Penn's brother, who lived in Vermont.

"Well," said Mrs. Penn, "what does he say about the folks?"

"I guess they're all right. He says he thinks if I come up country right off there's a chance to buy jest the kind of a horse I want." He stared reflectively out of the window at the new barn.

Mrs. Penn was making pies. She went on clapping the rolling-pin into the crust, altho she was very pale, and her heart beat loudly.

"I dun' know but what I'd better go," said Adoniram. "I hate to go off jest now, right in the midst of hayin', but the ten-acre lot's cut, an' I guess Rufus an' the others can git along without me three or four days. I can't get a horse round here to suit me, nohow, an' I've got to have another for all that wood-haulin' in the fall. I told Hiram to watch out, an' if he got wind of a good horse to let me know. I guess I'd better go."

"I'll get out your clean shirt an' collar," said Mrs. Penn, calmly.

She laid out Adoniram's Sunday suit and his clean clothes on the bed in the little bedroom. She got his shaving-water and razor ready. At last she buttoned on his collar and fastened his black cravat.

Adoniram never wore his collar and cravat except on extra occasions. He held his head high, with a rasped dignity. When he was all ready, with his coat and hat brushed, and a lunch of pie and cheese in a paper bag, he hesitated on the threshold of the door. He looked at his wife, and his manner was defiantly apologetic. "*If* them cows come today, Sammy can drive 'em into the new barn," said he; "an' when they bring the hay up, they can pitch it in there."

"Well," replied Mrs. Penn.

Adoniram set his shaven face ahead and started. When he had cleared the door-step, he turned and looked back with a kind of nervous solemnity. "I shall be back by Saturday if nothin' happens," said he.

"Do be careful, father," returned his wife.

She stood in the door with Nanny at her elbow and watched him out of sight. Her eyes had a strange, doubtful expression in them; her peaceful forehead was contract-

ANNOUNCING A POPULAR EXPLANATION OF WHAT MODERN CHEMISTRY IS DOING FOR THE WORLD

Triumphs of Industrial CHEMISTRY

BY

EDWIN E. SLOSSON

This is the age of Chemistry. It has made a new world out of the old one by freeing man from the limitations of nature.

It has altered the balance of power among nations, revolutionized warfare and transformed the life of man. Yet to many well informed persons Chemistry is a dark mystery, a sealed book, an area of ignorance, because—it has never been presented to them in a language that they understood.

That is why The Independent has decided to undertake a popular explanation of what modern chemistry is doing for the world. A series of twelve articles on the products and processes of applied Chemistry at the present day will be published to include such topics as:

1. Nitrogen for Fertilizers and Explosives; the New Electrical Processes
2. Potash and Phosphates, the Other Two Essential Plant Foods.
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4. Cellulose, Paper, Celluloid, Synthetic Leather, Silk and Rubber.
5. Electrical Furnace Products, Carbides, Carborundum, Acetylene.
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7. Sugar, Candy, Alcohol.
8. Corn Products, Glucose, Starch, Syrup.
9. Cotton Products, Salad Oil, Margarine.
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The articles will be written by Edwin E. Slosson, Literary Editor of The Independent. He is exceptionally well-fitted by training and experience to interpret the science of Chemistry to the layman. For thirteen years he was Professor of Chemistry in the University of Wyoming and Chemist of the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station. He was given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Chicago for research in Organic Chemistry under Prof. Julius Stieglitz, now President of the American Chemical Society. He lectured on Chemistry for four years in the Columbia School of Journalism and has written many bulletins and magazine articles on the subject.

The Independent

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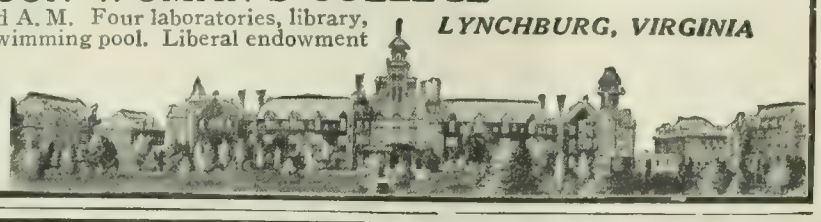
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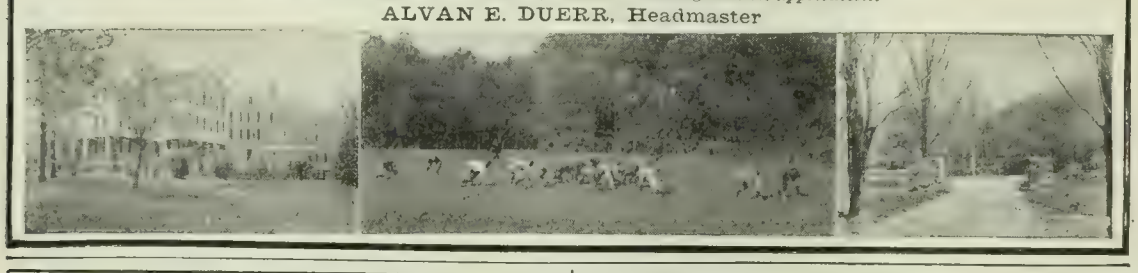
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ed. She went in, and about her baking again. Nanny sat sewing. Her wedding-day was drawing nearer, and she was getting pale and thin with her steady sewing. Her mother kept glancing at her.

"Have you got that pain in your side this mornin'?" she asked.

"A little."

Mrs. Penn's face, as she worked, changed, her perplexed forehead smoothed, her eyes were steady, her lips firmly set. She formed a maxim for herself, altho incoherently with her unlettered thoughts. "Unsolicited opportunities are the guide-posts of the Lord to the new roads of life," she repeated in effect, and she made up her mind to her course of action.

"S'posin' I *had* wrote to Hiram," she muttered once, when she was in the pantry "s'posin I had wrote, an' asked him if he knew of any horse? But I didn't, an' father's goin' wa'n't none of my doin'. It looks like a providence." Her voice rang out quite loud at the last.

"What you talkin' about, mother?" called Nanny.

"Nothin'."

Mrs. Penn hurried her baking; at eleven o'clock it was all done. The load of hay from the west field came slowly down the cart track, and drew up at the new barn. Mrs. Penn ran out. "Stop!" she screamed —"stop!"

The men stopped and looked; Sammy upreared from the top of the load, and stared at his mother.

"Stop!" she cried out again. "Don't you put the hay in that barn; put it in the old one."

"Why, he said to put it in here," returned one of the haymakers, wonderingly. He was a young man, a neighbor's son, whom Adoniram hired by the year to help on the farm.

"Don't you put the hay in the new barn; there's room enough in the old one, ain't there?" said Mrs. Penn.

"Room enough," returned the hired man, in his thick, rustic tones. "Didn't need the new barn, nohow, far as room's concerned. Well, I s'pose he changed his mind." He took hold of the horses' bridles.

Mrs. Penn went back to the house. Soon the kitchen windows were darkened, and a fragrance like warm honey came into the room.

Nanny laid down her work. "I thought father wanted them to put the hay into the new barn?" she said, wonderingly.

"It's all right," replied her mother.

Sammy slid down from the load of hay, and came in to see if dinner was ready.

"I ain't goin' to get a regular dinner today, as long as father's gone," said his mother. "I've let the fire go out. You can have some bread an' milk an' pie. I thought we could get along." She set out some bowls of milk, some bread, and a pie on the kitchen table. "You'd better eat your dinner now," said she. "You might jest as well get thru with it. I want you to help me afterward."

Nanny and Sammy stared at each other. There was something strange in their mother's manner. Mrs. Penn did not eat anything herself. She went into the pantry, and they heard her moving dishes while they ate. Presently she came out with a pile of plates. She got the clothes-basket out of the shed, and packed them in it. Nanny and Sammy watched. She brought out cups and saucers, and put them in with the plates.

"What you goin' to do, mother?" inquired Nanny, in a timid voice. A sense of something unusual made her tremble, as if it were a ghost. Sammy rolled his eyes over his pie.

"You'll see what I'm goin' to do," replied Mrs. Penn. "If you're thru, Nanny, I want you to go upstairs an' pack up your things; an' I want you, Sammy, to help me take down the bed in the bedroom."

"Oh, mother, what for?" gasped Nanny.

"You'll see."

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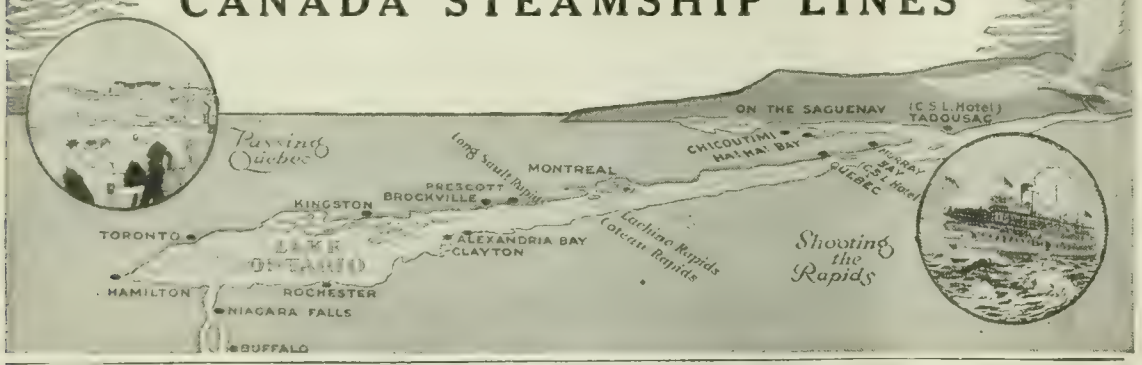
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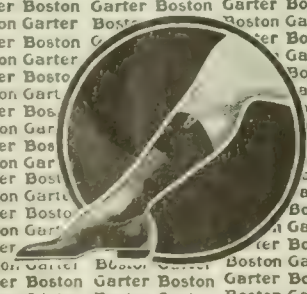
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The Countryside

ing soldiers up those steep precipices, under the sleeping eyes of the enemy, than for Sarah Penn, at the head of her children, to move all their little household goods into the new barn while her husband was away.

Nanny and Sammy followed their mother's instructions without a murmur; indeed, they were overawed. There is a certain uncanny and superhuman quality about all such purely original undertakings as their mother's was to them. Nanny went back and forth with her light loads, and Sammy tugged with sober energy.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the little house in which the Penns had lived for forty years had emptied itself into the new barn.

Every builder builds somewhat for unknown purposes, and is in a measure a prophet. The architect of Adoniram Penn's barn, while he designed it for the comfort of four-footed animals, had planned better than he knew for the comfort of humans. Sarah Penn saw at a glance its possibilities. Those great box-stalls, with quilts hung before them, would make better bedrooms than the one she had occupied for forty years, and there was a tight carriage-room. The harness-room, with its chimney and shelves, would make a kitchen of her dreams. The great middle space would make a parlor, by-and-by, fit for a palace. Upstairs there was as much room as down. With partitions and windows, what a house would there be! Sarah looked at the row of stanchions before the allotted space for cows, and reflected that she would have her front entry there.

At six o'clock the stove was up in the harness-room, the kettle was boiling, and the table set for tea. It looked almost as home-like as the abandoned house across the yard had ever done. The young hired man milked, and Sarah directed him calmly to bring the milk to the new barn. He came gaping, dropping little blots of foam from the brimming pails on the grass. Before the next morning he had spread the story of Adoniram Penn's wife moving into the new barn all over the little village. Men assembled in the store and talked it over, women with shawls over their heads scuttled into each other's houses before their work was done. Any deviation from the ordinary course of life in this quiet town was enough to stop all progress in it. Everybody paused to look at the staid, independent figure on the side track. There was a difference of opinion with regard to her. Some held her to be insane; some, of a lawless and rebellious spirit.

Friday the minister went to see her. It was in the forenoon, and she was at the barn door shelling peas for dinner. She looked up and returned his salutation with dignity, then she went on with her work. She did not invite him in. The saintly expression of her face remained fixed, but there was an angry flush over it.

The minister stood awkwardly before her, and talked. She handled the peas as if they were bullets. At last she looked up, and her eyes showed the spirit that her meek front had covered for a lifetime.

"There ain't no use talkin', Mr. Hersey," said she. "I've thought it all over an' over, an' I believe I'm doin' what's right. I've made it the subject of prayer, an' it's betwixt me an' the Lord an' Adoniram. There ain't no call for nobody else to worry about it."

"Well, of course, if you have brought it to the Lord in prayer, and feel satisfied that you are doing right, Mrs. Penn," said the minister, helplessly. His thin gray-bearded face was pathetic. He was a sickly man; his youthful confidence had cooled; he had to scourge himself up to some of his pastoral duties as relentlessly as a Catholic ascetic, and then he was prostrated by the smart.

"I think it's right jest as much as I think it was right for our forefathers to come over from the old country 'cause they didn't have what belonged to 'em," said Mrs. Penn. She arose. The barn threshold might have been Plymouth Rock from her bearing. "I don't doubt you mean well, Mr. Hersey," said she, "but there are things people hadn't ought to interfere with. I've

been a member of the church for over forty year. I've got my own mind an' my own feet, an' I'm goin' to think my own thoughts an' go my own ways, an' nobody but the Lord is goin' to dictate to me unless I've a mind to have him. Won't you come in an' set down? How is Mis' Hersey?"

"She is well, I thank you," replied the minister. He added some more perplexed apologetic remarks; then he retreated.

He could expound the intricacies of every character study in the Scriptures, he was competent to grasp the Pilgrim Fathers and all historical innovators, but Sarah Penn was beyond him. He could deal with primal cases, but parallel ones worsted him. But, after all, altho it was aside from his province, he wondered more how Adoniram Penn would deal with his wife than how the Lord would. Everybody shared the wonder. When Adoniram's four new cows arrived. Sarah ordered three to be put in the old barn, the other in the house shed where the cooking-stove had stood. That added to the excitement. It was whispered that all four cows were domiciled in the house.

Toward sunset on Saturday, when Adoniram was expected home, there was a knot of men in the road near the new barn. The hired man had milked, but he still hung around the premises. Sarah Penn had supper all ready. There were brown-bread and baked beans and a custard pie; it was the supper that Adoniram loved on a Saturday night. She had on a clean calico, and she bore herself imperturbably. Nanny and Sammy kept close at her heels. Their eyes were large, and Nanny was full of nervous tremors. Still there was to them more pleasant excitement than anything else. An inborn confidence in their mother over their father asserted itself.

Sammy looked out of the harness-room window. "There he is," he announced, in an awed whisper. He and Nanny peeped around the casing. Mrs. Penn kept on about her work. The children watched Adoniram leave the new horse standing in the drive while he went to the house door. It was fastened. Then he went around to the shed. That door was seldom locked, even when the family was away. The thought of how her father would be confronted by the cow flashed upon Nanny. There was a hysterical sob in her throat. Adoniram emerged from the shed and stood looking about in a dazed fashion. His lips moved; he was saying something, but they could not hear what it was. The hired man was peeping around a corner of the old barn, but nobody saw him.

Adoniram took the new horse by the bridle and led him across the yard to the new barn. Nanny and Sammy slunk close to their mother. The barn doors rolled back, and there stood Adoniram, with the long mild face of the great Canadian farm horse looking over his shoulder.

Nanny kept behind her mother, but Sammy stepped suddenly forward, and stood in front of her.

Adoniram stared at the group. "What on airth you all down here for?" said he. "What's the matter over to the house?"

"We've come here to live, father," said Sammy. His shrill voice quavered out bravely.

"What"—Adoniram sniffed—"what is it smells like cookin'?" said he. He stepped forward and looked in the open door of the harness-room. Then he turned to his wife. His old bristling face was pale and frightened. "What on airth does this mean, mother?" he gasped.

"You come in here, father," said Sarah. She led the way into the harness-room and shut the door. "Now, father," said she, "you needn't be scared. I ain't crazy. There ain't nothin' to be upset over. But we've come here to live, an' we're goin' to live here. We've got jest as good a right here as new horses an' cows. The house wa'n't fit for us to live in any longer, an' I made up my mind I wa'n't goin' to stay there. I've done my duty by you forty year, an' I'm goin' to do it now; but I'm goin' to live here. You've got to put in some windows and partitions; an' you'll have to buy some furniture."

"Why, mother!" the old man gasped.



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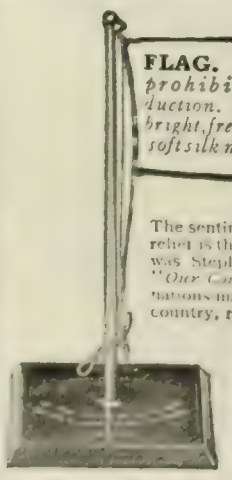
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"You'd better take your coat off an' get washed—there's the wash-basin—an' then we'll have supper."

"Why, mother!"

Sammy went past the window, leading the new horse to the old barn. The old man saw him, and shook his head speechlessly. He tried to take off his coat, but his arms seemed to lack the power. His wife helped him. She poured some water into the tin basin, and put in a piece of soap. She got the comb and brush, and smoothed his thin gray hair after he had washed. Then she put the beans, hot bread, and tea on the table. Sammy came in, and the family drew up. Adoniram sat looking dazedly at his plate, and they waited.

"Ain't you goin' to ask a blessin', father?" said Sarah.

And the old man bent his head and mumbled.

All thru the meal he stopped eating at intervals, and stared furtively at his wife; but he ate well. The home food tasted good to him, and his old frame was too sturdily healthy to be affected by his mind. But after supper he went out, and sat down on the step of the smaller door at the right of the barn, thru which he had meant his Jerseys to pass in stately file, but which Sarah designed for her front house door, and he leaned his head on his hands.

After the supper dishes were cleared away and the milk-pans washed, Sarah went out to him. The twilight was deepening. There was a clear green glow in the sky. Before them stretched the smooth level of field; in the distance was a cluster of hay-stacks like the huts of a village; the air was very cool and calm and sweet. The landscape might have been an ideal one of peace.

Sarah bent over and touched her husband on one of his thin, sinewy shoulders. "Father!"

The old man's shoulders heaved: he was weeping.

"Why, don't do so, father," said Sarah.

"I'll—put up the—partitions, an'—everything you—want, mother."

Sarah put her apron up to her face; she was overcome by her own triumph.

Adoniram was like a fortress whose walls had no active resistance, and went down the instant the right besieging tools were used. "Why, mother," he said, hoarsely, "I hadn't no idee you was so set on't as all this comes to."

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Officer—Do you know anything about field drilling?

Private—Field drilling? Oh, yes, I used to have a job in an artesian well company. —*London Opinion.*

Little Benny was looking at a picture of Elijah going to heaven in a chariot of fire. Pointing to the halo about the prophet's head, Benny exclaimed: "See, mamma, he's carrying an extra tire."—*Passing Show.*

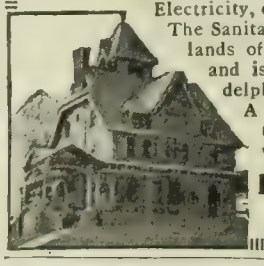
"The cook wants to borrow something from the library. Shall I let her have it?"

"Certainly. If she gets interested in a story she may stay until she finishes it. Give her one of those long English novels in four volumes."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The other night
I went to the theater
With a lowbrow friend.
And the orchestra played
"Little Brown Jug,"
And he thought
It was the national anthem
And stood up.
And I did, too,
Darn him.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

RESORTS

The Jackson Health Resort
DANSVILLE, N. Y.
In Livingston County, High on the Hills Overlooking the beautiful Genesee Valley
William E. Leffingwell, President
A delightful place in which to relax, rest, recuperate. Enjoyable recreations and social life; healthful, attractive surroundings. Complete appointments for
Hydrotherapy
Electrotherapy
Massage and the
Moliere Thermo-Electric Bath
Treatments in charge of physicians and trained attendants are especially adapted for Rheumatism, Gout, Diabetes, Obesity, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Anemia, Diseases of the Digestive System, Liver and Kidneys and Disorders of the Nervous System.
Write for fully descriptive and illustrated literature.
Easily accessible by motor over improved roads or via main line of the Lackawanna R. R.
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Rose Valley Sanitarium
for the treatment of non-communicable diseases by Osteopathy and allied physiological methods, including Scientific Dietetics, Milk Diet, Hydrotherapy, Electricity, etc.

The Sanitarium is situated in the highlands of southeastern Pennsylvania, and is easily reached from Philadelphia.
A booklet describing the sanitarium and its advantages will be sent on request.
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Box C Media, Penna.

Ross Health Resort and Arborlea Inn, Annex
Seventeenth year. Tennis; golf. Write for booklet and monograph on climate.
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A. I. THAYER, M.D., Ballston Spa, N.Y., near Saratoga Springs. Refined, homelike, well equipped. New bath house, swimming pool. Electric and Nauheim baths. Booklets.

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PATRIOTIC AMERICANS
who have had a year or more of German at school or college will enjoy Aus Nah und Fern, quarterly magazine for students of German. Illustrations, vocabulary. Extremely simple. 2 year subscription $1.00; 1 year 70c. Aus Nah und Fern, Parker Sch[illegible], 330 Webster Ave., Chicago

What to Read about Civilian Service

Without the army behind the lines, the army out of uniform, the men at the front must fail. The books of this week's list tell a few of the tasks that belong to this great rearguard and how it should set about its work.

Mobilizing America, by Arthur Bullard. (Macmillan Company, New York, 50 cents.) A clear, general discussion of the problems before us, soldier and civilian alike, by one who has for two years, in France and England, watched democracies organizing for war.

International Finance, by Hartley Withers. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, $1.25.) A readable, dependable discussion of the management of money in the present crisis. Emphasizes the patriotic service of the small investor, the man with a little bank account.

Doing Their Bit, by Boyd Cable. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, $1.) A graphic account of how England supplies munitions to the Allies, of the enormous amounts needed, of the "speeding up" that makes the supply possible, and of the horrible results of shortage.

England's Effort, by Mrs. Humphry Ward. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, $1.) Deals especially with the share of women in the work of equipping and caring for the armies of the Allies.

Way of the Red Cross, by Vivian and Williams. (G. H. Doran Company, New York, $1.) An excellent survey of the organization, showing just how it is doing its work in the Great War.

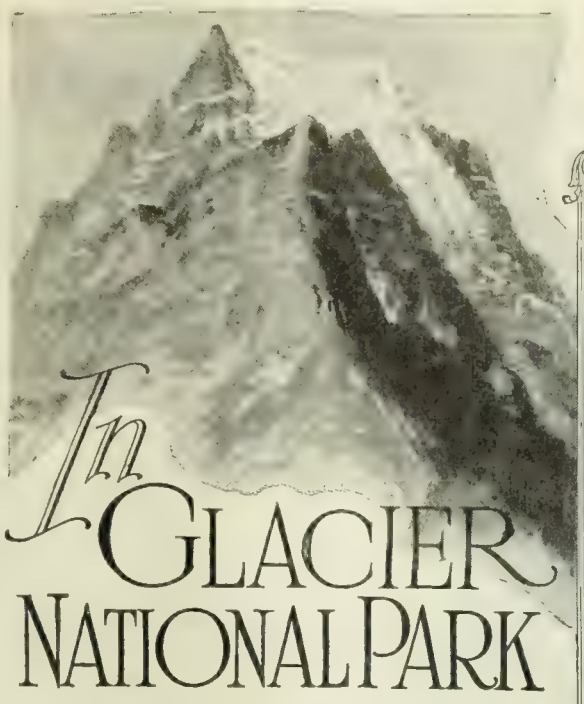
Industrial Preparedness, by C. E. Knoeppel. (Engineering Magazine, New York, $1.) A comparison of the German industrial organization as a preparation for war with our own entire lack of system.

First Aid to the Injured (30 cents), *Home Care of the Sick* (50 cents), *Home Dietetics* (75 cents, National Red Cross. Washington, D. C.) The three books used in the classes that fit for service as Red Cross assistants in base hospitals or wherever need be.

America and the New Epoch, by C. P. Steinmetz. (Harper & Bros., New York, $1.) A plea not for the German spirit or the German political practise, but for German coöperative methods in industry. A warning of the disaster threatened by our competitive methods.

PAMPHLETS. *Role of Chemistry in Time of War*, by A. S. Cushman. (5 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.) *Medico-Military Aspects of the European War.* (60 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.) *War Department Document 527.* (War College, Washington, D. C.) Study of the places of origin and ability to produce supplies needed in vast quantities in time of war. *War Department Document 517.* (Army War College, Washington, D. C.) On the mobilization of industries and the utilization of resources of the country in emergency. *War and the Cotton Trade, Prices and Earnings in Wartime.* (The Oxford Press, New York, 8 cents each). *Railways as a Part of a System of National Defense*, by W. L. Park. (Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago.)

ARTICLES. *The Independent*, February 17, 1917 (Mobilization). *The Century*, March, 1916 (Industrial Mobilization). *The Forum*, March, 1917 (What Our Manufacturers Are Doing for Europe). *The World's Work*, March, 1917 (Organizing the Nation's Fighting Strength). *Scientific American*, March 3, 1917 (Our Industrial Mobilization. Progress of the Work of the Council for National Defense).



In GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

AT GLACIER NATIONAL PARK refined hotel comforts contrast with Nature's wildest, most tremendous sights.

Last year thousands more tourists than in any previous year scaled its Alpine heights—fished its tumbling streams—rode by launch on its azure lakes—motored through its pine-laden valleys. Modern hotels-in-the-forest and chalets. Tepee camps. Vacations $1 to $5 per day.

Glacier Park is on the main trans-continental line of the Great Northern Railway. Visit Glacier National Park, the Spokane Country, and the wonderful Lake Chelan Region, directly en route to the Pacific Northwest.

A camping tour 'long the shores of Lake Chelan is a big experience. Then go on to Seattle, Tacoma, Puget Sound, Portland, Astoria, Vancouver, Victoria—each with a delightful resort-country of its own—and Alaska.

The twin Palaces of the Pacific—S. S. "Great Northern" and S. S. "Northern Pacific"—three times weekly between Portland, Astoria and San Francisco. Folder on request.



Recounting the Day's Thrills

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"See America First" GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY Glacier National Park

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210 South Clark Street
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Special round trip fares to Glacier National Park, to the Pacific Northwest, Puget Sound and Alaska. Write for Aeroplane map folder and illustrated descriptive Glacier National Park and Lake Chelan literature.

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Dept. 55, St. Paul, Minn.
Please send me Aeroplane map folder and descriptive Glacier National Park and Lake Chelan literature, free.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....*State*.....

DIVIDENDS

FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.
April 11, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid April 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 27, 1917. Transfer books will not close.

A. H. PLATT, Sec'y.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (87½ cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1917, will be paid April 30, 1917, to stockholders of record as of April 5, 1917

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.

New York, March 28, 1917.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 31, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

DEBATING SOCIETIES

The Single Six-Year Term for President.
The Death Penalty.
Price Maintenance.
Minimum Wage Legislation.
Mothers' Pensions.
Who Is Responsible for the War?
Government Owned Merchant Marine.
Shall We Enlarge the Army?
Convict Labor in the United States.
The Problem of the Trusts.
The Monroe Doctrine.
Military Training for College Students.
An Embargo on Arms.
Mexico and the United States.

Both sides of all these fourteen debates will be furnished for only 25 cents.

THE INDEPENDENT
119 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK

Annuity Bonds

Any one may purchase today an Annuity Bond which requires no supervision, no care, upon the part of the purchaser, but is guaranteed by the Company to provide an

Immediate Income for Life

This income cannot be outlived. It yields men a life income on the investment varying according to their age at purchase, as follows:

Age 50	7.4%
" 55	8.3%
" 60	9.6%
" 65	11.4%
" 70	13.7%
" 75	16.6%

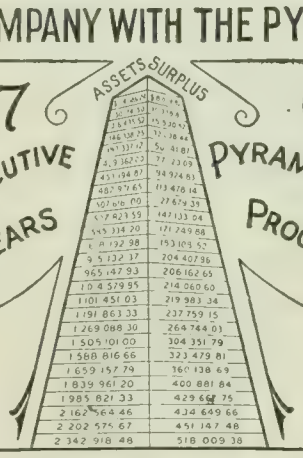
No Medical Examination

Write, giving your name and address, and date of birth of proposed annuitant, to

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut
Established 1851
One of New England's Strongest Financial Institutions

"THE COMPANY WITH THE PYRAMID"

47 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF PYRAMIDAL PROGRESS



NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ASSETS	SURPLUS
3 474 683 86	1017 832 87
3 779 569 67	1154 810 10
4 500 404 12	1 322 978 14
4 861 149 81	1408 681 54
5 196 017 46	1 510 064 23
5 553 270 70	1 578 330 82
5 725 809 34	1 654 504 81
6 097 887 20	1 700 761 60
6 250 526 89	1 703 433 67
6 350 079 09	1 725 713 78
6 515 829 58	2 006 944 79
6 969 872 54	2 100 428 41

TOTAL LIABILITIES $3,369,444.13
POLICY HOLDERS' SURPLUS $3,600,428.41

A constantly increasing number of readers has been following the weekly
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
of The Independent
Many of them are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department, conducted by Mr. W. E. Underwood, to aid them in selecting the right insurance.

5½% Bonds of Our Country



Free from income tax. The same bonds the Government accepts as security for Postal Savings Bank Deposits. You get 4 to 5½% instead of Postal Banks 2%. *Write for Booklet J. "Bonds of Our Country." FREE.*
New First National Bank
Dept. 10, Columbus, Ohio

OUR DOLLARS BEHIND THE WAR

BY WILLIAM G. McADOO

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

THE Administration has asked Congress for authority to issue $5,000,000,000 of government bonds to meet the situation which is created by the war with Germany.

At the time of writing congressional leaders were undertaking to give the measure the right of way and indications showed that it would undoubtedly meet with prompt approval by both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The proposed bonds will be exempt from taxation and bear interest at 3½ per cent per year. Two billion dollars of these bonds will be required to finance, in part, the expenditures involved in the proper organization and efficient operation of the Army and Navy and the conduct of the war generally.

Of course, a large amount of additional revenue will have to be raised by taxation, but this problem is under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee of the House. It will naturally take a reasonable time to discuss and agree upon the new items of taxation, which should not and, I am confident, will not become the subject of partizan treatment.

Three billion dollars of the proposed issue of bonds should be used to supply credit to the governments making common cause with us against Germany to enable them to secure essential supplies in the United States and carry on the war with increased effect.

The most serviceable thing we can do immediately for the common cause is to furnish credit to these foreign governments who, in conjunction with us, are fighting Germany. The financial aid ought to be extended at the earliest possible moment. It will be trebly valuable and effective if it is extended now.

The purpose is to purchase the obligations of the foreign governments to which credit is given; such obligations to bear the same rate of interest and, in other essentials, to contain the same terms and conditions as the bonds of the United States.

The bonds of the United States will be offered as a great popular loan and the widest opportunity will be given to the public to subscribe and, by subscribing, to perform one of the most patriotic services that can possibly be rendered to the country at the present time.

The laws of the United States forbid the payment of commissions on sales of government bonds, and in view of this fact it is extremely gratifying to have received so many offers from bankers and others thruout the country of the free use of their services and facilities in making the proposed bond issue a success.

It is the purpose of the Treasury Department to make use of these offers and to seek the assistance of the Federal Reserve banks, the national banks, the state banks, the trust companies, the savings banks, the insurance companies, the private bankers and investment bankers thruout the country in the public offering that will be made of the Government's bonds. Every governmental agency, such as the Internal Revenue offices and even the post offices, will be asked to assist in this patriotic work.

When the Congress shall have granted the necessary authority to make public offer of the bonds, I shall take the benefit of the counsel of the most experienced bankers and investors in the country as to the best means of making the offering a success.

The wealth of the United States is so great, the investment resources of the country are so large, the strength of our banking situation is so phenomenal, and the patriotism of our people is so strongly aroused, that I am thoroly confident that when the Government offers its bonds for public subscription the amount will be overwhelmingly subscribed.



Kirby in New York World

THE FIRST SHOT

Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

W., Pickford, Mich.—I do not find the name of the Agricultural Life Insurance Company of Bay City, Michigan, in either the Michigan Insurance Department's report or any of the reference hand books, from which I conclude it has not begun to transact business. Stock in a new life insurance company must be regarded as a speculation for a number of years after it starts.

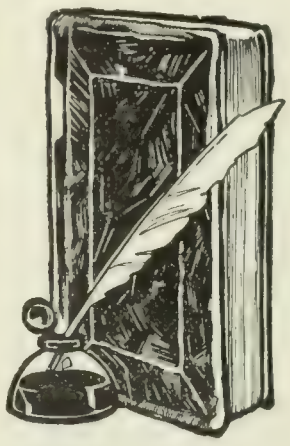
M. A. P., Hollywood, Calif. — As annuities, which for many years has been a neglected branch of life insurance, the companies making no special efforts to sell them, seem to be gaining in public favor, it is desirable to know that they are granted by all the principal companies. Their rates vary. You inquire in this connection as to the safety of the Metropolitan Life. Nothing in the life insurance line is safer. I understand it sells an attractive annuity contract.

J. A. R., Evanston, Wyoming.—Unlike life insurance, accident and health insurance are actuarially devoid of the statistical elements which make their operations certain. I am, therefore, unwilling to advise in favor of insuring in any of the numerous small mutual associations which are springing up all over the country. That business needs capital behind it if the policyholder is to have the security needed. In reply to your question as to the financial standing of the Aetna Life, which writes health and accident, will say that it is one of the largest and best insurance companies in the country.

F. P. S., Sulphur Springs, Ohio—You will be best served if I quote you the participating rates of a few leading companies, the non-participating rates of two others and then the net cost in all during five years. At age 35 on $1000 Ordinary Life the participating rates are as follows in the companies named: Northwestern Mutual, $26.88; Mutual Benefit, $26.35; Union Central, $24.89; Metropolitan, $22.90; Provident Life & Trust, $25.45; Prudential, $21.90. Rates on non-participating policies in two companies selected are: Travelers', $20.91; Connecticut General, $21.66. The net cost of $1000 Ordinary Life, age 35, during five years ending with 1915 were: Northwestern Mutual, $107; Mutual Benefit, $107; Union Central, $106; Metropolitan, $110; Provident Life & Trust, $108; Prudential, $106; Travelers', $105; Connecticut General, $109. Replying to your other question, I am of the opinion that the use of surplus by the Union Central in raising its capital from $100,000 to $2,500,000, on which the stockholders get ten per cent annual dividends has the effect of impairing confidence in the management.

F. E. D., Evart, Mich.—The Knights Templars and Masonic Mutual Aid Association of Cincinnati was organized in 1891 to insure members of the Masonic fraternity only, on the assessment plan. In 1907 it remodeled its system of rates effective January 1, 1908, dividing the membership into two classes: those paying a yearly increasing rate and those paying level rates. All premiums are payable quarterly. The Association retains the power to levy additional assessments. All sums collected in excess of death claim requirements constitute what is called a "Permanent Fund"—a sort of reserve. What the amount of this fund is, I am unable to say, for it is not carried as a liability as in old line life insurance. Nor as the result of the absence of specific statistics of the Association is it possible for me to quote the net cost to members. The Association has always met its obligations in full and has never levied any extra assessments. At the beginning of 1916 its assets were $522,607; its liabilities, $123,597; surplus (which may be the Permanent Fund), $399,028. Presumably as the result of the increase in rates, the insurance in force which amounted to $20,069,000 at the end of 1907, fell to $11,962,000 at the end of 1915.

A long clean unbroken record



For 107 years the records of the stockholders' meetings of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., have been kept in the same little book that is now carefully preserved in the safety vaults of the company. This little volume tells the story of the Hartford from 1810 to the present time. It records the growth of a great insurance corporation that at the close of business on December 31, 1916, had paid out in losses $198,044,354.97, and is financially impregnable. Such is the long, clean, unbroken record back of the

INSURANCE *Service* OF THE TWO HARTFORDS

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company and the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company write practically every form of insurance except life insurance. For over a century Hartford losses have been fairly met and promptly paid. The Hartford was founded by empire builders—men of the same character and affiliations as the founders of the United States. The Hartford has grown great, as the country has grown great, by steadfast adherence to the traditional integrity of its founders. Are you fully insured? Look over the list below and check the forms of insurance which interest you. Ask your agent or broker to get you a Hartford policy, or write to us and we will tell you the name and address of an agent who can give you rates and particulars.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
The Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company, (Service Department I-4), 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen: Please send information on the kind of insurance checked and name of Hartford agent to the name and address written on margin of this coupon.

- ☐ Fire
- ☐ Rent
- ☐ Use and Occupancy
- ☐ Sprinkler Leakage
- ☐ Explosion
- ☐ Tornado
- ☐ Hail
- ☐ Automobile
- ☐ Motor Cycle
- ☐ Tractor
- ☐ Merchandise in Transit
- ☐ Mail Package
- ☐ Registered Mail
- ☐ Samples and Baggage
- ☐ Art Exhibitors
- ☐ Marine Insurance
- ☐ Accident and Health
- ☐ Burglary and Theft
- ☐ Plate Glass
- ☐ Workmen's Compensation
- ☐ Employers' Liability
- ☐ Elevator Liability
- ☐ Teams Liability
- ☐ Doctors' Liability
- ☐ Druggists' Liability
- ☐ Public Liability
- ☐ Landlords' Liability
- ☐ Fidelity and Surety Bonds
- ☐ Golfers'
- ☐ Live Stock
- ☐ Race and Show Horse
- ☐ Dairy Herds

HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.
HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. LITERATURE.

Housetops. By Louise Ayres Garnett.

1. Show in what ways this poem is like Milton's "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso." Tell why you like the poem.
2. Explain the following expressions: scenes Alhambran; shoon; webs; wagging; the tender Shepherd's psalm. What does every expression add to the poem?
3. What pictures could be drawn in illustration of the poem?

The Revolt of Mother. By Mary E. Wilkins Freeman.

1. Show how the Short Story has described life in every section of the United States. Plan to read at least one short story concerning each of the important sections of the United States.
2. What are the characteristics that make a local color story interesting and valuable? Why is it that the best local color stories are universal in interest?
3. What is the characteristic type of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman's work? From what sources has she drawn her subjects?
4. What are the characteristics that make "The Revolt of Mother" a great story?
5. Compare or contrast this story with the other stories that have been printed in The Independent.

SECTION II. GRAMMAR.

1. Give the syntax of the nouns in any advertisement in this number.
2. Give the syntax of the prepositional phrases in any editorial article.
3. Count the number of simple, of compound, and of complex sentences in the first editorial article. Tell what advantages the writer gained by his use of sentence-types in that proportion.

SECTION III. COMPOSITION.

Follow the Flag. By Theodore Marburg.

1. Show in what ways this passage of rhythmical prose is like poetry. What is the effect of repeating "Follow the flag"?
2. Point out figures of speech. Tell why they have been used.
3. Write a composition on "Reasons Why the United States Has Entered the Great War."

What Shall the Navy Do? By Park Benjamin.

1. Write a composition concerning the differences between modern naval warfare and naval warfare of former times.

The Machinery of War. By Howard Coffin.

1. Write a composition on "How the United States May Organize Its Industries for War."

Our Dollars Behind the War. By William G. McAdoo.

1. Write an explanation of the means by which the United States Government will raise funds for the war.

Why I Am Not a Prohibitionist. By Rev. Wallace M. Short.

1. Write an argument for or against "The divine right of the majority."
2. Give your own reasons for believing that prohibition should be "a law," or "a habit of mind," or a combination of the two.
3. Read the editorial article called "Liberty of Difference." Give your reasons for agreeing with Mr. Short or with the writer of the editorial article.

Editorial Articles.

1. Show, from "United We Stand," that the country is more united today than in any previous war, and write an explanation of the causes that have made public opinion so unanimous.

The Story of the Week.

1. Write in a single paragraph the principal thoughts presented by Lloyd George in his address to America.
2. Write a summary of recent events in the Great War.
3. Write an explanation of the new policy of the Russian Government.
4. Explain the present state of affairs between Russia and Germany.
5. Write a short paragraph of cause and effect concerning the way in which the Great War has affected Spain.
6. Write an argument for or against the statement: "War with Mexico is probable."
7. Write a very short news item concerning the break with Austria.
8. Write a paragraph of detail telling what means have been taken to protect the American coast.
9. Write an editorial article concerning the appointment of a food dictator for the United States.

In General.

1. Write a short article on "How The Independent has made me more patriotic."
2. Write a story based on a series of pictures cut from The Independent.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.
PRINCIPAL OF THE JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. Public Opinion and the War—"United We Stand," "Follow the Flag."

1. Study the conditions in this country during one or more of our earlier wars. Do you think the first sentence in the editorial is justified?
2. Explain the quotation: "An Englishman named George Washington took up arms against a German king called George III."
3. Do you get an idea of lack of enthusiasm for the Civil War from your reading of the account of the war in your textbook?
4. How do you account for the difference in attitude in the United States at present and the attitude of the English at the beginning of the war?
5. What, according to Theodore Marburg, are the motives which are leading us into war?

II. Organizing for War—"The Call to Service," "The Universal Obligation," "The Machinery of War," "Our Dollars Behind the War," "What Shall the Navy Do?" "Our New Food Dictator," "Labor in the War," "Debating War Measures."

1. What is the Council of National Defense referred to in "The Machinery of War"?
2. Mr. Coffin says: ". . . there are three great arms of service . . . the Army, the Navy and Industry." Can you add to the list of agencies which must be organized if we are to make effective war?
3. On the basis of Mr. Coffin's article, explain what we must do in the way of "coördinating and mobilizing industry."
4. Answer the question: "What Shall the Navy Do?"
5. What measures are being taken in your community to carry out the President's proclamation (a) for conserving the food supply? (b) for mobilizing and conserving the labor supply?
6. How can you answer the President's "Call to Service"?

III. Our Friends and Our Enemies—"Allies to Hold Conference," "Lloyd George Welcomes America," "Austria Breaks with United States," "South America Versus Germany."

1. What do the delegates from England and France hope to accomplish by their visit to the United States?
2. Why did Ambassador Page make a special point of the fact that, "For the first time we are coming to war with the Old World"?
3. Why, according to Lloyd George, has the United States been so slow in coming into the war?
4. Explain the present status of our relations with Austria. What has brought this condition about?

IV. Financing a War—"Our Dollars Behind the War," "The $7,000,000,000 Loan."

1. Read Article I, section 7, clause 1; Article I, section 8, clause 1 and 2 of the Constitution.
2. What special financial measures did Congress adopt during the Civil War? During the Spanish-American War? What measures will it probably adopt now?
3. What will be done with the $5,000,000,000 which the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to borrow?
4. What sorts of taxes will probably be laid by Congress?
5. Explain the method of borrowing money which the Government will probably use.

V. The Anglo-French Advance—"Easter at Arras," "The Storming of Vimy Ridge."

1. Sum up the progress made by the Allies in their advance during the last fortnight.
2. Elaborate the statement "The battles that began on Easter Sunday with the bombardment of the German entrenchments in front of Arras resulted in the greatest victory yet achieved by the Allies in France." With what other victories must it be compared?
3. ". . . they wrote a page of British history like to prove as memorable as those of Agincourt, Blenheim and Waterloo." Recall the salient facts in each of these allusions.

VI. Russian Politics and Foreign Policies—"Divided Councils in Russia," "Russia Renounces Conquest."

1. Explain the significance of the new Russian Government's proclamation to the people.
2. What are the programs of the various political groups in Russia? Which groups are at present united and in control of the Government? Which groups are in opposition?
3. "A counter revolution is threatened," etc. What would be the effect of this counter revolution on internal conditions? on Russian foreign relations?
4. What did Russia hope to accomplish when she entered the war? How has her purpose changed? How do you account for this change?

The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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JUST A WORD

The overthrow of the Russian monarchy has meant the return of a great number of political exiles from Siberia, and to aid these martyrs the Society of the Friends of Russian Freedom is planning to raise a great fund in America.

One of the first celebrations of the Russian revolution was held by this Society in New York recently, and as an outcome a cable was sent to the new Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Professor Paul Milukov, in Petrograd. This message stated that with his approval, the Society of the Friends of Russian Freedom would like to undertake the raising of money for the relief of the political exiles returning to Russia; the fund raised to be administered by a committee in Petrograd to be appointed by Professor Milukov.



RUSSIA BREAKS FREE

The answer came at once, "Thanks for the suggestion. Accept most heartily."

The Friends of Russian Freedom are certain that a great number of Americans are keenly in sympathy with these men and women who have sacrificed everything for the sake of that democracy which has at last triumphed.

The money is needed now and to that end the Society is bending every effort. To plead their cause Boardman Robinson has made the powerful little sketch above, representing the giant of Russian democracy breaking the age-long shackles of autocracy.

The Independent hopes that many of its readers may share in the privilege of helping to ease the suffering that these shackles have caused. Checks and money orders should be made payable to Hamilton Holt, treasurer, and sent to Paul Kennaday, secretary, Room 720, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

ED. HOWE—Nothing can be done to satisfy the Irish.

HORATIO PARKER—The French Orchestra is very silky.

E. S. KAISER—This is a good time to junk the junkers.

WILLIAM H. TAFT—Mexico is an international nuisance.

SECRETARY DANIELS—We are in this war with both feet.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS—I only regret that I have but one life to write.

E. H. FORBUSH—There may be 50,000,000 cats in the United States.

CHANNING POLLOCK—Our crying need is an institution of unlearning.

BILLY SUNDAY—Try praising your wife, even if it does frighten her at first.

WILLIE COLLIER—Fluffy little blond haired ladies are not natural man haters.

WOODROW WILSON—I beg your tolerance, your countenance and your united aid.

MARIE CORELLI—On whatever day you sow your wheat, you cannot stop its growing on Sundays.

MINNIE MADDERN FISKE—The national theater will not be a theater at all, but a traveling company.

COUNT VON REVENTLOW—Without a German victory the German monarchy will soon cease to exist.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—Up to a few years ago we did not know that the Chinaman had a sense of humor.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD—Stick to your present duties until such time as the Government calls for you.

REV. EDWARD YOUNG—Mothers have been the best recruiting officers from the days of Sparta till now.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—In order to make an effort equal to that of Canada we ought to equip 5,000,000 men.

GEN. SAM HUGHES—With proper training an American soldier will prove more than a match for any German.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE—We are going into this war on the great American plan; go in first and get ready afterward.

REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES—No order of a President or a Governor will persuade me or force me to this business of killing.

SECRETARY HOUSTON — Many families should now consider the advisability of keeping a pig if sanitary regulations permit.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—I've been thru school and college, but my boys taught me more in a few years than I ever knew before.

PROF. RUDOLF EUCKEN, of Jena—In the life of our society after the war a man must be estimated solely by the manhood in him.

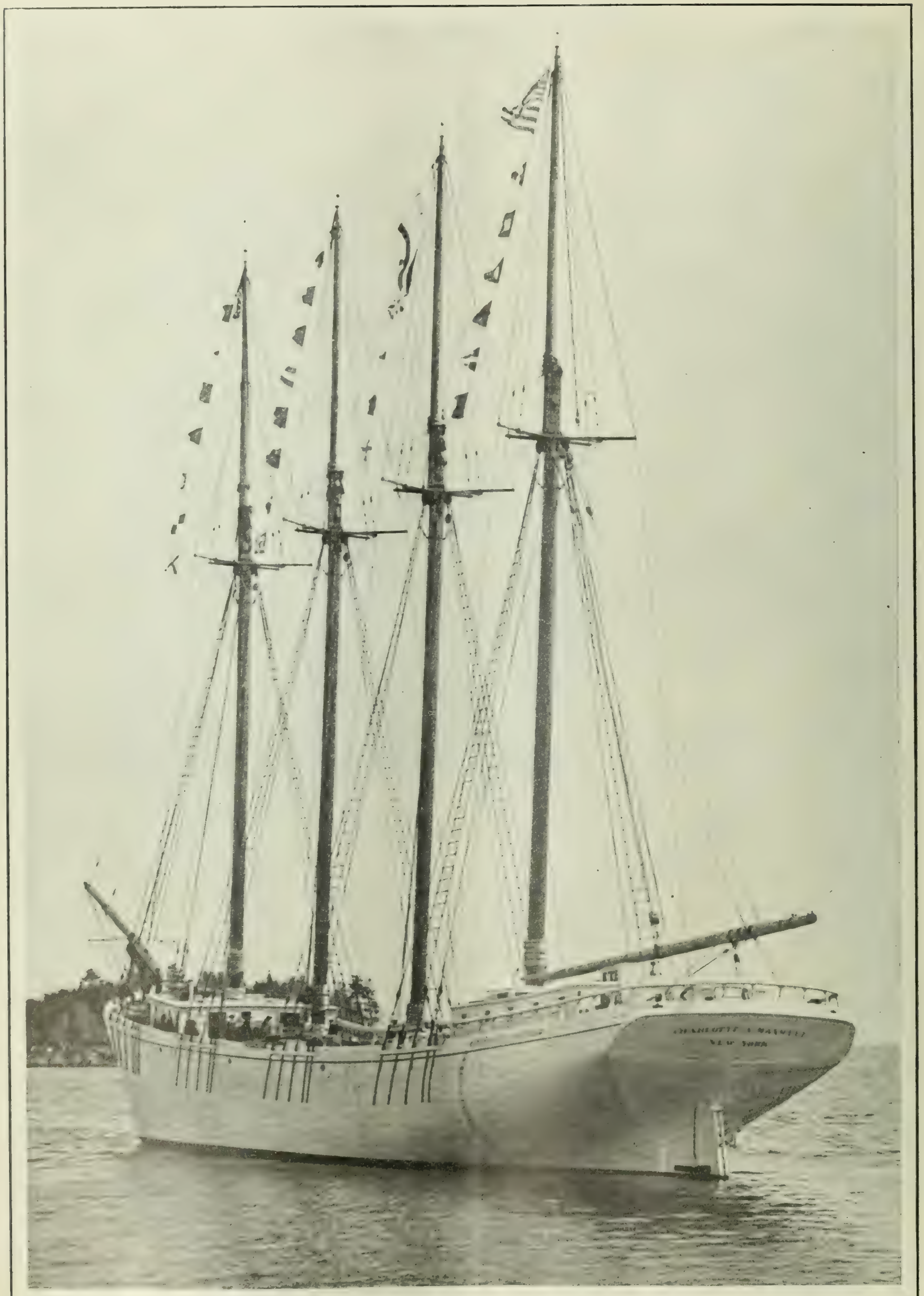
WALTER PRICHARD EATON—There is no more art in the motion picture than in one of those fascinating railroad folders picturing Glacier National Park.

IRVIN S. COBB—Only yesterday John L. Sullivan was my idea of manly perfection. Today I find my dreams realized in the beautiful youths who pose for the union suit "ads."

CARDINAL MERCIER—If there is a people in the world whose role it is to safeguard the liberty of labor, is it not the nation which half a century ago placed the crown of glory upon Lincoln?

CONGRESSMAN BRITTEN — Any young man who runs away from his country's call to hide behind the skirts of a young, inexperienced and giddy girl will ultimately prove a slacker to his family.

REAR-ADMIRAL FISKE—The "Louisiana" could be gotten ready to go out and fight tomorrow, but if she should have to fight a highly trained German ship of the same type she would probably be sunk in an hour.



© *International Film*

CAN THE OLD NEW ENGLAND SHIPYARDS WIN THIS WAR?

The four-masted schooner—invented in New England, named in New England dialect, built into one of New England's chief industries and mourned in every New England seaport since steam superseded sails—has come back into its own, for upon our production of wooden shipping largely depends the Allies' victory over Germany's U-boat blockade

The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Journal of Civilization

FOOD OR DRINK?

WE must conserve our food supply. The Great War is being fought on both sides on short rations, and the pinch of privation will sooner or later be at our own vitals. The world's food crops were lamentably short at the last harvest, and they promise to be no better this year.

Our first great duty of coöperation in the war is to feed our allies; for it would be fatuous to refuse to admit that the German submarine campaign is forcing the British and French peoples to tighten their belts. What must we do to meet this obligation without imposing too great suffering or unnecessary sacrifice on our own people?

We must raise every pound of food we can.

We must eliminate every ounce of waste and extravagance we can.

We must save food by abolishing drink.

Drink is made from food. Beer is made from barley and sugar; whiskey from rye or corn. What we drink we cannot have to eat.

England cut her production of beer in half and saved five hundred and seventy million pounds of barley, seventy-two million pounds of sugar, and thirty-three million pounds of other grain products a year.

If the United States were to cut its consumption of drink only in half, enough breadstuffs would be saved to provide *eleven million loaves of bread a day.*

In this great national crisis, shall men drink or women and children eat?

CONSCRIPTION

AMERICA has arrived at democracy. It is face to face with equality. It must take it or leave it, and the choice must be made now.

For a hundred years we have talked democracy and profest it. At an earlier time we had it; for in the days of the Indian wars all men were equal before God and the scalping knife. There were volunteers, but also there was obligation. Every man had to train. Every man had to provide himself with gun and ammunition, and he was under no misapprehension about his duty.

Then came independence, nationality and the professional army. The military obligation of every citizen continued in legal theory. Practically, it was ignored. Training day was forgotten, and even the militia was filled by voluntary enlistment.

The Mexican War made no real demand upon resources or people. The Civil War was won by the North after four years of ghastly, murderous blundering. The response to Lincoln's call for volunteers was quick and brave, by souls whose natures were quick and brave. But to our eternal shame a million men who loved America for what America could do for them found ready reasons why they should sell shoes or army blankets, or other useful stuff instead of serving at the front. The draft became necessary. But instead of being made equal and democratic and intelligent it was bungled and made a cause of bitterness. Any rich man could evade it by buying a substitute. The poor man could not.

The experience taught us nothing, and we went into the Spanish War the most incompetent, unthinking, irresponsible lot of warriors that ever preferred typhoid to bullets. Some day the true history of those years will be known by the people as it is now known by students, and the people will understand what would have happened to us if Great Britain had permitted German intentions to work their will.

Democracy means equality of obligation even more than it means equality of opportunity. It means equality in the supreme obligation, to give everything that one has, both property and life, when the necessity arises. A small professional army is necessary to maintain instruction, to study problems, to meet emergencies, to organize. But a professional army, relied on as the defense of a government, is a fit arm for monarchy only. A volunteer army is an aristocracy, in about the best sense of the word; but an aristocracy it is, and a volunteer army system is irreconcilable with democracy. Democracy must come to universal military obligation, or it must go out of business.

This country in particular needs conscription for military and for other than military reasons. We need it for patriotic and moral reasons. It would bring men together, the East with the West, the North with the South, the men of the seaboard, the prairies and the mountains. It would open the hearts of men to the realities of comradeship and brotherhood. It would improve the health of a population that has become too sedentary. Thru discipline it would make men more efficient for



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"A NEW CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND"

When the International War Council arrived in Washington on April 22 the British High Commissioner, Arthur J. Balfour, congratulated the United States on turning the first page in "a new chapter in the history of mankind." "That self-governing communities are not to be treated as negligible simply because they are small," he said, "that the ruthless domination of one unscrupulous power imperils the future of civilization and the liberties of mankind, are truths of political ethics which the bitter experiences of war are burning into the souls of all freedom-loving peoples. That this great people should have thrown themselves whole-heartedly into this mighty struggle, prepared for all the efforts and sacrifices that may be required to win success for this most righteous cause, is an event at once so happy and so momentous that only the historian of the future will be able, as I believe, to measure its true proportions"

business and industry, and as the experience of Australia has demonstrated, it would rid the community of hoodlumism and loafing.

Our prejudices against universal service have been fed by a proper hatred of the Prussian system, but between the universal requirement of Prussian militarism and the universal requirement of French or Swiss or Australian democracy the difference is as wide as between light and darkness, or good and evil. Universal subjection to a kaiser and universal coöperation of free patriots are two different things.

We must have conscription now. We must have it because it is necessary. We are entering into a war that will call for all our strength and for all our common sense. We cannot play war this time. We must have selective conscription, and it must be so broadly conceived that it will enable the Government to put the right men in the right places, sending every man into precisely that service, military or noncombatant, where he, rather than some one else, is particularly needed. We must have such conscription because it is vital to our national unity, vital to our democracy, and vital to our manhood.

THE CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

THE pay-as-you-go proposal of the American Committee on War Finance seems to have gained extraordinary support, considering the short time since it was launched.

The reason for this is twofold. First, Americans are essentially patriotic and are wont to flock to the country's support in times of national trouble or danger. Second, there is an inherent and quite understandable justice in the proposition that if one man gives his life to a cause the other man should give his money. The scheme put forward by the American Committee on War Finance is that incomes from $2,000 up should be subject to a graduated tax beginning at two per cent. The scale of increase is such that no one would have a net income of over $100,000 while the war lasts. Moreover, there is a provision that until the debt incurred by the war is paid, this heavy schedule of taxation shall continue.

This is hitting wealth pretty hard, and perhaps the American Committee on War Finance may be suspected of disingenuous tactics in asking for considerably more than they expect or hope to get. Whether this is true or not, the main proposition that the war can be paid for and ought to be paid for largely by the people who can do it without real hardship is a sound one.

Undoubtedly there are objections to the plan of the American Committee on War Finance. There have always been objections to new proposals, no matter how wise and necessary history has proven them to be. That the banking interests of New York have vigorously assailed this scheme for the conscription of wealth does not entirely discredit it. The arguments so quickly marshaled against it in the daily press do not discredit it either.

These arguments have been twofold. First, there is the contention that if you tax rich men out of all annual net income above $100,000, you will cripple new industry. Those who argue thus apparently imagine that new industries in the United States are created mainly by the surplus incomes of rich private individuals. They ignore the fact that in at least nine cases out of ten today corporations furnish the capital to finance industrial enterprises; and that this capital would not be taxable under the scheme of the American Committee on War Finance. There are, of course, a few enormously rich individuals who would be effectively deprived of immense volumes of income which they might, or might not, as the case may be, use for industrial extension and for the maintenance of industries already in existence. But it is more than probable that the Government would use this money quite as beneficially during the war as would these individuals.

The other principal argument against the conscription of wealth and the pay-as-you-go plan is that the present generation should not be charged with the war because future generations will receive the benefit of it. A well known representative of business says: "This generation has got to do all the fighting. It ought not to be compelled to pay the entire bill also." The fallacy of this line of reasoning comes from the fact that "this generation" that does the fighting, or the bulk of it, consists principally of comparatively poor people, with incomes of less than $1000 a year. The plan set forth by the American committee would not have the effect of making these people—the fighting portion of our citizenship—pay for the war. Furthermore, while we should like to think that future generations would receive the whole benefit of wars in permanent peace, history proves that we cannot entirely rely upon such immunity from conflict. Future generations may have troubles of their own. To burden the coming men, women and children with a debt that they have had no part or voice in incurring might be just if we could at the same time insure them against various kinds of obligations which they may be subject to.

The pay-as-you-go plan has received quite an astonishing amount of support from labor and farmer organizations, but what is more significant is that it has gained the confidence of enormous numbers of business men, lawyers, doctors, educators, writers, clerks, bankers and public servants in every part of the country who themselves will have to pay their share of the increased income tax.

At the present writing it seems probable, if not certain, that military conscription will receive the sanction of Congress. The moment the compulsory service bill is signed it is evident that the country will immediately demand that incomes shall be forced to fight, as well as men.

A PLEA FOR CONTENTED IGNORANCE

THE onlooker sees both sides of the game and up to a year ago it was the peculiar privilege of Americans to read the statements given out on both sides and compare them with the course of events. In April, 1915, the British censorship put up the bars against the exportation of any German newspapers and magazines to America, but we still had the wireless despatches from Berlin to Sayville and such cablegrams and letters from American correspondents in Germany as were permitted to pass the British blockade or were smuggled thru the lines. But of course these channels of communication

closed as soon as we broke with Germany, and henceforth we can look at Europe only thru London's eyes. The British Government has never allowed the daily announcements of the German War Office to be published until it has expurgated from them whatever it believed to be false or calculated to disquiet the people. The American papers have got considerable amusement out of comparing the original despatches as received direct by wireless with the version that filtered thru London, but now this source of amusement is shut off. Any news we get from the Central Powers will have to run the gantlet of at least three censorships, the German, the British and the American; and we may imagine how little will be left of it.

Not only are we shut off from our enemies, but we shall learn less about our allies than before, for a neutral may know many things which would not be permissible to one of the warring nations. For instance, the *Nation,* the most progressive of British weeklies and the most friendly to America, was stopt from circulation in this country as soon as the United States declared war. All the belligerents are blindfolded and now that we are engaged in the war we will know no more about it than the peoples of France, Germany, Russia, Italy, England and Australia.

The Germans pride themselves on keeping English and French papers accessible as usual in the newsstands and cafés, while no German papers are allowed to reach the public in France, England or the United States, but this does not indicate that the German people are any better informed than other people, for the foreign papers are belated and read by few while the German press, always muzzled and state-controlled even in time of peace, now puts forth only such views as the Government wishes, and unfortunately its version of events is all too docily accepted.

The American people, on account of their isolation and the inaccessibility of enemy intelligence, will have even less opportunity to follow the course of events and to understand their significance than the British, French or Germans. Our Government will know more, for it will share in part in the secrets of the Allies, but the people will know less and they should cheerfully resign themselves to the necessity of being kept in ignorance and even deceived.

Anyone who can compare what is printed in the European papers with what is cabled to us and can compare what the people there say with what is published in their papers will realize how little opportunity we have of forming a correct judgment from the carefully expurgated news transmitted to us. The war office statements of the various belligerents may tell the truth, but rarely the whole truth. If we had had only the German reports to depend upon what idea would we have received of the battles of the Marne and Verdun? On the other hand, while the English papers were congratulating the Rumanians on their invasion of Austria and General Townshend on his glorious victory at Ctesiphon, both these armies were suffering irretrievable defeat.

Of course the geographical results of a battle become known sooner or later to anybody who can stick pins in a map, but the meaning of the movement may remain quite obscure. Most unreliable of all is the information as to internal conditions and public opinion in allied or enemy countries. For instance we learn from *The Nineteenth Century* for March, 1917, that

> The Progressive or Liberal element, by far the biggest factor in Russian politics, sharply dissociates itself from all thought of a revolution. . . . What we must bear in mind is that the Progressive movement in Russia is national in spirit, constitutional in its aims and unmistakably loyal to the Czar.

But before this reached its readers the Progressives had overthrown the Government, torn up the constitution, and imprisoned the Czar. The British Government admits having knowledge of the Russian revolution as early as March 9, but the people of England did not learn of it until a week later and the people of America first heard of it from Berlin by wireless.

We call attention to these instances of unreliability for the purpose of warning our readers not to believe all they hear or at least not to act upon it. They should in wartime exercize a discriminating skepticism and repress their idle curiosity. Those whose business it is to act will learn as much as possible about what is going on behind the screen. The rest of us must cultivate the contentment of ignorance. The American public has been accustomed to the fullest and promptest news, and how to get along without this privilege just when they are most intensely interested will be one of the hardest lessons they have to learn. But secrecy is essential to success in war and a censor is a necessity as well as an annoyance.



Drawn for The Independent by W. O. Morris

UNIVERSAL SERVICE

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

To Draft or Not to Draft

The plan of selective conscription favored by the administration is slowly winning to its support a secure majority of Congress. There is little doubt of the position of the Senate. Chairman Chamberlain, of the Committee on Military Affairs, has been for years an ardent advocate of universal service and has backed the President's plan with great vigor. On April 21 the Senate voted to take up the army bill by a majority of 53 to 5; setting aside immediate consideration of the espionage bill in order to give the army plan early attention. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, led the attack on the compulsory plan and urged the example of Canada as an excellent illustration of the possibilities of the volunteer system.

The House of Representatives, on the other hand, contains a large amount of sentiment opposed to conscription. The House Military Committee by a vote of 12 to 8 reported a bill providing for a volunteer force of half a million after the regular army and the National Guard have been recruited up to full strength. By this plan the President would be authorized to resort to conscription should an adequate number of volunteers not be forthcoming, but Congress avoids the responsibility of enacting a compulsory service law. If the friends of universal service in the House are successful, the bill as reported from committee will be modified to correspond to the principles of the Senate measure.

Fourteen citizen training camps have been authorized for the intensive training of reserve officers and candidates for commissions in the army. The maximum attendance at each camp has been limited to 2500, and the army authorities expect to obtain 10,000 trained officers from these camps. Instruction at the camps will begin in May in order that a full complement of officers may be ready to take charge of the first half million volunteers or drafted men enlisted under the army bill which Congress will adopt. Other training camps may be established later in the summer. At present there is a strong agitation to secure payment for those who are studying to be officers so that no one may be prevented from attending training camps because of lack of means.

Volunteering is still slow and it may be some time before the regular army and the National Guard can be filled up to their full complement unless compulsory service in some form is adopted. In order to prevent men from dodging military service by contracting family obligations the War Department has issued a public statement to the effect that men of military age who have married since the existence of a state of war with Germany will be regarded as on the same basis as unmarried men in respect to military liability. There are about seven million young men in the United States subject to draft under the Senate plan, but as all of those engaged in occupations of national importance or otherwise ineligible will be excused, it is estimated that the number of men available for the army will be in the neighborhood of two millions.

THE GREAT WAR

April 16—Great French drive started on Aisne, south of Laon. German provinces of Brazil in revolt.

April 17—Parliament extends its life until November. British hospital ships "Donegal" and "Lanfranc" sunk.

April 18—Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, resigns. General Maude defeats Turks on Tigris, 12 miles south of Samara.

April 19—Heavy German counter-attacks on Aisne futile. Prieto replaces Romanones as Spanish Premier.

April 20—American flag flown over Houses of Parliament. Turkey breaks with United States.

April 21—German destroyers shell Dover and Calais; two destroyers sunk. Strikes in Germany over reduction of bread ration by one-fourth.

April 22—Balfour, Bridges, Cunliffe and other representatives of the Allies arrive in Washington.

Banks Take War Securities

Altho the great seven billion dollar war finance measure has not yet been placed before the investing public, a test of the financial condition of the country was made by the first offering of war securities to the banks. In order to meet current expenses prior to the enactment of the war finance measure, the twelve federal reserve banks offered two hundred million dollars worth of treasury certificates at three per cent interest to state banks, trust companies and private banks. The loan was heavily oversubscribed within three days after it had been offered and it is probable that additional certificates will soon be issued to cover the amount of oversubscription.

Balfour Welcomes America as Ally

Arthur James Balfour, British Foreign Secretary and head of the commission to the United States, has gone to Washington to confer with President Wilson. He refused to discuss specific questions of policy before seeing the President, but he exprest the pleasure he felt at being in the United States on such a mission and the gratitude of the Allies for the good work done by Mr. Hoover in feeding and befriending the Belgian people and by Ambassador Gerard in alleviating the condition of prisoners of war. He continued:

These are the memorable doings of a beneficent neutrality. But the days of neutrality are, I rejoice to think, at an end, and the first page is being turned in a new chapter in the history of mankind.

Your President, in a most apt and vivid phrase, has proclaimed that the world must be made safe for democracy. Democracies, wherever they are to be found, and not least the democracies of the British Empire, will hail the pronouncement as a happy augury.

That self-governing communities are not to be treated as negligible simply because they are small, that the ruthless domination of one unscrupulous power imperils the future of civilization and the liberties of mankind, are truths of political ethics which the bitter experiences of war are burning into the souls of all freedom-loving peoples. That this great people should have thrown themselves whole-heartedly into this mighty struggle, prepared for all the efforts and sacrifices that may be required to win success for this most righteous cause, is an event at once so happy and so momentous that only the historian of the future will be able, as I believe, to measure its true proportions.

England Rejoices Over American Participation

For the first time in history a foreign flag was hoisted over the Houses of Parliament when the Stars and Stripes were hoisted with the Union Jack on the Victoria Tower at Westminster, April 20. On the same day in St. Paul's Cathedral the American and British colors were entwined and the audience that filled the vast edifice sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "God Save the King." The sermon was preached by Bishop Brent of the Philippines. The King and Queen and various members of the royal family were present at the service, many cabinet officials, members of Parliament, the mayors and aldermen of the twenty-six boroughs of London, the commissioners of Australia and New Zealand, the American Ambassador and American naval officers.

Both Houses of Parliament past unanimously—with the exception of one independent Irishman—the following resolution:

This House desires to express to the Government and people of the United States of America their profound appreciation of the action of their Government in joining the Allied powers and thus defending the high cause of freedom and rights of humanity against the gravest menace by which they ever have been faced.

Mr. Bonar Law in moving the resolution said:

I read the other day a characteristic extract from a German newspaper in which it was said America was going into the war for nothing. From their point of view the statement is true. America, like the British Empire—I wish to make that plain—is animated by no love of conquest, no greed for territory, no selfish ends. The aims and ideals to which President Wilson has given noble expression in his recent speech are our aims, our ideals also. As we found out earlier, so the American people have now found out that there is no method by which these aims can be secured except by fighting for them.



BUCKING THE LINE

For the first time the Allies are using their superiority in numbers by attacking all along the German line from the sea to Switzerland. On the northern end the Belgians have advanced at Dixmude; at the southern end the French have invaded Alsace. But the chief gain is in the center, where the Germans evacuated the angle near Paris (shaded on the map) and retired to a new line previously fortified. But the Allies are striking at both ends of this line; the British at Lens and the French at Laon, and both together at St. Quentin in the middle

Ex-Premier Asquith in seconding the resolution said:

America sees in this clear issue something of wider import than the vicissitudes of the battlefields, or even of a rearrangements of the map of Europe on the basis of nationality. The whole future of civilized government and intercourse, in particular the fortunes and faith of democracy, has been brought into peril. In such a situation aloofness is seen to be not only a blunder but a crime. To stand aside with stopt ears, with folded arms, with averted gaze, when you have the power to intervene is to become not a mere spectator, but an accomplice.

There was never in the minds of any of us a fear that the moment the issue became apparent and unmistakable the voice of America would not be heard. She has now dedicated herself without hesitation or reserve, heart and soul and strength, to the greatest of causes, to which, stimulated and fortified by her comradeship, we here renew our fealty and devotion.

The Greatest Battle of the World's History

The British and the German reports agree on one point; that the world has never seen so great a battle as that which began on April 6, 1917, and is still raging all along the 125-mile line from Lens to Reims. The German withdrawal from the old positions on the Somme, the Oise and the Aisne, which they began on March 16, was completed in thirty days and they are now established in their new system of entrenchments, commonly called the "Hindenburg line," altho the "Nibelungen line" would be more appropriate since its sections get their names from the medieval classic. The northern stretch, that runs west of Arras, is called the "Wotan line"; the central section, before St. Quentin, the "Siegfried line," and the southern, reaching to the Aisne, the "Albrecht line." The British are fighting the god, the French the gnome and both together the hero.

That the Germans did gain time and save men by withdrawing from their old trenches before they were forced out of them is shown by the fact that the French and British have not yet got their guns in position to make a serious attack upon the new German line. When they came up to the central section of it at St. Quentin and La Fère they called a halt for further preparations. But at the northern and southern ends they struck before the Germans had withdrawn and inflicted terrible losses. More than 33,000 Germans have been taken prisoner and with them more than 330 guns since the attack was launched on April 8. This means that the Germans lost within ten days more troops than the United States had ready for action before the war. The way the Allies have smashed the enemy's line wherever they had made their preparations for attack shows what fate would have befallen the Germans if they had not anticipated it by moving out of their old line.

Haig Versus Hindenburg

The British began their attack on the north end of the German line on the morning of Monday, April 9. The French began their attack on the south end the following Monday morning. The British objective was the town of Lens, which has been for more than a year within three miles of their lines but inaccessible by reason of the encircling hills. From the statements of prisoners it appears that the Germans were planning to evacuate their positions about Lens and Arras on April 19, but ten days before the appointed date the British delivered their blow. The Canadians carried Vimy ridge by storm and from this vantage point they could look down on the mines and manufactories of the Lens region.

The British have not yet attempted to drive the Germans from the city of Lens, but have contented themselves with the capture of Lievin, one of its suburbs. The Germans are evidently preparing to leave, for they are doing whatever they can to destroy its value as an industrial center by burning the shops and coal machinery.

Nivelle Versus Hindenburg

The French attack, delivered a week later than the British, was equally successful and even more injurious to the Germans. Its objective is Laon, the cornerstone of the new German line and one of the strongest military positions in northern France. It was first fortified by the Romans and became the capital of the Carolingian kings. Here Blücher defeated Napoleon in 1814 and in 1914 the Germans took Laon again as they had also in 1870.

The city stands on high ground protected by hills on the west and south. But on the east the land is lower and leveler and it is on this side that the French have planned to approach. The Germans after their retreat from the Marne in the fall of 1914 established themselves on the bluffs along the northern bank of the Aisne and it is from this position that the French are now trying to dislodge them. The French Monday like the British was stormy, but the troops carried the German lines in spite of the snow and sleet. On a twenty-five mile front between Soissons and Reims they took two or three German lines and captured 17,000 prisoners in the first three days. East of Reims also they made advances of a mile or more.

General von Hindenburg rushed reserves to the threatened sector and delivered counter-attacks in massed formation regardless of the slaughter inflicted by the French artillery, but he was not able to regain any of his lost trenches. The only success claimed by the Germans is the capture of 3000 French prisoners. The number of new German troops brought into action on the Aisne is said to be upward of 300,000 and this diversion of his forces to the French front may prevent Hindenburg from carrying out the plan of making a drive at Russia.



Batchelor in New York Evening Journal

THE MASTER STRATEGIST

Austrian Plea for Peace

Karl the Kaiser, kneeling amid the sobbing congregation before the altar of St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna, prayed:

> Almighty God, who hast promised us that the patient shall taste abundant peace, Thou knowest what patience we observed toward our enemies until righteous self-defense compelled us to draw the sword. . . . The ruler and people of Austria, kneeling this day before Thy holy throne, promise to build a church dedicated to Our Lady, the Queen of Peace, where a solemn service will be held every year to commemorate peace day and a requiem mass on All Souls' Day for Austria's fallen warriors. O Lord, bless this undertaking and grant us peace in our days.

No one need question the sincerity of his petition tho it remains to be seen whether the newly crowned emperor will or can make it possible for his enemies to bring his desire to pass. His army and navy are under the command of German officers. German garrisons occupy the strategic points of the country. Should he attempt to desert his allies the empire would be liable to be crushed between the upper and nether millstones of Germany on the north and Bulgaria and Turkey on the south.

But Bulgaria at least seems ready to join with Austria in a peace movement. The ministers of the Entente Powers in Switzerland have been approached by Austrian and Bulgarian emissaries desirous of discussing terms of peace. Count Czernin von Chudenitz, whom the Emperor appointed last December as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, made public announcement that the Central Powers were willing at any time to enter a general conference of all the belligerents without the interruption of hostilities. Count Czernin showed himself very reluctant to sever diplomatic relations with this country and the Austro-Hungarian Government has so far abstained from declaring war upon the United States.

Since the revolutionary Government in Russia has renounced all intentions of annexing alien territory the Austrian papers have been permitted to say that Austria also is willing to relinquish her conquests and that there is now no reason why the two countries should continue fighting one another.

Austro-Hungarian Politics

Immediately upon his accession the young Emperor showed his determination to undertake the reform of his realm and the reconciliation of its rival races even in the midst of the war. The new Premier of the Austrian empire, Clam-Martinicz, is a Czech by race, and he set himself to win over the Czechs who at the beginning of the war offered all possible obstruction to the Austrian military movements, even trying to secede and set up an independent Bohemia. Hundreds of the Czechs are said to have been shot in these disorders and many more imprisoned. The declaration of the Entente Allies that the liberation of the Czechs and their kin, the Slovaks, was one of their aims in the war revived the hopes of the Czechs and caused a renewal of the agitation for independence. Premier Clam-Martinicz caused the remission of the death sentence that had been imposed upon the leaders of the nationalist movement for treason and endeavored to conciliate the Czechs by concessions on language and other crucial questions.

How well he has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Czechs and other minor races whom he has been courting will be seen next month, for Emperor Charles has taken the bold step of convening the Austrian parliament, altho German critics warn him that it will be ruinous to reëstablish parliamentary government in this crisis.

In Hungary a virtual revolution has been accomplished in the overthrow of the veteran statesman, Count Tisza, leader of the pro-German party. On February 22 a very bold speech was made in the Hungarian Chamber by a member of the Opposition, Mr. Hollo, who accused Germany of having brought on the war by her greed for conquest. To this Premier Tisza responded by a defense of Germany but he refused to enter into a discussion of peace terms or to permit the introduction of a bill for electoral reform. The radicals in the Hungarian parliament declared they had no quarrel with the Russian republicans. The stormy scenes resulting from this conflict brought about the suspension of the parliamentary session and the calling of the leader of the Opposition, Count



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ONE WAY TO DEFEAT GERMANY

Are you willing to trade your golf balls for onions? These members of a western club answered in the patriotic affirmative and they're even finding gardening a better game than golf



© *Underwood & Underwood*

AND ANOTHER

England realizes the need too keenly to make a game of wartime farming. But with the first fervor past she plows grimly on, working by night as well as by day



Photograph from the London Sphere, copyright New York Herald

OUR ALLIES' CALL

The *London Sphere* calls this view of Trafalgar Square "a national service extravaganza," but it points out that the posters "convey an undeniable truth." Their plea to Englishmen ought to find its response here, too

Andrassy, to form a coalition cabinet in the place of Tisza.

Strike in Berlin

In spite of the stringent censorship enough information has transpired to show that very serious strikes took place in various industrial centers and that the Government was obliged to make important concessions. The immediate cause of the movement was the cutting down of the bread allowance by one quarter for soldiers and men at hard labor who have hitherto been allowed larger rations than the rest of the population. The authorities promised to compensate by increasing the allowance of potatoes and meat, but the assurance was not everywhere received as satisfactory. The metal workers proposed to cut down their hours of labor by one-fourth, but were dissuaded from this by the argument that this would not be fair to their comrades in the trenches.

The leaders of the unions and Socialists exerted all their influence to prevent violent demonstrations or a general cessation of work because of the encouragement that would be given to the enemies of Germany. But it appears that the strike in the Berlin districts alone included 125,000 workmen from the machine, electrical and munition plants.

The attitude of the authorities was very different from what it used to be under such circumstances. The strike leaders were received on the first day by the Burgomaster and Food Commissioner, who promptly agreed that representatives of labor should be placed on the boards of food control.

The War on Maritime Commerce

There is no slackening in the activity of the U-boats. On the contrary, the report of the British Admiralty for the week ending April 15 showed the loss of nineteen vessels of more than 1600 tons and nine under that tonnage, as well as twelve fishing vessels, which is somewhat higher than the average of the preceding weeks. Italy for the same week reports the loss of seven ships including two small sailing vessels. How much French or neutral shipping was destroyed is not disclosed. But it is said that Norway has in the course of the war lost 420 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 650,000, which amounts to nearly a third of the Norwegian merchant marine. The Norwegian press complains that the Government does not allow its merchantmen to arm in self-defense yet permits the export of nickel to Germany for the manufacture of torpedoes. Many vessels plying between Norway and England recently have disappeared and it is charged that the Germans are not content with torpedoing the ships but also shell the boats so there may be no survivors to tell the tale.

In spite of the losses the traffic keeps up, as indeed it must unless England is to starve. The arrivals and sailings of merchant vessels of all nationalities at the ports of the United Kingdom amount to over 4700 a week. The imports from England entered at New York for March amounted to $25,500,000, nearly twice the entries for the preceding month. The total imports of New York from all quarters for March, 1917, reached nearly $148,000,000, which is only a little lower than March, 1916. The effectiveness of the British blockade is shown by the fact that goods from Germany for March amounted to only $5447, altho before the war they averaged a million a month.

The U-Boat Menace and Our Duty

It is a serious question how long the shipping of the Allies can stand the losses inflicted by the U-boats. Certainly the rate of destruction exceeds the rate of construction at present. The names and tonnage of the vessels sunk are not made public, but if they average the same as in earlier months the total loss must run to about 600,000 tons a month, which is equal to all of the German ships seized by the American Government. The effect of it is seen already in the shortage of food in England.

What the United States can best do to help is made plain in a message to the American people from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, from which we quote a few paragraphs:

> We have bought large quantities of wheat in Australia, but as the round voyage takes four times as long as that to America the bringing of this wheat takes four times as much tonnage as the carrying of American wheat to the Allied powers. We therefore require all the wheat we can obtain from America and Canada.
>
> Against a submerged attack a host of small craft forms the best protection. We can use everything from destroyers to tugs of any size. The danger of showing a periscope when the submarine may have a bomb dropt on it, or be rammed, is one which our enemy does not like to face. But these craft must be used in the zone where submarines operate, and such a zone is hardly likely to be extended to the American coast.
>
> German submarines cannot operate over there effectively without a base, and I am sure that your magnificent navy will have no trouble in patrolling the Mexican Gulf coast, on which a base might exist, while the entrance of Cuba into the war on the side of the Allies deprives the Germans of the best place they might have obtained for such bases.

The announcement of our navy department that a German submarine fired a torpedo at the destroyer "Smith" elicited an official denial from Germany which states that "no submarine is yet in the western half of the Atlantic."

German Opinion

It is, for reasons that we discuss editorially on another page, difficult to form any adequate idea of the temper of the German people and their power of resistance. It is obvious that there is widespread disaffection on account of the food shortage and a general desire for peace, but so far the opposition to the Government has not gone farther than a demand for moderate reforms in the elector law. The British correspondents report that the morale of the German troops is broken and that the prisoners now captured are of inferior fighting stock and deeply dispirited. This is quite likely, but since the same reports have come from the front for more than a year it is difficult to put much confidence in them. The retirement in France was accounted for to

the satisfaction of the German people as a strategic movement for the purpose of gaining a stronger position and greater freedom of action. But the heavy losses about Arras and on the Aisne will not be so easily explained away and it remains to be seen how the German people will take their most serious defeat on the French front.

The German Government is the only one of the belligerents which sticks to the custom of making public its casualties. These are not summed up, but the British intelligence office which keeps account of the German casualty lists reports the following totals from the beginning of the war to the end of March, 1917:

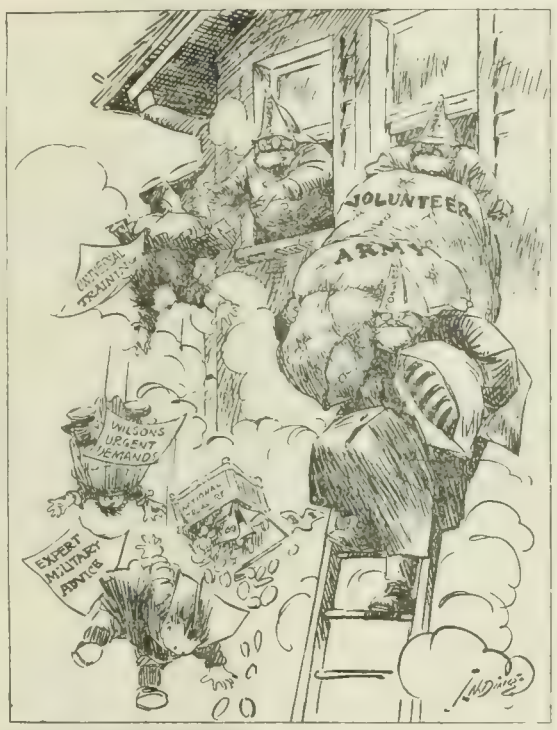
GERMAN LOSSES

Killed or died of wounds.....	960,760
Died of sickness	63,920
Prisoners or missing	512,858
Wounded 2,643,428	

But in spite of these losses it is generally admitted that the Germans have put into the field a larger force than they have had before. This has been accomplished by extending the age limit, admitting men previously rejected as incapable and especially by releasing men from factories, farms and public services by the employment of women and prisoners and the forced labor of deported Belgians, French and Poles. According to the military expert of the London *Times* the German army started in the spring campaign 700,000 stronger than it ever had been.

But however confident of their strength and strategy the Germans may be they are now beginning to realize the hopelessness of any ambitious plans of conquest. The desire for peace, if not stronger than before, is at any rate more frequently voiced. The Socialist paper *Vorwärts* puts it most plainly:

> The German Government must tell the people the whole truth, and that is, that one cannot dictate terms to a hostile world.
>
> Matters between the Central Powers and Russia on the basis announced in the Russian program can be settled without a further drop of blood being shed. Neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary wishes to humble Russia nor keep a bit of her territory. In Germany, as in Austria-Hungary, we wish for peace, and the Provisional Government's statement shows that the same feeling in Russia is very great.



Ding in New York Tribune

CONGRESS IN ACTION

Throwing the children out the window and carrying the feather-bed downstairs

Hunting the Submarine The first encounter in the naval war between the United States and Germany took place on April 17 some sixty miles off Sandy Hook. According to the crew of the destroyer "Smith" a German submarine discharged a torpedo at the destroyer, but missed its target by thirty yards. The periscope of the submarine and the wake of the torpedo were visible from the destroyer in spite of the darkness of early morning when the attack occurred. The Navy Department sent out wireless messages warning vessels nearing the American coast to be on the lookout for the new peril, and destroyers, submarine chasers and other units of the naval coast patrol were sent out to hunt the submarine. The significance of the incident lay in the possibility that Germany has planned a submarine campaign off the Atlantic coast. The voyages of the "Deutschland" and the attacks of the "U-53" on Allied commerce near the New England ports showed the nation several months before the renewal of unrestricted submarine warfare that a trans-Atlantic voyage presented no difficulties to the German submarines. But, however great may be the cruising radius of this type of ship, a base of supplies is essential to any attempt at a prolonged blockade, and if the Germans intend to keep a submarine fleet near the American coast they must have a naval base not far from our ports. Since all attempts to find such a base on the coast of the United States have failed, many are inclined to locate it somewhere on the Gulf of Mexico or in the Caribbean.

The Alien Enemy The President's proclamation announcing what acts will be considered treasonable so long as the United States is at war, based upon the Federal criminal code, extends to alien residents as well as to American citizens. The President points out that aliens resident in the country "owe allegiance to the United States and its laws." Among the actions specified as treasonable are "the acquisition of any property with knowledge that it is to be of assistance to the enemy," and "the publication of statements or information which will give or supply aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States." To be aware of treasonable acts and to refuse to divulge them is counted "misprision of treason" and may be punished by seven years of imprisonment.

In order to handle the problem presented by the enemy alien or the disloyal citizen the administration is seeking wider powers than the existing law will allow. The espionage bill, which drastically restricts the freedom of the press in the matter of communicating



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WE'LL RALLY 'ROUND THE FLAG!

An open-air concert is nearly as good an outlet for patriotism as a parade. New Yorkers used this one, led by the Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, as a prelude to "Wake Up, America" day, the 19th of April

military information, is the chief measure under consideration to strengthen the executive in coping with the internal perils of the nation.

The Sinews of War Following the example set by the House of Representatives the Senate passed the $7,000,000,000 war loan without a dissenting vote. Minor amendments made in the Senate delayed the final authorization of the loan, but none of these made any fundamental change in the measure as it left the House. Some of the Senators exprest the opinion that it was a matter of indifference to the United States whether the $3,000,000,000 loan to the Entente Allies would ever be repaid or not; that the money should be regarded as our contribution to the common cause.

The cost of the war for the first year will be met in part by $2,000,000,000 worth of bonds and in part by over $1,800,000,000 of increased taxation; thus sharing the immediate burden equally between the present generation and the future. Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury submitted suggestions as to avenues of taxation to the committees of the House and of the Senate in charge of the revenue measures. The income tax exemption limit may be lowered to $1500 for unmarried persons and $2000 for the married. Large incomes will be subject to very drastic increases of the supertax. The rate of taxation on excess profits will also be substantially increased. New duties will be imposed upon various classes of imports, altho under the abnormal conditions of trade now prevailing these duties will bring in far less revenue than if imposed during a period of general peace. Excise taxes on liquor, tobacco, mineral water, sugar, and other commodities; assessments on motor vehicles and musical instruments; taxes on passenger and freight fares; stamp taxes on tickets to places of amusement, are among the many proposals which will be considered by Congress.

The Food Problem If the United States fails to cope with the threatened food shortage it will not be from underestimating the seriousness of the situation. President Wilson's call to national service, printed in The Independent of April 21, devoted the greater part of its appeal to the imperative need for maintaining an adequate food supply for our civil population, our army and navy, and our allies. Secretary Lane of the Interior has issued a statement pointing out that we had at least no reason to fear an insufficiency of land for agricultural purposes. Two hundred and forty million acres of unallotted public lands in the western states are still open to settlement, and any citizen of the United States who has not already located a homestead may apply for any number of acres of farming land up to 160 in the restricted sections or 320 in the unreclaimed sections. Grazing land may be had up to 640 acres.

General Roosevelt? The War Department has decided to refuse any individual offer to raise troops for volunteer service in the Great War. The general staff of the army believes that to permit the organization of such volunteer forces would run counter to its policy of universal military service and would take from the country many men of military training and ability who are wanted to strengthen the regular army and the national guard and to train inexperienced recruits. This puts an end to Colonel Roosevelt's plan of recruiting a division and taking it as soon as possible to France.

Governor Whitman of New York is resolved to secure the services of Colonel Roosevelt for the national guard of the state, since he seems to have little prospect of a national commission. Governor Whitman has received many letters from persons eager to serve under the ex-President and he believes that it would be possible to recruit a new division with Roosevelt as its major general. The War Department announces that under existing law the states have the right to organize new units of the national guard.

Preparing for the Allies Conference The Federal authorities have shrouded the details of the coming conference of the Allies in Washington with a thick veil of secrecy in order to prevent any conspiracy against the distinguished delegates from France and Great Britain. Certain facts have, however, been made known to the press. The four commissioners from France will be M. Viviani, former Prime Minister of the Republic, Marshal Joffre, Vice-Admiral Chocheprat and the Marquis de Chambrun. The staff of Marshal Joffre includes a Major Dreyfus, who is undoubtedly the Alfred Dreyfus who played the leading part in the most sensational state trial in recent French history. Captain Tardieu has been chosen the French High Commissioner with authority over all French missions in the United States. Major General Leonard Wood, as ranking officer on the active list of the United States Army, will be the chief military official in the American delegation which has been chosen to welcome the visiting commissioners in the name of the country. It is understood that the French and British commissioners will communicate to the American Government the exact terms of peace which the nations they represent will demand from the Central Powers.



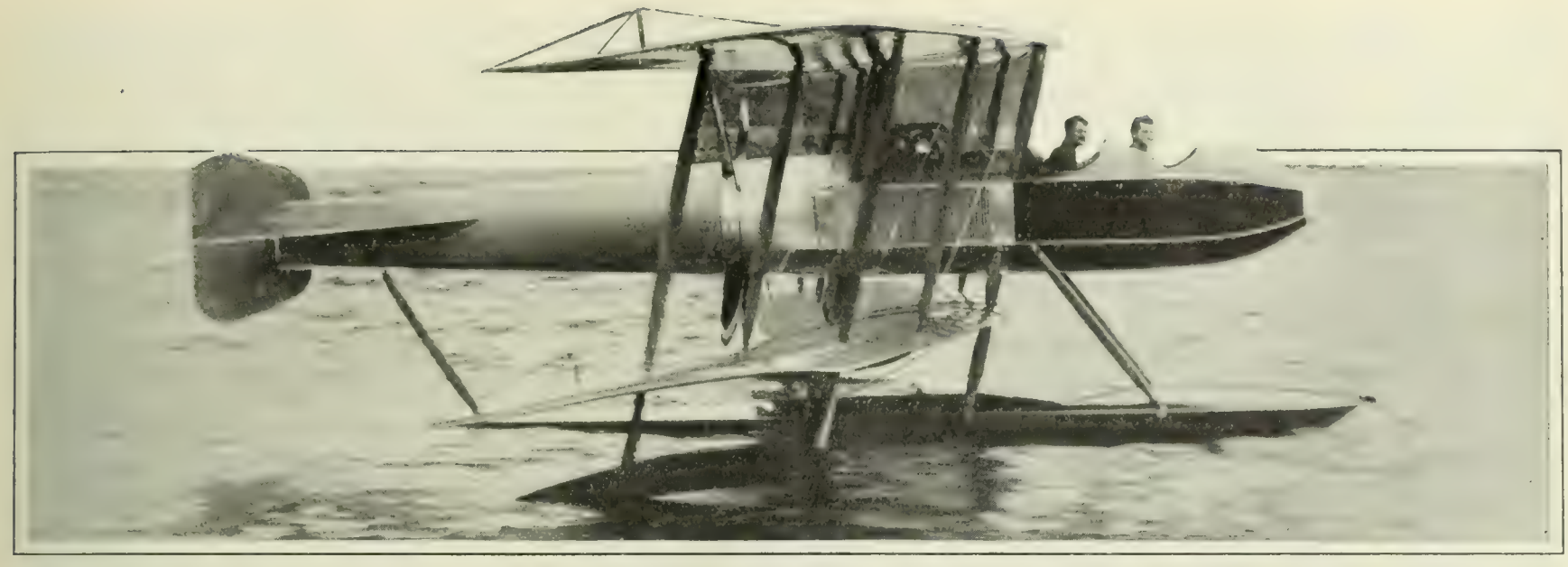
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PUBLICITY MANAGER OF THE WAR

The new view of censorship, taught to European nations by this war, is embodied in President Wilson's recent creation of a war publicity bureau, with George Creel, experienced newspaper man and press representative, at its head

Wilson Warns Mexico The critical state of our relations with Mexico still affords a striking contrast to the assurances of support received by the United States from nearly every other Latin American republic. When the Mexican Ambassador, Ignacio Bonillas, appeared at the White House, President Wilson received him with consideration but worded his greeting in such a way as to convey a distinct warning to the Mexican Government that no hostile policy could be tolerated. "I shall welcome the day," said the President, "that brings me convincing evidence that a Constitutional Government has been established in Mexico, both willing and able to afford to American citizens and their property the same measure of protection and to apply to them the same impartial administration of justice that is afforded and is applied to nationals or the citizens or subjects of other foreign countries."

Equal Suffrage in Rhode Island On April 17, the Rhode Island House of Representatives concurred with the state senate by a vote of 71 to 20 in approving the extension of presidential suffrage to the women of the state, and on the following day Governor Beeckman signed the bill and made it law. Rhode Island is thus the first state east of Ohio to give women the right to vote in presidential elections. Complete equal suffrage by constitutional provision now exists in the states of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Arizona, Kansas, Montana and Nevada and in the territory of Alaska. Presidential suffrage, which does not require an amendment to the state constitution, has been established by the legislatures of Illinois, North Dakota, Indiana, Ohio, Rhode Island and, so far as the primary election is concerned, Arkansas. Several provinces of Canada have extended the suffrage to women within the last few months.



THE SEAPLANE AS COAST PATROL

OUR FLEET IN THE AIR

BY HENRY WOODHOUSE

"A GERMAN destroyer was sunk and another was damaged severely last night off the Belgian coast by British aeroplanes."

"In the afternoon a British aeroplane destroyed a German submarine off Middlekirk, on the Belgian coast. It was seen to break in half."

"A squadron of naval seaplanes attacked and destroyed the Chikaldir Bridge, seventeen miles east of Adena (Gallipoli)."

The above quotations are taken from scores of items of the same nature in the British official reports. Our files show so many of these reports, in fact, that the news agencies and correspondents in Europe consider them too common to report by cable.

For Great Britain, France and Germany each have over 10,000 aeroplanes, one-third of which are in daily operation, and such events as those reported above and raids in which a number of squadrons of aeroplanes participate are daily occurrences. Just how many of the aeroplanes in use are used exclusively in naval operations cannot be estimated, for the line of demarcation between naval and land operations is entirely lost so far as the air service is concerned.

Naval aeronautics as an applied science is in its infancy, but there are definite indications of the course of developments. In a general way, the development of air fleets will be on the same lines as the development of sea fleets; the maneuvering will be on the same basic principles of strategy and tactics as are followed for sea fleets, excepting that the air fleets have a boundless ocean of air, boundless vertically as well as horizontally. An air fleet can fly over or under the enemy's air fleet, and can make its base in a lake in the midst of mountains or in a shallow bay, where no ship of the sea can go. It can operate on land and across promontories, and fly over mountains. In other words, the base of an air fleet can be established almost anywhere, whereas bases for ships of the sea can be established only in a few favorable places where the water and coastal conditions permit.

As expert on aeronautics for The Independent, Mr. Woodhouse will write from time to time on important phases in the development of our air service for war efficiency. Mr. Woodhouse is one of the governors of the Aero Club of America, and he is the managing editor of "Flying."—THE EDITOR.

Bearing in mind the sharp lines of demarcation where the Navy usually ceases to operate and the Army begins to operate, and vice versa, we must admit that the operations of naval air fleets in the present war are positively revolutionary, because we find hundreds of cases where naval aviators flying land aeroplanes, as well as seaplanes, made raids which took them for several hundreds of miles over the enemy's country.

There have been hundreds of raids of Allied naval aeroplanes overland in the interior of Germany, in the Balkans, Mesopotamia, Asia and Africa. Likewise, there have been numerous raids by the naval aeroplanes of the Central Powers inland on Russian, French and British soil.

There are records of flights by naval aviators over mountains, and dirigibles have been flying over mountains for years. For instance, on September 15, 1916, naval aviators flying land machines bombed bases in the interior in Bulgaria, and on September 17, 1916, a seaplane of the Royal Naval Flying Corps bombed a town in Palestine forty-five miles from the coast, crossing mountains several thousand feet high on its outward journey. The Italian naval aviator, Angelo Guenzi, on January 10, 1917, flew a hydroaeroplane from the naval base at Gesto Calendre to a hight of 18,000 feet, which is higher than some of the highest mountains. Zeppelins are also capable of reaching hights close to 20,000 feet.

The official reports give many instances where army and navy aero squadrons have coöperated in bombing expeditions. Likewise, there are numerous instances of attacks on ships at sea by army aeroplanes.

Perhaps most revolutionary of all was the appointing of Sir Percy Scott, a naval man, to take charge of the anti-aircraft defenses of London.

All demarcations have been wiped out, and as a matter of fact, both Great Britain and France have now put their air services under a Minister of the Air, who supervises, in a general way, both the army and naval branches of the air service. The supervision deals essentially with getting the equipment and the personnel, and carrying out the broad policy of the Defense Councils. The details of operation are, of course, left to the army and navy authorities. The German air services have always coöperated very closely. A step toward very close coöperation between the U. S. Army and Navy was taken in the early part of March, 1917, when the Joint Board of Aeronautics decided to establish joint training stations.

THE functions of vessels of war were defined by Sir Percy Scott some time ago as follows:

Defensive:

1. To attack ships that come to bombard our ports.
2. To attack ships that come to blockade us.
3. To attack ships carrying a landing party.
4. To attack the enemy's fleet.
5. To attack ships interfering with our commerce.

Offensive:

1. To bombard an enemy's port.
2. To blockade the enemy.
3. To convoy a landing party.
4. To attack the enemy's fleet.
5. To attack the enemy's commerce.

The official reports of the employment of seaplanes in the Great War show that air fleets have been used to perform every one of the aforesaid functions—and more. Hundreds of aerial attacks on ships and submarines have taken place. Besides attacking ships, convoying ships and landing par-

ties, protecting commerce, bombarding the enemy's ports, and attacking the enemy's commerce, the naval air fleets of the warring nations have done many other things, including attacking munition factories far inland and strategical places. In other words, the naval air services have widely extended the functions of navies.

Naval aero squadrons equipt with guns have also flown inland and attacked bodies of troops with their guns and bombed railroads far inland.

Scouting may be taken as the equivalent of the work of the cruisers; torpedo launching and bomp dropping, as the equivalent of the work of the destroyers; and the combined damage done by the dropping of several tons of explosives carried by aero squadrons may be taken as the equivalent of the work done by a battleship.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. Navy, has pointed out that 100 battleplanes carrying three-inch guns would have a defensive power equivalent to 60,000 rifles. They would have this additional advantage that, whereas 60,000 infantrymen would be hard to transport to any one place, the battleplanes could easily cover a line of 300 miles; could be mobilized quickly, for instance, at any one point between New York and the Chesapeake to prevent the landing of an invading force. Admiral Fiske very aptly points out that this extreme mobility of power is unknown in any other arm of our defenses. And it would take a tremendous length of time to equip and train 60,000 infantrymen, whereas it would take a comparatively short time to get ready 100 battleplanes with the trained aviators and equipment necessary.

Aeroplanes nowadays are increasing in size and power, and aeronautic engineers consider it quite practicable to build aeroplanes that will carry between thirty and fifty tons. This may sound extreme at the date of writing, but it does not sound half as extreme as it sounded in 1908 to say that some day an aeroplane would go up to a hight of 7000 feet with twenty-one passengers, which is exactly what was done in England in July, 1916.

We can look forward to amazing and speedy progress in the construction and application of aircraft. Half a dozen of the nations have between 2000 and 12,000 aviators each, and they have been trained since the beginning of the Great War. Canada did not have any aviators at the beginning of the war, but she has sent 600 aviators to England in twenty months.

The Great War was only a few months old when the first aerial operation in coöperation with the fleet was carried out. That was the raid on Cuxhaven, accomplished by a British naval aero squadron supported by British cruisers. The Germans fought in defense with Zeppelins, seaplanes and cruisers. The aircraft were the dominant element in this engagement.

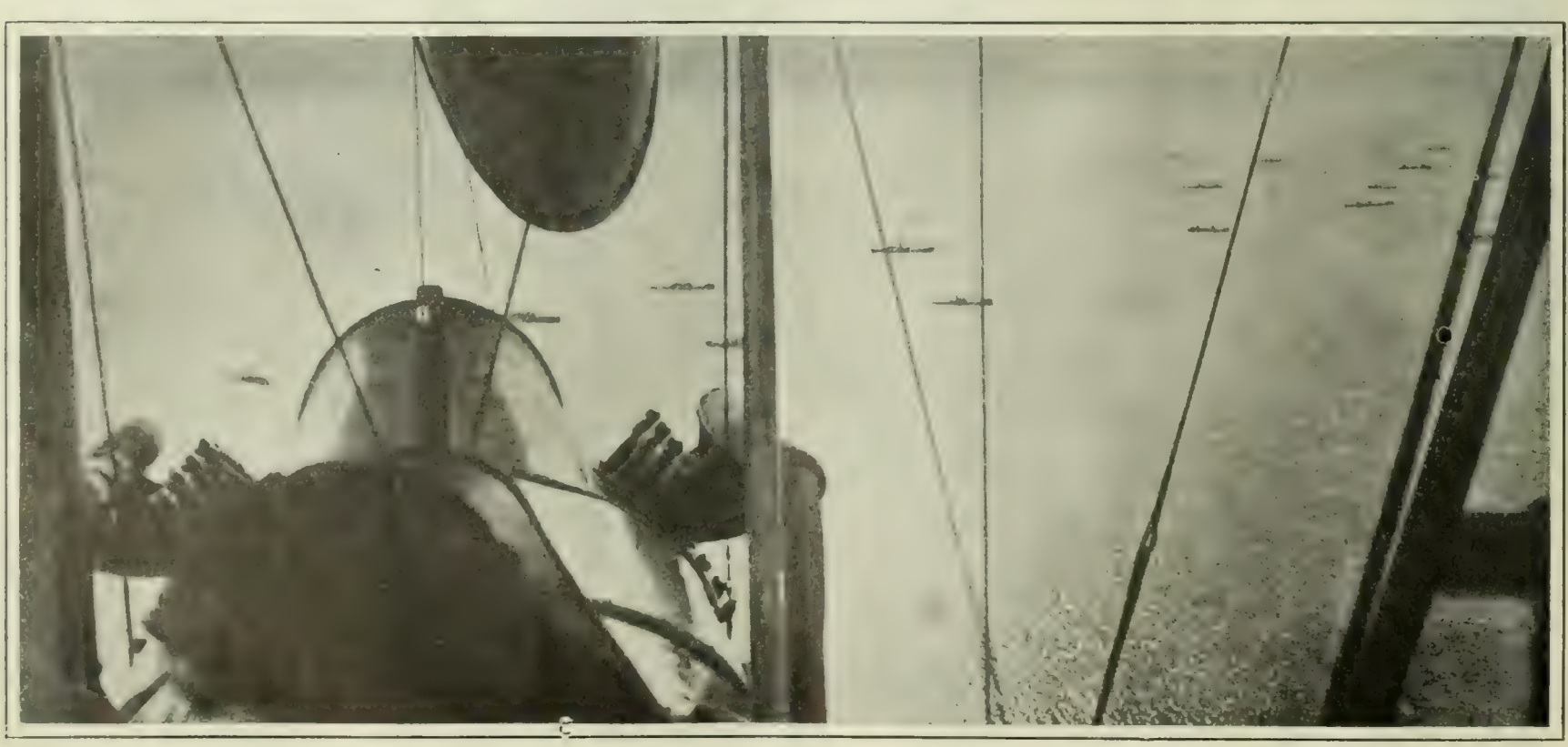
THERE are numerous services which aircraft can render as auxiliaries of the navy. Dirigibles and aeroplanes, as auxiliaries of navies, have rendered the following services:

They have attacked ships and submarines at sea with bombs, torpedoes and guns; bombed the enemy's bases and stations; attacked the enemy's aircraft in the air; served as the eyes and scouts of fleets at sea; protected ships at sea and in ports against attacks from hostile submarines and battleships; defended naval bases and stations from naval and aerial attacks; convoyed troopships and merchant ships on coastwise trips; patrolled the coasts, holding up and inspecting doubtful ships and convoying them to examining stations, and searching the coasts for submarine bases; prevented hostile aircraft from locating the position and finding the composition and disposition of the fleet, getting the range of ships, naval bases, stations, magazines, and so forth; located and assisted trawlers, destroyers and gunners in capturing or destroying hostile submarines; coöperated with submarines, guiding them in attacks on ships; located mine fields and assisted trawlers in destroying mines; directed the planting of mines, minimizing the time required for mine planting; served as "spotters" in locating the position of hostile ships and directing gunfire; carried important messages which could not be entrusted to wireless owing to the possibility of the enemy wireless picking up the messages, such as communicating to incoming ships information regarding the location of mines, submarines, and courses; carried out operations over land and sea intended to divert the attention of the enemy while strategical operations were being carried out by the fleet or squadrons; made it possible for commanders to get films of theaters of operation, photographs of the location, composition and disposition of hostile naval forces, and photographic records of conditions and of the movements and operations of their own, as well as of the hostile naval forces.

In the United States we are just beginning to realize the importance of aeronautics, and we are just taking steps to organize our air service. The entire country is coöperating with the Army and Navy in developing the air service. About 6000 applications have been received from young men who want to join the air service, mostly college men, several hundred of whom are now learning to fly at their own expense, so as to be ready for an emergency. Several prominent men, like Rodman Wanamaker, H. P. Davison and Harry Frank Guggenheim, have offered, thru the Aero Club of America, the use of their air cruisers and seaplanes for aerial coast patrol.

With such popular interest we may expect this country—the country of Langley, the Wrights, Curtiss, and other pioneers in aircraft—to take giant steps in the development of our much needed air service.

New York City



AN AIR SCOUT'S STRATEGIC VIEW OF BATTLESHIP MANEUVERS



THE CORNELL BOYS WHO SAILED LAST WEEK FOR THE AMBULANCE CORPS IN FRANCE

FOR FRANCE!

BY THEODORE STANTON

Independent readers need no introduction to Mr. Stanton: during the fifteen or more years that he was Paris correspondent of The Independent he wrote frequently on European affairs of particular interest in this country. Mr. Stanton has also been European agent of the "North American Review," and Paris agent of the New York Associated Press, and he was at one time Berlin correspondent of the New York "Tribune." At present he is in the United States, but in close touch with affairs and opinions in France, and he therefore bases on considerable knowledge his advice as to what America can do for France.—THE EDITOR.

WHAT can we do best and quickest, in the present crisis, for France and our other Allies? I shall deal only with what we can do in a military way, and I shall still further limit myself by stating what we can do immediately and not a year hence, when the war will probably be over.

In this juncture, we are continually mixing up two very different military questions. We do not distinguish clearly between the organization of a home army and the sending of an expeditionary force to France; and yet the two problems are much more distinct than most people seem to imagine. One—the expeditionary force—in order to be a success and attain its real purpose requires immediate action; the other—the creation of a home army—is sure to drag on for months to come before it even gets started.

I am therefore much more interested in the first of these matters, for when the German mad dog is once run to earth, then we can let a proverbially pow-wowing Congress and a still sleeping public opinion waste time before arming this rich but defenseless country.

But at present we are much like a landlord placidly examining architect's plans for the improvement of his burning hotel when he ought to be telephoning for the fire-engine. And yet, in our case, we have the fire-engine, with steam up, all ready for action—it is even in action—lacking only the captain and a fireman or two, while we go on calmly studying plans.

Everybody in these United States should know, but I am surprized to find that so many do not, that the French, British and Canadian armies at the western front all contain Americans. Tho the number of our countrymen in the first two armies may be comparatively small, it is very large in the last named, the estimate running from 7500, who have declared officially their American citizenship, up to a figure sufficiently large to make a fair-sized division.

But the exact total of American infantrymen in France and Flanders is immaterial, it is at least great enough to form the nucleus of a division of seasoned veterans right on the firing line who are accompanied in some instances by young American volunteer officers, often from our best families—John Bigelow's grandson is one of these—who have also had months of experience on the battlefield. In a word, we have at this very moment in Europe a body of infantry unsurpast by that of any of the Allies.

Nor is our armed force actually in Europe limited to this body of infantry. We have with the French an excellent flying corps which is also the equal of any of the airmen in the ranks of the Allies. This fact has already been officially recognized by the Paris War Office.

Several months ago the French Government gave this group a separate organization of its own and has repeatedly honored it with military distinctions of every sort; and it is universally admitted in France that our young aviators have in every respect been worthy of these honors.

So here we have at this very hour on the western front an infantry division and a flying corps—a very necessary adjunct in the present war—both thoroly trained and fighting every day, who count in their midst many men who have been mentioned in dispatches, who have received the various military medals of both France and England, and who have buried some of their fallen comrades in foreign graves.

Military interpreters act an important part in this war where so many races are brought together on the same front. The last time I made inquiries on the subject, I learned that there were many hundreds of them in the Franco-British and in the Belgian-British armies.

A goodly number of our American young men who have resided in Europe and are expert in the modern tongues have been with our Allies, as interpreters, since the very beginning of the hostilities. They could be immediately detailed to our expeditionary force, where the best of them could be promoted to that important branch of the service—another peculiar development of the present war—known as *officier de liaison*, a class of élite officers who speak the languages and carry orders at the points where the armies of different nationalities meet. Here again we have at the front another element of our future expeditionary force waiting merely for the coming of the force.

THERE is still more to my catalog of what this flower of our American youth, who saw what was coming and gallantly acted while the rest of the nation slept—some are still slumbering—have done on the western front. Furthermore, we have there and have had there for some two years, two well-equipt thoroly experienced ambulance corps, almost wholly composed of fine-spirited college boys and college alumni

of the more recent classes. Last week's Bordeaux steamer, for instance, took out a score of Cornell students whom I helped to select, and a finer lot of lads it would be hard to find. These ambulance drivers have also many times received deserved honors at the hands of the foreign military authorities. They have not hesitated to face death and have in some cases fallen before it like the other youth of Europe and the British colonies. Tho scattered all along the western front, they could in twenty-four hours join our splendid infantry and flying corps contingents and thus still further perfect our expeditionary force, which, my readers will begin to see, is practically in Europe already.

But the presence of ambulances presupposes hospitals. We have them, too, and they are also of the first class. Between Paris and the firing line we have several of the best installed military hospitals which have been seen in this or any other war, hospitals managed by American business men and executive American women, with able American surgeons, physicians and trained nurses presiding over the wards. They, too—managers, doctors and nurses—have had over two years' experience in caring for the sick and wounded of all the belligerents and for scores of American young men in foreign uniforms.

It should be noted that all this—the sending of the soldiers, ambulance drivers, doctors and nurses—has been done by private initiative and often by individual initiative. We owe this fine military part which America, in spite of America, has been playing in Europe, and for which Europe has thanked us repeatedly, not to our Government, not to the Washington War Department, not even to the American Red Cross, we owe it to a clear-headed and far-seeing minority among us, who saw and felt the danger the moment Belgium was invaded. We have here one of the finest examples of true civism that has been seen in this nation since the Civil War and the popular uprising against the oppression of Cuba. And now the constituted federal authorities are given the opportunity to help on and complete the work so nobly begun by our unofficial citizens.

What do our fine boys in Europe lack that their splendid vanguard may become the main army? Our red-tape military bureaucrats at Washington who want everything "just so" before they will move, will point out that our little army in Europe is wanting in artillery and cavalry, or something else, tho even here it is known that some of our energetic young Americans are in the foreign artillery and cavalry, a fact which has its practical side for future expeditionary force. But the real essential need is a commander-in-chief and perhaps a little body of subordinate officers. But we have on this side of the ocean plenty of officers all ready to go, who could be supplemented, if necessary, by our military attachés at our European embassies and legations. The general and these subordinates could reach Bordeaux in ten days and there is no good reason why we could not have a superb division on the western front—in fact, it is already there—within a month.

In this connection, this fact should be brought before the American public—unless we act and act promptly, we will wake some fine morning and learn that these energetic boys of ours over there, disgusted as in the past by the mollycoddleism of the American people and the do-nothingness of the American Congress, will take the matter into their own hands, organize their division under foreign officers and be financed, where necessary, by the Allies. There is nothing chimerical about this. The American flying corps has for months been commanded by a French officer, and the latest cablegrams tell us its members are now wearing American uniforms. This same cable informs us that a Texan youth, who, let it be remembered, is fed and clothed by Canada, went to the attack the other day with a small American flag attached to his bayonet and fell wounded, an American at heart, but a Britisher as regards uniform. When Italy entered the war, her two volunteer regiments in the French army immediately took off their French uniforms, donned that of their native land and hastened to the Italian front. Are we going to continue to leave our soldiers in the service of foreigners? If we do, we are bringing them down to the level of the Hessians of the American Revolution and the Swiss Guards of the French Revolution.

I believe that the quickest way to accomplish the purpose which every American has at heart, if he is worth being an American, is to send forthwith to France Theodore Roosevelt, or some regular army general, along with a little body of officers, as explained above. My suggestion, if carried out as regards Roosevelt, would not conflict with his raising a division here. That could be done by his subordinates. His recruits would assemble all the more readily and drill with all the more earnestness if they knew that their popular chief was on the firing line awaiting their coming.

This question of sending Roosevelt to Europe is being judged here exclusively from the American standpoint, instead of from the European standpoint, or rather from the French standpoint. Anybody in touch with French public opinion knows that no American would create in France the enthusiasm that Roosevelt would, and his speaking French with remarkable ease, if not with perfect correctness, is a very important consideration under the circumstances, which would not tend to decrease this enthusiasm. And enthusiasm is as much needed in France at the present moment as soldiers, food or money. Tho the French heart remains as brave as ever, there is a sadness spread over the country which all family letters reveal. And how could it be otherwise where are already deaths in every family and more to come, where fathers, husbands and brothers are languishing in foreign prison camps, where in the "invaded regions" whole families are broken up perhaps never to come together again, where homes and farms are being ruthlessly destroyed by relentless retiring invaders? These sorely stricken people want sympathy and cheer, and the presence there of Americans in American uniforms, and an ex-President of the United States leading them—the French are very *protocolaire* even in their misery—such a tangible, visible participation in the weal and wo of France will in itself be a victory for the Allies.

Nor would such an organized American body at the front be beneficial to France and the Allies alone. I can conceive of nothing that would so spur on to action the loquacious and chicken hearted congressmen, nothing that would so speed up enlistments, nothing that would so loosen the purse-strings for the coming gigantic loan, nothing, in a word, that would so help on the substitution in this nation of virility for emasculation as the reports our newspaper correspondents at the front would cable to our metropolitan journals about the every act of the valiant regiments of Americans taking their share in the dangers of the firing line along with all the soldiers of liberal Europe.

Cornell Campus

LIEBKNECHT OR HOHENZOLLERN?

By Percy MacKaye

Liebknecht or Hohenzollern: which shall wear
The conqueror's laurel?—Flouted, and confined
By prison bars, one sends his fearless mind
Forth with the sons of freedom everywhere
To fight for Man: the other, by the glare
Of his own earthly glory stricken blind,
Gropes to usurp the seat of God, behind
Whose shadow waits the angel of despair.

Liebknecht or Hohenzollern?—Nay, not long
The answer shall delay—not long, before
The Prussian czar shall with the Russian lie,
And, resurrected from the tombs of wrong,
Shall rise a new-born people, mid the roar:
"Liebknecht! Long live Liebknecht and Liberty!"

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



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"Soldier an' sailor, too!—and 'is work is never thru"—a battalion of New York Naval Militia marching off

© American Press

There are Americans fighting under the flags of the Allies; and soon there may be Allies fighting under the Stars and Stripes. This crowd in New York's "Little Italy" is greeting the Italian regiment just raised to join the United States Army

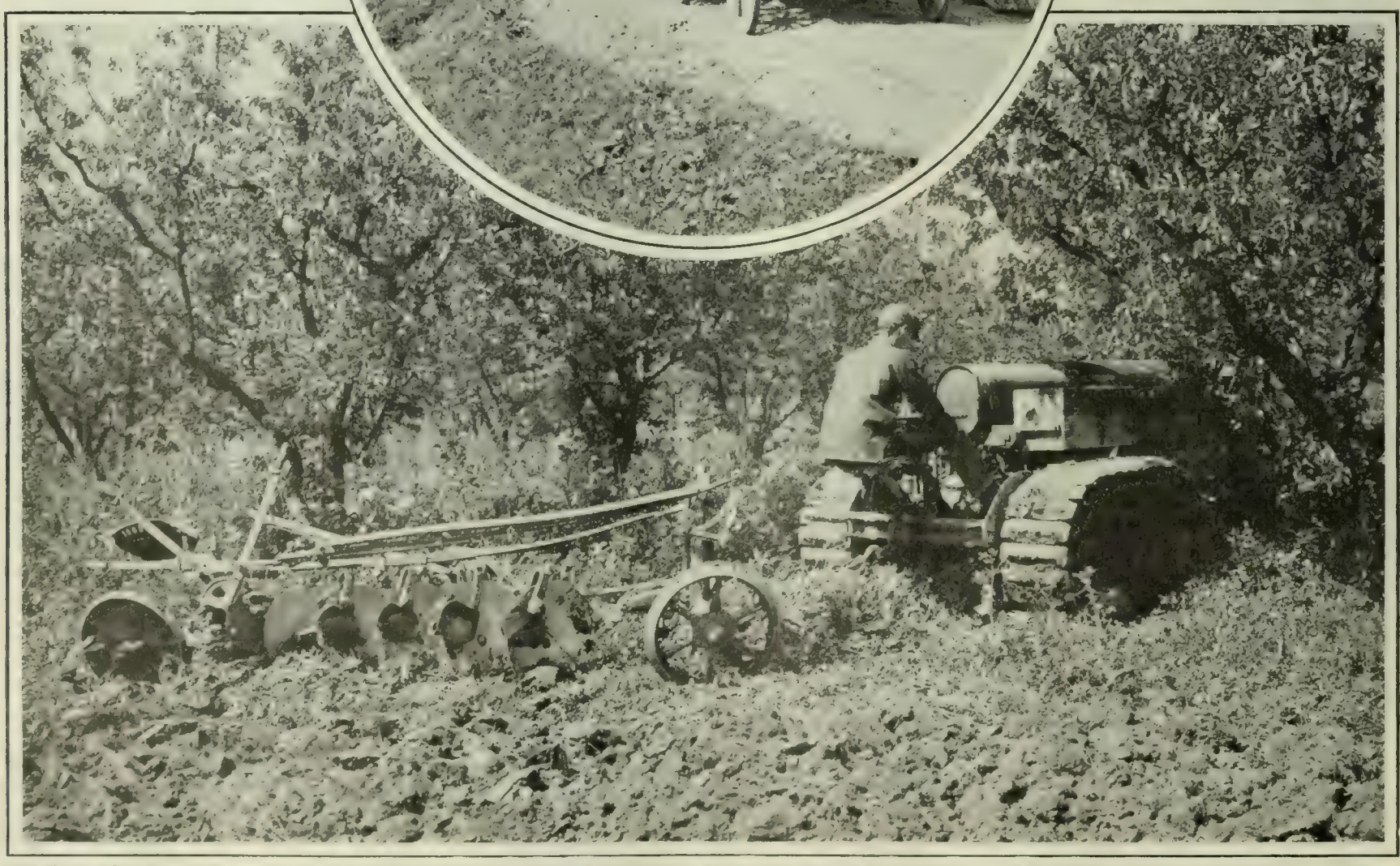


Photographs from Arthur L. Dahl

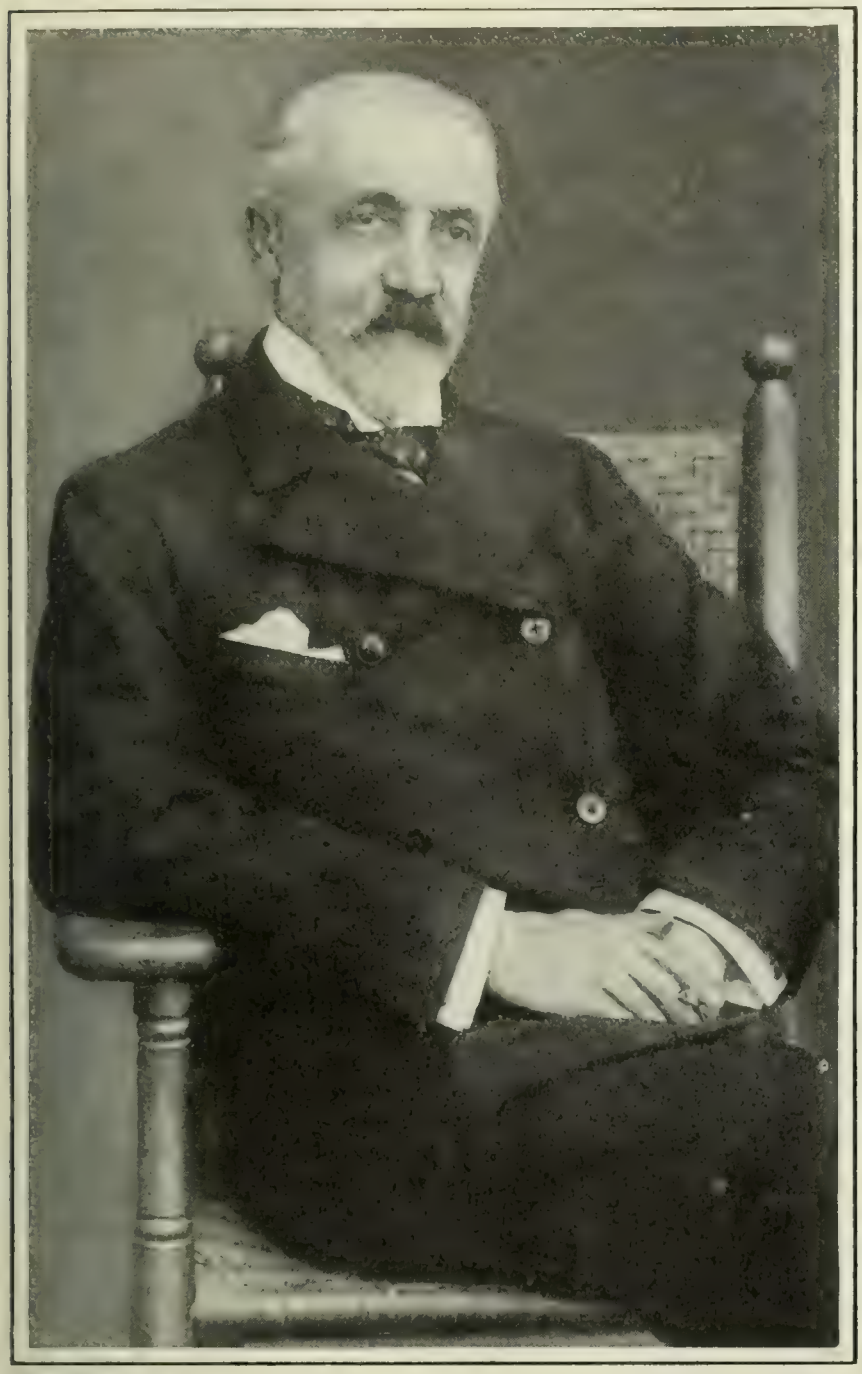
The battlefields in this country are showing the scars of our own spring drive. The tractor, prototype of the army "tank," leads the way in the great agricultural advance



For once we may emphasize all the harrowing details, abundant in the photographs above and below, which show two stages of American preparedness for war efficiency in crops



In fact the farm horse's days are numbered, for the tractor is the man-of-all-work on American farms nowadays. It can plow, harrow, seed and cultivate, do all the heavy hauling, and even entertain the summer boarders by a hay ride



Press Illustrating

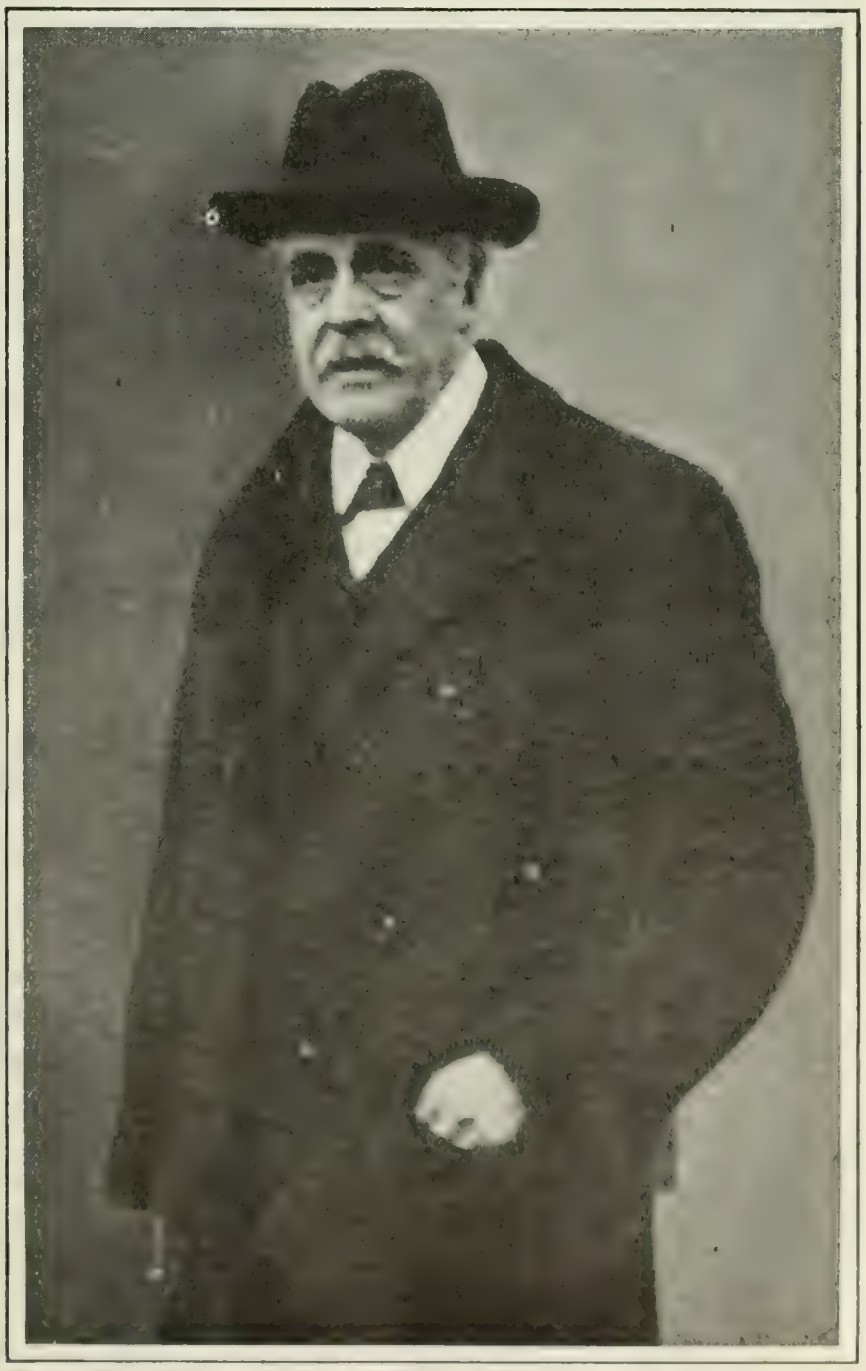
The new Ambassador of Russian democracy, Baron Roman Rosen, Russian Ambassador here from 1905 to 1911



The first conference of Allies here is headed by René Viviani, French Minister of Justice (above), and Arthur J. Balfour (below), Foreign Secretary of England



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© *International Film*

Herbert C. Hoover is to leave Relief Work in Belgium, to mobilize our food contribution to the fighting strength of the Allies

WHAT CAN I DO?

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

WAR power has become the measure of man power.

The supreme efficiency test is no longer personal. It is national, international, universal.

"How can I defend home and honor and loved ones, how can I serve my country best, how can I do most to help end the war?" This heart-searching, mind-gripping, soul-rousing question has become the greatest in the life and purpose of every true American. How shall we answer it?

Not by waving flags, burning red-fire, talking patriotism, cheering martial music; but by putting into national operation, as world patriots, the efficiency methods we have learned as individuals.

For two years Independent readers have been studying with us how to do more, think more, save more, have more, be more, for themselves. This training, promptly and fully applied to national war problems, will make this body of readers a great civilian army, three hundred thousand strong, every member a soldier and an engineer—a moral soldier, a mental engineer!

The deciding power of the war will not be military force. It will be the unity, loyalty, practicality, frugality, morality, productivity of the people at home. We should all enlist! We should be able to say of our country "Every citizen is a soldier!" We should be at least as ready to *live* our patriotism as the boys at the front are ready to die for theirs. We should want marching orders, military discipline, for everyday life.

We should understand that every one of us, man, woman or child, has a personal duty and responsibility of American defense and universal brotherhood as morally binding as the law that says traitors must be shot. Everybody is a slacker who does not render now a personal patriotic service. The new patriotism calls for intense, practical thought, and methodical, individual action.

What are we *doing*, systematically and effectively, as loyal Americans?

Efficiency plans for immediate action are as follows. Consider them all, adopt or improve on as many as you can, request more details if they are needed.

GET THE FACTS

1. Get the facts about national defense. Learn what is wanted most, where and how you can help. Secure a list of recent publications from The Independent, club with friends and buy several, inform yourself at once on the greatest national crisis and epoch in the history of America.

ENLIST

2. Join a patriotic organization. This should be, preferably, a national body with a local branch. Before joining any, find what the leading organizations are doing, and which appeals to you most. A few of the greatest are: National Council of Defense, National Security League, American Red Cross, Militia of Mercy, National League for Woman's Service, National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies (a clearing house for twenty-eight organizations, approved by Secretary of War Baker). Apply to National Institute of Efficiency, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., for list of these various war bodies created for civilian use.



Kirby in New York World

COME ON, BOYS; I NEED YOU!

READ

3. Agitate the question of a War Efficiency Library for your community. Everybody you know, from eight to eighty years of age, ought to read up on the matter. How can they, if they haven't the books? Why not start a popular subscription, headed by some of your most influential citizens? For $100 you could buy a splendid assortment of patriotic books—for $50 you could make a fine beginning. Ask The Independent how to carry forward this plan.



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

TAKE ONE!

MOBILIZE THE NEWS

4. Conduct a war efficiency file or scrapbook. Watch metropolitan dailies and national weeklies for accounts of new ways to render civilian service. Keep clippings, try out ideas available.

GARDEN

5. Plant a home garden—and resolve to make it permanent. You will not only reduce living costs and increase health for your family, you will directly support the boys at the front by adding to the national food supply. Valuable sources of information: National Emergency Food Garden Commission, Washington, D. C.; Agricultural Extension Department of your State University; the Countryside War Garden Bureau, 119 West Fortieth street, New York.

SERVE THRU YOUR JOB

6. Turn your vocation to account. No matter what your occupation is, you can make it serve the country; either individually, or collectively thru professional or industrial organizations to which you belong, or should belong. Examples of business patriotism: The National Agricultural Society has undertaken to mobilize the nation's farm resources, by improved method and increased production; the National University Extension Association has outlined plans for technical preparedness training; the Associated Advertising Clubs of America have created a National Advertising Board, to help the Government secure funds and recruits by publicity methods equal to the famous ones of Kitchener; the American Federation of Labor has called volunteers to the work of building 1000 ships in a year with a total capacity of 3,000,000 tons—or more than all the shipyards of the world are now building! Even dentists are offering to repair, without charge, teeth of applicants for the army. What can you do, in your profession, to make your industrial service count as much as military service would?

SAVE

7. Tithe your income, put the amount away every week. This war is a crusade. There will be destitution and suffering, there may be famine or scourge; and in your community or circle of friends there will surely be cases of war need, war heroism, that a very little money at the right time would relieve with a practical ministration of divine sympathy. Dedicate a war fund, keep it in the bank.

ECONOMIZE

8. Make a study, and practise, of close personal economy. Eat less. Americans with a fair income eat 30 per cent more than is good for them; start now to emulate the English people, who are now living on about half their former rations—and not starving, either.



Satterfield in Harrisburg Patriot

HOW MUCH, UNCLE?

Forget the "latest styles," be ashamed to want to look stylish at the expense of being useful. Spend your money instead on appliances that save money at home and in business. Mrs. Wilson, First Lady of the Land; Mrs. Marshall; the wives of members of the Cabinet; the officials of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 250,000 members; all have agreed to reduce their scale of living, to buy simple food and inexpensive clothing, to watch and prevent household and personal waste, and to devote money and time thus saved to preparedness and relief work. To follow such a noble resolution will soon be as fashionable as it always has been sensible.

BE READY

9. Be ready for local defense. Why, where, when, how, would the enemy menace your home, community or place of business. Don't wax hysterical, but keep your eyes open, wherever you live, or work, or travel. Report immediately to authorities of justice any person who talks or acts suspiciously. Watch unknown characters in the vicinity of public buildings or utilities. Organize local vigilance committes, under expert supervision.

BE FAIR

10. But be courteous and fair to all Germans and German-American citizens. Believe them loyal till proven otherwise. Much that looks like patriotism is merely prejudice. For example, a crowd of impulsive American schoolboys lately refused to sing German songs in the German classes, and went on riot and strike till the weak-kneed principal cut out the good old German songs. A mob of street-corner gossips muttered a vague suspicion that a German storekeeper had insulted the flag, the rumor went running like fire, the police had to be called to protect the innocent German from his patriotic (?) neighbors, and it took the poor fellow a long time to regain the custom he lost thru so mean a lie told about him. A family of German children, loyal and true, were made miserable by the taunts and insults of their companions. We should fight prejudice as keenly as we fight Prussia. A good plan would be to employ German artizans and trade with German dealers known to be anti-Kaiser, to a special degree while the war lasts; we ought to help restore to them the custom they are sure to lose by reason of the unreason of hot-headed German-haters.

THINK TWICE

11. Recognize and mobilize your personal resources. What are they? Time, thought, emotion, action, possessions. How much time do you waste every day? Redeem half of it—a dozen patriotic organizations could use it, and the habit of saving it should be worth



Ding in New York Tribune

UNIVERSAL TRAINING FOR THESE



Satterfield in Harrisburg Patriot

READY!

much to you when the war is over. Think why the war came here, and how you were responsible. (Oh, yes—we have all been somehow responsible.) Omit foolish talk; don't argue, boast, jest or complain about the war. Actualize your sympathies, turn them into energies. Offer quickly anything you can spare—whether a vacant lot for gardening, a pile of old clothes, or a bundle of old newspapers. All can be utilized. Personal thoughtfulness and promptness from 100,000,000 citizens will double the nation's resources.

SACRIFICE

12. Put the main issue first, keep it clearly first. *How much are we going to sacrifice?* That is the main issue. Our mills and factories and fields, our guns and ships and railroads, even our military forces and billion-dollar levies, are but the empty shell of our defense. The life in our defense is the spirit in us. A real personal sacrifice from every American old enough and strong enough to make it—here is the clue to the end of the war. The Kaiser will be conquered by armed and trained unselfishness, and by nothing else. If we have sons or brothers to yield up, we must do it loyally, and smile them a brave good-by. If we are compelled to go hungry, we must be glad of the chance to serve by starving. If we should be wounded, in heart or body, we must remember that the spirit grows immortal and invincible thru suffering. The dead and dying millions call to us to be a nation of moral soldiers, mental commanders, spiritual victors. We don't need a musket, to answer the call. We need but the will to serve and to sacrifice, just where we are.

Your War Service Problem

We are at war. The United States wants men and women to work. What are you going to do? What part are you going to take? What place are you going to fill in the President's "Service Army"? How are you going to apply your special accomplishments most efficiently where they will count most? How are you going to fit in?

The Independent has asked me to turn my Efficiency Question Box into a War Service Question Box, and I welcome the opportunity to render what service I can in the form of counsel and guidance. I shall be pleased to answer personally either by mail or thru the columns of The Independent any questions that you may ask to help you make yourself more useful in the Nation's crisis. The Independent offers this service without expense to you. We request that you make your inquiries clear, definite and specific. Mail them to War Efficiency Question Box, The Independent, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

EDWARD EARLE PURINTON.

THE WASTE OF OVERWORK

BY PAULINE GOLDMARK

RESEARCH SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

MODERN warfare does not stake all upon the fighting lines. Now as never before the whole country plays its part in mobilization. We have learned that the army in the field cannot exist a day without the support of the industrial forces. This is now a commonplace of military science. Yet in the first shock of the world war England forgot that the workers at home are strategically the sustaining line of her defense. She has paid high for this neglect.

The withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men from industry caused a shortage of labor that could only be remedied by the sudden conversion of women and young girls by thousands into factory hands. The unprecedented demands for immediate supplies of munitions, uniforms, shoes, surgical supplies, blankets, suits and equipment of all kinds would at any time have taxed production to the breaking point. In this crisis national disaster would have followed, if drastic measures had not been applied. Production had to be increased at any cost. The labor laws were abrogated by special emergency orders and pressure was put on every establishment making war supplies to yield its maximum output. The fervor of patriotism sustained the workers thru the first months of this crucial period, but the effects soon became evident. Human effort cannot be screwed to the sticking point indefinitely. With failing energy, the loss of production became so serious that official inquiry was demanded. England with her back to the wall, making the fight of her life for sheer existence, could not allow herself any humanitarian restraints. The wage earners' welfare was considered only on brutal grounds of economic necessity.

THREE official inquiries were instituted—by the Home Office, the British Association and the War Office, the latter by the Committee on the Health of Munition Workers under the chairmanship of Sir George Newman. All brought the nation's best resources of science and business experience to the study of the national dilemma. Their findings showed the rapid increase of sickness and days absent for men and women alike under the strain of Sunday work, overtime and night work. A rising sickness rate is significant as a symptom of overfatigue, for a tired worker grows "stale" and succumbs more easily to minor illnesses. The Newman committee cites a typical munition works employing some 14,000 persons when the war first broke out. By March, 1915, the number was upward of 36,000 and the percentage of sickness increased from 2.9 to 4 per cent. In two departments the rate "among men on overtime was 5.5 as against 3.7 among these on double shift." Moreover, among 1000 men in one of these departments the rate reached 8 per cent and is explained as due to "the greater age of the workers, a fifteen-hour day, frequent Sunday work and the special strain of the work."

Almost as if in a laboratory experiment, England put her experts to discover how the country's man power could be used to its best advantage. These trained investigators measured output scientifically. They measured the "progressive diminution of the power of the workers to resist fatigue and to recover from it"—fatigue produced by continuous overtime and lack of a weekly day of rest. One of the observers, Prof. Stanley Kent, explains that man has a certain fund of energy to expend day by day and can expend no more. "The men will work twelve hours a day," he says, "instead of ten, but the closeness of their application will be less thruout the entire period." The loss of time in a group of employees, Professor Kent discovered by close observation, varied from 18 to 27 per cent. This is the so-called "slacking" during a long shift—often unconscious on the part of the operative—which upsets anew the old theory that output increases proportionately with increased hours. Moreover, the quality of the output is adversely affected during the whole period of work.

Another expert, Dr. H. M. Vernon described the beneficial effect of shorter hours. Women operatives engaged in moderately heavy labor increased their output 8 per cent when their hours were reduced from sixty-eight to fifty-nine a week. On further observation he suggests that "an equally good total output could be maintained if the actual working hours were reduced to fifty-six or less per week."

Regarding Sunday labor, the Newman committee insists that it is a costly experiment. The country cannot afford, it says, "the extravagance of urging armies of workmen toward relative incapacity and neglect of physiological law." One foreman said he did not believe in "a holiday on double pay." Another remarked that Sunday work gave "six days' output for seven days' work on eight days' pay."

"Taking the country as a whole," Sir George Newman summarizes his findings, in 1916, "the munition workers in general have been allowed to reach a state of reduced efficiency and lowered health which might have been avoided *without reduction of output* by attention to the details of daily and weekly rests."

The uselessness of long hours when continued for any protracted period has never been proved more convincingly than by England's experience. She is retrieving her errors in part at least: the weekly day of rest is being generally restored, and overtime has been materially curtailed. In the Crown owned factories women now have an eight hour day. Elsewhere, the factory inspector reports in 1916, "There is a marked reduction in the latitude sought (by manufacturers) and allowed (by the Home Office)." It is not too much to say that the managers appreciate, as they never have before, the evil result of excessive strain. Tho Great Britain may not have reformed her practise entirely, the question for us is whether America can afford to disregard this painfully acquired and costly experience. We must not repeat England's mistake of gaging our industrial policy to a short crisis. We need the unstinted exertions of all the men and women producing the supplies on which our success depends. We shall draw on all our stores of energy, but wo betide the country which exhausts the powers that make its workers fit.

IN wartime no sacrifice is too great. Acting in this temper, labor in America magnanimously pledged its wholehearted support to the government. But in mistaken zeal it has gone further and would tear down the essential safeguards of the health and vigor of the working people. There are sinister indications of this tendency. Both labor organizations and manufacturers' associations have during the past fortnight gone on record as favoring longer hours for women. At a recent hearing of the New York Industrial Commission on a pending legislative bill, several persons frankly stated that even the child labor laws should be relaxed, and others who opposed the measure were held to be unpatriotic.

In the difficult times confronting us, when women and children wage earners will be subjected to new and trying conditions, there is the more need of calm and sober judgment. Women will fill the gaps left by men. Their own trades —the great needle industries—will be the first to expand. Shall we, like England, fail in forethought and statesmanship and allow the established safeguards of our industrial life to crumble before our eyes? Is it not time to call a halt? Women's efficiency will not be increased, if their working hours are pushed beyond the legal limits. The industrial standards which this country has established during the past quarter century limiting hours of work and child labor experience shows to be based on sound principles. The very readiness of the wage earners to do their part, puts a special duty on the state to protect them. These workers who in the supreme test the President says "will be as much a part of the great patriotic forces of the Nation as the men under fire" must not be plundered of their health and working efficiency. As Mrs. Florence Kelley writes in protesting to Governor Whitman against the Johnson bill, we are in danger of killing the "industrial goose that lays this Nation's golden eggs in wartime as at all other times."

New York City

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH GERMANY?

BY CARL W. ACKERMAN

As war correspondent for the United Press Associations Mr. Ackerman spent nearly two years in Europe, chiefly in Berlin and with the German army on eastern and western fronts. He came back to the United States with Ambassador Gerard.—THE EDITOR.

THE Germany I knew in 1915 is not the Germany of today. The war has not only depleted stocks, robbed the country of food, caused depression and hatred, but it has gnawed the German character. Altho the Allied armies have not invaded Germany; altho this nation has not been destroyed like sections of Belgium, France and Poland, still the war has eaten into Germany's heart. Wars sometimes have indirect effects which are greater and more horrible than the direct effects. Invasion is not the only thing which brings suffering. The blockading of a nation and of a nation's mind is as terrible as an invasion.

The kind, patient, honest Germans I met two years ago when I crost the border at Bentheim have changed. But I have changed, too. I entered Germany sympathetic. I felt that Germany had not had a fair chance. I told the Germans I met that I felt so. And, as long as I accepted what they said—everything they said—I was a friend. But as soon as I questioned them or doubted what I heard I was regarded suspiciously. I learned by bitter experiences that a neutral view of the war was not possible—in Germany. One must be for Germany or one is against Germany. There is no middle ground.

After spending two years there during the war, after following many phases of the political, military and economic changes and after ten trips to the fronts in Belgium, France, Poland and Rumania, I felt that I had had an opportunity to observe Germany as it was and is! If my eyes were opened by what I saw and heard, perhaps others who were friendly to Germany may be interested in knowing whether the ideal they picture in their own minds is real. Does the Germany which before the war made such strides in international commerce and science, the Germany which had no poor, the Germany which made the world believe it was honest and sincere, still exist?

I was in St. Quentin, France, at the headquarters of General von Below, when news came May 8, 1915, that the "Lusitania" was torpedoed. I read the bulletins as they arrived. I heard the comments of the Germans who were waging war in an enemy country. I listened as they spoke of the loss of American and other women and children. I was amazed when I heard them say that a woman had no more right on the "Lusitania" than she would have on an ammunition wagon at the Somme. I left St. Quentin the next day for Brussels. Here I was permitted by the General Government to send a despatch reflecting the views of the German army in France about the sinking of the "Lusitania." I wrote what I thought was a fair article. I told how the bulletin was posted in front of the Hotel de Ville and how the officers and soldiers marching to and away from the front, stopped, read, smiled and congratulated each other because the German "navy was at last helping the army win the war." There were no expressions of regret over the loss of life. These officers and soldiers had seen so many dead, soldiers and civilians in Belgium and France, that death no longer shocked them.

The telegram was approved by the military censor and forwarded to Berlin. I stayed in Belgium two days longer, went to Louvain and Liège and reached Berlin, May 12. The next day I learned at the Foreign Office that my despatch was stopped because it conflicted with the opinions which the German Government was sending officially by wireless to Washington and to the American newspapers. I felt that this was unfair, but I was subject to the censorship and had no appeal. I did not forget the incident because it showed a striking difference of opinion between the army, which was fighting for Germany, and the Foreign Office, which was explaining and excusing what the army and navy did. The army always justified the events in Belgium, but the Foreign Office did not. That was the first event which made me feel that even in Germany, which was supposed to be united, there were differences of opinion.

In September, 1915, while the German army was moving against Russia like a surging sea, I was invited to go to the front near Vilna. During the intervening months I had observed and reported as much as possible the growing indignation in Germany because the United States permitted the shipment of arms and ammunition to the Allies. In June I had had an interview with Secretary of State von Jagow, in which he protested against the attitude of the United States Government and said that America was not acting in as neutral a manner as Germany did during the Spanish-American War. He cited page 168 of Andrew D. White's book in which Ambassador White said he persuaded Germany not to permit a German boat, laden with ammunition and consigned to Spain, to sail. I thought that if Germany had adopted such an attitude toward America, that in justice to Germany Washington should adopt the same attitude. After von Jagow gave me the facts in possession of the Foreign Office and after he had loaned me Mr. White's book, I looked up the data. I found to my astonishment that Mr. White reported to the State Department that a ship of ammunition sailed from Hamburg, and that he had not protested altho the naval attaché had requested him to do so. The statements of Dr. von Jagow and Mr. White in his autobiography did not agree with the facts. Germany did send ammunition to Spain, but Wilhelmstrasse was using Mr. White's book as proof



Underwood & Underwood

THE BULWARK OF GERMAN MILITARISM

General von Hindenburg, idealist, strategist, leader; and General von Ludendorf, executive, master of detail—these two form the link between the ambitions of the Kaiser and the implicit service of the German people

that the Krupp interests did not supply our enemy in 1898.

The latter part of September I entered Kovno, the important Russian fortress, eight days after the army captured the forts. I was escorted, together with other foreign correspondents, from one fort to another and shown what the 42 centimeter guns had destroyed. I saw 400 machine guns which were captured and 1300 pieces of heavy artillery. The night before, at a dinner party, the officers had argued against the United States because of the shipment of supplies to Russia. They said that if the United States had not aided Russia, that country would not have been able to resist the invaders. I did not know the facts, but I accepted their statements. When I was shown the machine guns, I examined each one and discovered that every one of the four hundred was made at Essen or Magdeburg, Germany. Of the 1300 pieces of artillery, every cannon was made in Germany except a few English ship's guns. Kovno was fortified by German artillery, not American.

A few days later I entered Vilna; this time I was moving with the advance columns. At dinner that night with General von Weber, the commander of the city, the subject of American arms and ammunition was again brought up. The General said they had captured from the Russians an American machine gun. He said they were bringing it in from Smorgon to show the Americans. When it reached us the stamp, written in English, showed that it was manufactured by Vickers, Limited, England. Being unable to read English, the officer who reported the capture thought the gun was made in the United States.

In Rumania last December I followed General von Falkenhayn's armies to the forts of Bucharest. On Thanksgiving Day I crost by auto the Schurduck Pass. The Rumanians had defended, or attempted to defend this pass by mounting armored guns on the crest of one of the mountains in the Transylvanian Alps. I examined a whole position here and found that all these turrets were made in Germany.

I do not doubt but that the shipment of arms and ammunition to the Allies has been a great aid to them, but, when Germany argued that the United States was not neutral in permitting these shipments to leave American ports, Germany was forgetting what her own ammunition and artillery factories had done for Germany's enemies. When the Krupp works sold Russia the defenses for Kovno, the German Government knew these weapons would be used against Germany some day, because no nation except Germany could attack Russia by way of Kovno. When Krupps sold war supplies to Rumania, the German Government knew that if Rumania joined the Allies these supplies would be used against German soldiers. But the Government was careful not to publish these facts in German newspapers. And, altho Secretary of State von Jagow acknowledged to Ambassador Gerard that there was nothing in international law to justify a change in the Washington position, von Jagow's statements were not permitted to be published in Germany.

One of the arguments the Foreign Office used when Ambassador Gerard discussed submarine warfare or arms and ammunition with the officials, was that President Wilson would not be able to adopt a determined policy toward Germany because of the German-Americans. Gerard has always been fair to the German-Americans. He told von Jagow and Zimmermann repeatedly that if the relations between the two countries ever came to a break, the German-Americans would be among the most loyal supporters of the United States. Zimmermann, who at that time was Under Secretary of State, and later succeeded von Jagow as head of the Foreign Office, insisted that the German-Americans would never support Wilson against the Fatherland. Zimmermann said this to Gerard and Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey. Certain German-Americans, too, traveled back and forth to Germany to inform the Imperial Government that they would not permit Washington to break with Berlin. This information was contrary to Ambassador Gerard's, but the Ambassador felt that he was right. He often remarked that when the German-Americans learned the facts about the "Fatherland" during war time, they would change their opinions. Gerard never believed in a German-American revolt, which Zimmermann prophesied repeatedly. Gerard knew the German-Americans and other Americans who sympathized with Germany would change their views if the facts were fairly presented. I have always had the same impression. When Zimmermann spoke to me about the power of the German-Americans, I told him I thought his ideas were not fair to these Americans of German descent, that of the ten million of such citizens here, 99 per cent would be loyal and that the disloyal ones would be found to be Germans, not Americans.

I believe there are many German-Americans who still feel that Germany has been wronged and that Germany, fighting for her existence, is justified in using every weapon to defend her country. I think Germany is justified in using every weapon she can obtain, but its use must be legal and humane. Desperation does not justify any act. There is in the first place no justification for desperation itself. The fact that Germany is desperate is not the fault of the United States nor of other neutrals. The fault is the Kaiser's. He listened to the advice of his generals and the Rhine valley industrial leaders at the beginning of the war. He sided with the Rhine ammunition millionaires when they demanded an invasion of Belgium. When the Kaiser accepted the advice of the same officers and leaders by beginning an unlimited submarine warfare, the fault was not America's for opposing it, but the Kaiser's for beginning it. President Wilson was as patient and just as any human being could be. The Kaiser knew diplomatic relations would be severed if von Tirpitz's policies of sea murder were adopted by Germany. Gerard left no doubt about it at the Foreign Office. But the Kaiser was willing to take a chance. Zimmermann told him the German-Americans could be relied upon to work for Germany. The pacifists could be counted upon to oppose war and certain American newspapers could be depended upon to argue against an aggressive war. The Kaiser figured that he was safe as far as effective action by the United States was concerned, at least this year. And he believed the war would be over before the United States could act.

I do not believe that any fair-minded, real American of German parentage or grandparentage, or of German sympathy will support the Kaiser against President Wilson. Some German-Americans have been working here to get an embargo on the shipment of supplies to the Allies, because they believed it unneutral. Surely they did not know that Germany equipt Kovno, that Germany shipped arms to Spain, that Germany supplied Rumania. Surely they do not know that the Germany that *was*, the Germany they pictured in their minds, is not the Germany of today. If German factories supplied Russia when the German Government knew the supplies would be used against Germany; if Krupp built Rumanian defenses and sent supplies after the beginning of the Great War, could Germany honestly accuse the United States of not being neutral by permitting American factories to make supplies, as long as the buyer was able to deliver most of them? The difference was that England, France, Russia and Italy could transport their goods across the ocean. Germany could not, but wherever Germany could ship by land she did so.

As President Wilson said in an address early in the war, the people of this country are drawn from many nations and it would be but natural for their sympathies to be with the country from which they came. It was but natural that the Americans of German parentage should be the defenders of Germany at the beginning of the war. It was but natural that they should subscribe large sums of money for the German Red Cross and for hundreds of other relief organizations. But do these thousands of Americans who gave these millions know what became of them? Have they ever read in German newspapers acknowledgments of them? Have the German papers ever given these sympathetic Americans credit for their work?

I was in Germany two years and I read the newspapers daily. I recall only two times when funds from the United States were acknowledged in the press. At one time Judge Nippert, of Cincinnati, came to Germany for the American East Prussian Relief Fund. Americans had subscribed several mil-

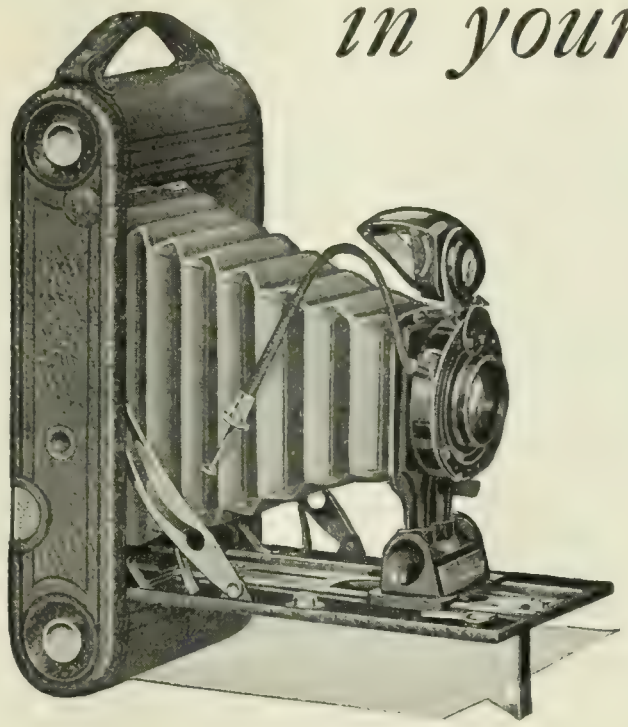
lion marks for the reconstruction of East Prussia and statements were printed about this work. At another time, when the submarine "Deutschland" returned, an item was printed that each member of the crew had been given money by generous-hearted New Yorkers. But these are the only two instances. Never was a word printed in the newspapers about the millions collected here by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg for the German Red Cross. Never has anything been published to show what was done with this money. As far as Americans have been able to learn, this money has never reached Germany. Some of it was used for propaganda purposes here, some was used to purchase supplies, some was used to maintain the market value of the mark. Very little, if any, reached the German Red Cross. Very little was used to alleviate suffering on the battlefield. Those generous-hearted German-Americans were deceived, as they were misled by the arms and ammunition arguments.

If the millions of dollars subscribed for relief in Germany was spent in honorable work, why did Dr. Dernburg refuse to make a statement for publication in the United States and Germany of the amount collected and the method of the expenditure? Why did Dr. Dernburg say that the German Government did not want these facts published? If Dr. Dernburg used this money for relief purposes it is not too late today to give an acknowledgment.

In the United States there are a great many Poles and Germans with relatives abroad. They have been sending money to Germany and agents there have been distributing it. Have the contributors here ever received acknowledgments of how much money their relatives were paid? Do they know that one of the agents lived in the Hotel Adlon in Berlin like a millionaire and pocketed forty per cent of the money received? Do they know that another committed suicide when he was caught by the American Embassy? Do they know that a woman who collected funds here for widows and orphans in Berlin was charging $800 a month and expenses to deliver the money to the poor? Do they know that the German Government protected an American in Berlin who was acting as a Red Cross agent for Dr. Dernburg, after the State Department ordered Ambassador Gerard to take his passport?

The Germany that German-Americans here defended and helped no longer exists. The Germany of 1915 has disappeared. In its place is a desperate nation, armed to defy the world and confident that there is not sufficient force in the whole world to defeat the German army. The blockade has starved Germany not only physically but mentally. Germany has been cut off from the opinions of the outside world. The censorship has forbidden American news agencies to furnish news reports of the real situation here. The men who were the intellectual and business leaders of Germany in 1915 are like men who have been shut up in one room for two years and prevented from commu-

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"I can't find that record by Sousa's band; do you know what became of it?"
"No! I guess somebody stole a march on us."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

First Frosh—Jack has got an awful cold seat in chapel.
Second Frosh—How's that?
First Frosh—He sits in Z row.—*Squib.*

We do not wish to inject any element of farce into a serious situation, but it looks as if Cuba and Bulgaria were going to have a hard time getting at each other.—*Sun Dial.*

Billy—Did you hear that Reginald has had to have his left arm taken off at the wrist?
Willy—That's a pity. How can the dear boy tell time?—*The Lamb.*

Freshman (in awed voice)—See that big fellow over there, he broke three records last week.
Sweet Young Thing—Mercy, I wouldn't let him run the Victrola.—*Penn Froth.*

Shears—How is it that young Scribleigh has been attending church so regularly of late?
Typo—Why, he says that he likes to go where he is always sure of having his contributions accepted.—*A. W. B. in The Lamb.*

Lord D'Aliverus—These blawsted Americans turn everything the wrong way.
Miss Tootsie Myliens—How so, my lord?
Lord D—Why, they talk about the Russian bally, when any awss can see they mean the bally Russians!—*Jack-o'-Lantern.*

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Voice of a consumer from the audience—"Oh, what a charge they made!"—*Youth's Companion.*

There was an old lady of Leeds
Who tried, in turn, *all* of the creeds,
When, disgusted, she found
That each left her a-ground,
She attended to other folks' needs!
—*London Opinion.*

The teacher was trying to show the children how it was that our forebears were so ignorant of other countries. She talked for an hour about the lack of knowledge of navigation, the smallness of ships and the fear of the unknown. Then she noticed that Jimmy was not attending.
"Why was it that we knew so little about other countries 400 years ago, Jimmy?" she said, springing the question upon him.
"Please, miss," said Jimmy, without a moment's hesitation, "because we weren't born."—*New York Globe.*

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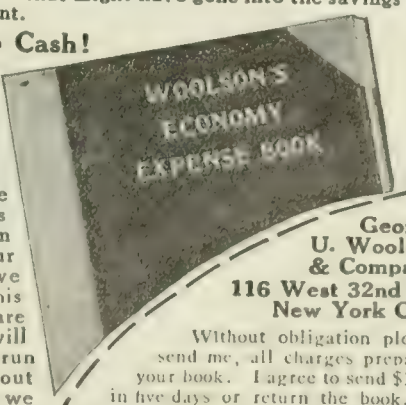
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work, it is that the single chapters, dealing in the larger part with individual writers or groups, are not completely merged into a conspectus of literary change and development. This defect, however, is one which, in the very nature of the scheme, it would have been difficult to eliminate.

The second obvious matter of inquiry is whether the numerous contributors are the right men and have been assigned the right tasks. It may be said immediately that the names of the writers upon the figures of greater importance are, in the main, sufficient warranty of first-rate scholarship. The chapters generally show thoro acquaintance with the literary domain and perceptive study of the individual; and it is specially noteworthy that the minor chapters are handled as conscientiously as the more significant, and often with proportionately greater historical detail. The editors seem, however, to have shown a rather regrettable lack of humor in handing over all the "plums" in the undertaking to Professor Saintsbury. It is, in the first place, absurd, and even a little shameful, to have it appear that in the present state of literary scholarship one man can speak with equal and with dominant authority upon Chaucer, Shakspere and Milton. If the editors' choice was decided by their wish to have the larger luminaries handled by a critic able to transmute leaden scholarship into golden generalities, one may question their discrimination upon this very point. Professor Saintsbury has the encyclopedic gift, but his angular and cryptic style and his show of erudition are no part of the equipment of a critic of distinction.

On the whole, however, this task of producing a collaborative history of English literature at once scholarly in its conception and execution, and popular in its appeal, has been met as intelligently and managed as competently as human beings are entitled to expect. The result is an emphatically valuable contribution to literary study and to general knowledge.

The Cambridge History of English Literature; ed. by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller. 14 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $38.50.

MY COUNTRY

Unlike most books about government, intended for instruction in "civics," John A. Lapp's *Our America*, deals with very concrete problems and relations in the economic and social life of ordinary folks. It is all about work and exchange and transportation and police, fire and health protection, and the expanding state and national problems arising out of the fact that we are living close together and trying to do a multitude of things. There are suggestive questions for study and discussion and well selected references at the end of each chapter and good, interesting illustrations thruout. In many ways this is the best book on "the elements of civics" that we have seen. Like most works about government intended for use as school texts this lacks a certain fervor and enthusiasm without which

civics will never carry the conviction that should be its most distinctive and valuable feature. Yet the book is well worth while even for people who are "out of school."

Our America, by J. A. Lapp. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

A SURVEY OF SURVEYS

In *The Social Survey*, Dr. Carol Aronovici of the Philadelphia Bureau for Social Research shows the values of this sort of social stock-taking in the practical task of readjusting methods to meet new needs. In addition to the general chapters the book contains sections on city plans, the local government, industry, health, education, recreation and delinquency. There is a classified bibliography, a list of agencies devoted to survey work, and an indication of current sources of information.

On the whole, this makes a useful introduction to the subject for the general reader, as well as a convenient manual of reference in regard to the important surveys already completed. The work is characterized thruout by an active appreciation of the value of facts as a guide to conduct, and of the value of vision in guiding research.

The Social Survey, by Carol Aronovici. Philadelphia: The Harper Press. $1.25.

RECENT VERSE

All's Well, by John Oxenham, is a book of popular, sentimentally religious verse, a hymnal of consolation for those whom the war has stricken. It is not poetry. (G. H. Doran Company, $1.)

The Land We Love, by Wendell Phillips Stafford, is a book of carefully written verse, stiff and conventional in manner but full of social idealism. Most of the themes chosen are patriotic or devotional. "The Boyhood of Jesus" is one of the best poems. (A. F. Stone, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, $1.25.)

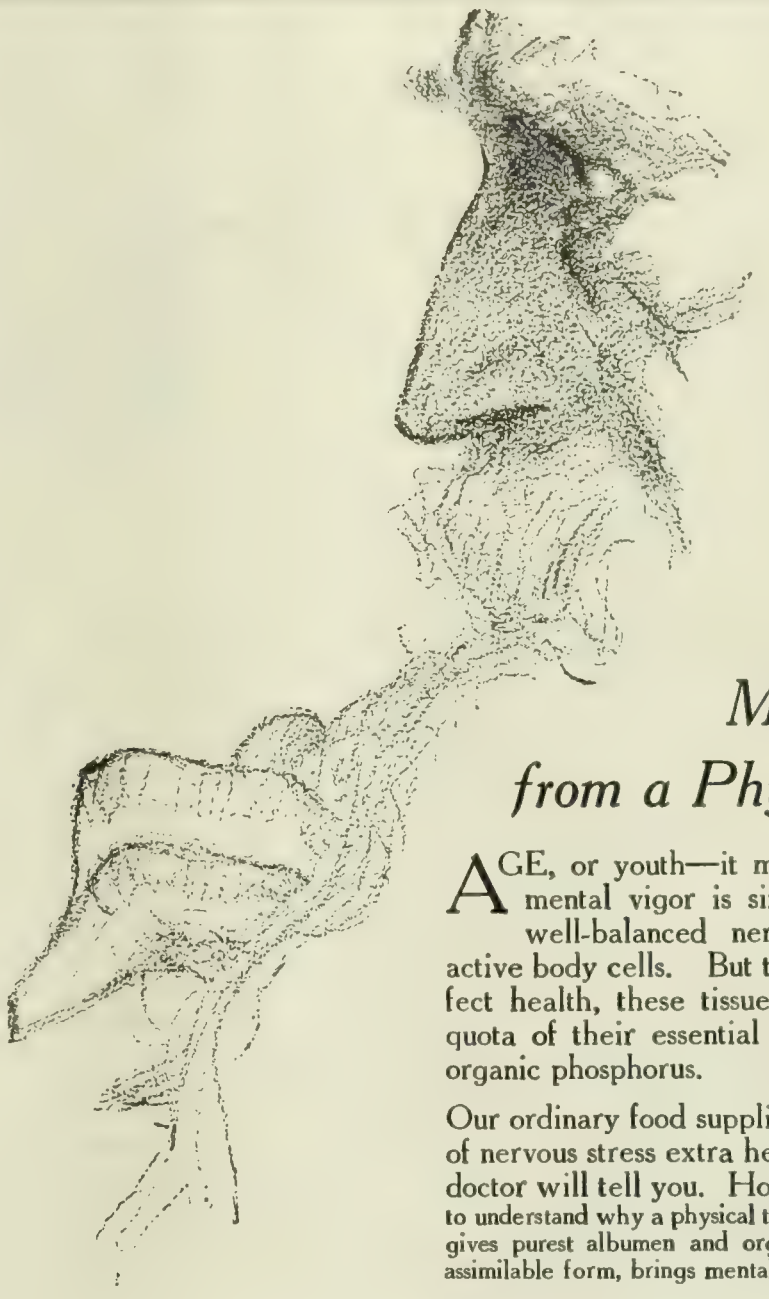
Retrogression and Other Poems, by William Watson, is a book that devotes much space to epigrammatic criticism of critics and poets. Occasional clever lines remind one of Pope, but the book will add little to Mr. Watson's reputation as a poet. (John Lane Company, $1.25.)

Verses, by Hilaire Belloc, is a volume of clever philosophical verse by a gentleman who makes it evident that he loves children, comrades and good old wine and that he has an intense dislike for modern science and such progressive modern thought as is the inevitable result of scientific discovery. (Laurence J. Gomme, $1.25.)

For the Belgian Scholarship Fund Prof. John Cunliffe has made a collection of *Poems of the Great War*. Like all anthologies half of it should have been left out. Despite, perhaps because, of this it is peculiarly interesting and representative, a collection of verse exceedingly impressive both in form and spirit. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

Jordan Farms, an epic in homespun, by Frederick E. Pierce, is a rather interesting narrative in blank verse. The story of two men, a waster and a builder, is told by their neighbors in the New England town. At times, to be sure, the verse falls away from poetry, but there are warm flashes of inspiration also, and beautiful lines. (Yale University Press, $1.)

In *Sunflowers*, Willard Wattles has made a cheery collection of verse about Kansas, its history, life, crops, flowers. These topics permit the inclusion of Blake and Whittier, and among the moderns, Vachel Lindsay holds up the tradition of boyant optimism that belongs to western verse. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg, $1.)



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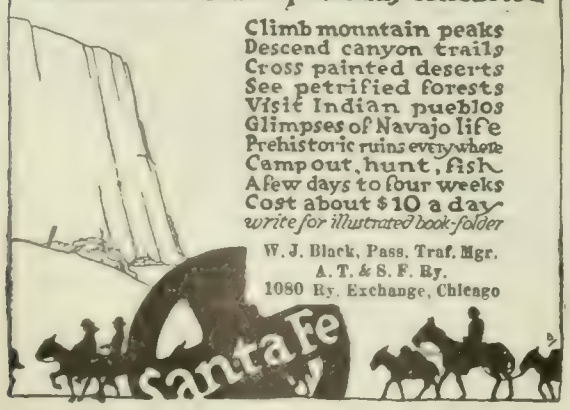
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THE STOCK MARKET

Prices were depressed in the New York stock market on Monday, the 16th, by action which may reduce the value of ship company shares and by expectation as to the effect of the new national taxes. It became known that the British Government had requisitioned all of the International Mercantile Marine Company's ships that are under the British flag, about 90 per cent of the tonnage. The Government pays, it is said, $10 a ton for carrying freight, while the prevailing open rate is nearly $100. Before the war it was $4 or $5. Freight rates generally may be reduced if our Government builds 3000 wooden ships in a few months. Mercantile Marine common shares lost 6 points, and the preferred shares 9½. Other declines were United Fruit 7, and Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies 6¾. Sales of Mercantile Marine were 147,000 shares, or more than one-fifth of the day's transactions. Motor stocks were weak, and Steel lost nearly 3 points. On the 17th the downward movement in ship stocks was checked, and there was a small net gain for Mercantile Marine, which led the market with 150,000 shares, or one-quarter of the total. Motors continued to decline, and there were fractional losses for nearly all the industrials. The coming taxes, it was said, must cut down their profits. Railroad shares were firmly held, owing to the prevailing belief that the companies will be permitted to increase their freight rates.

In a narrower market on the 18th there were only slight changes for a large majority of the stocks. But the decline of motor company shares became more pronounced. The prices of some of them were the lowest recorded in two years. The current argument to their disadvantage is that while the companies must pay more for their steel raw material, taxes on machines will probably be increased, and the proposed higher taxes on incomes will discourage the buying of automobiles. On the 19th there were additional losses for these shares, altho most of the industrials showed small gains. The tax argument cut 6 points from the price of American Tobacco. Railroad shares remained almost stationary, those of the New Haven company excepted. These lost nearly 4 points, closing at 39¾. This weakness was due to the reported application of the com-

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San Francisco, California, April 10, 1917.

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THE INDEPENDENT-HARPER'S WEEKLY

119 West Fortieth Street, New York City

pany in Connecticut for permission to issue $50,000,000 of preferred stock. It has no stock of this kind now, and the payment of dividends on its common stock of $157,000,000 was suspended three years ago. Net earnings would have permitted only 2¾ per cent last year, and 1½ in 1915. The proposed issue of preferred would not improve the dividend prospects of the common shares. Some thought the $50,000,000 might be used in taking up the company's recently renewed notes for $45,000,000. It was difficult to see how the company could market new preferred stock for which no dividend was in sight.

THE STEEL TRADE

Prices are still rising in the steel industry. Supply at the base is increasing, for the output of pig iron, only 2,645,251 tons in February, was 3,250,757 tons in March, the largest quantity produced since November. Price concessions have been granted to the Government by the steel manufacturers. For plates $2.90 per hundred pounds will be paid, and for bars $2.50. These prices are far below current rates, and may be less than cost of production. The copper companies were induced by the Council of National Defence to sell 45,510,000 pounds of their metal to the Government for 16 2/3 cents a pound, the annual average for ten years immediately preceding the war, and about half of the prevailing price now. But this quantity is less than 3 per cent of the annual output, and 16 2/3 cents gives most of the companies a profit. The steel manufacturers could not sell at the average for those ten years, except at a considerable loss, for since the beginning of the war many of their prices have been multiplied by three, or even by four. The great advance for finished steel has been caused in part by several increases of wages. On April 3 the Steel Corporation added 10 per cent to the pay of its 270,000 employees and about $20,000,000 to its annual payroll. Other companies at once took similar action. This was the fourth addition of 10 per cent for the Corporation's men since January of last year. At the Corporation's annual meeting last week, Judge Gary said $10 had been offered for such plates as the company was selling to the Government for $2.90, but the Government will take only 4 or 5 per cent of the company's output, which now exceeds the entire quantity produced in Germany and still is less than half of this country's product. The Corporation pays $45,000,000 of taxes and expects to pay $60,000,000 in the near future, but its net earnings for the December quarter were $105,000,000, and those for the March quarter, not yet reported, probably exceeded $110,000,000. While steel orders given by our Government must be filled before those of other buyers, an exception is made, at the Government's request, with respect to contracts with our Allies in Europe.



R. L. ALSAKER, M.D.

Does Red Meat Cause Rheumatism? By R. L. Alsaker, M.D.

DEAR DOCTOR ALSAKER: I am 43 years old. Have hardly had a sick day in my life, except the usual diseases of childhood and an occasional cold in the fall or spring, when most people seem to catch cold. For the past three years I have had occasional pains in the shoulder, the knee joints, and in the little finger of the left hand.

My doctor tells me that I have rheumatism and that I must stop eating meat—especially red meat—beef, lamb, etc. I eat very little meat. My breakfast consists of bacon and eggs or one mutton chop, rolls and occasionally wheat cakes (never more than three), or toast and a cup of coffee. And I eat a little fruit and oatmeal with cream and sugar. For lunch a couple of soft boiled eggs and a piece of pie or cake and a glass of milk. Sometimes I take Boston baked beans instead of eggs and tea instead of milk. For dinner we have soup, a roast of some kind, or broiled or baked fish, with potatoes and other vegetables, and occasionally a salad, but I don't care much for raw food, and always a dessert—ice cream, stewed fruit, pie or cake—and after dinner coffee. I will confess to an occasional cocktail before dinner, but I seldom drink between meals—not even water. I usually smoke a cigar after lunch and always after dinner.

If red meat causes rheumatism, why should I have it and the other members of the family, who eat meat as frequently as I do, be free?

W. J. L.

THIS gentleman seems to think that he has been quite well, though he and real health have not been on speaking terms for some years. Those who are well do not have colds. Colds are a warning, a danger signal, showing that the body is full of impurities and waste.

Pains that travel from joint to joint, usually called rheumatic pains, are another sign that the blood is charged with impurities.

This gentleman seems to think that he has been prudent about his eating, when in fact he has been careless. At 43 everybody owes it to himself and family to know how to eat so as to have health. Eggs, meat, fish and milk are proteids (albuminous foods). The body needs a limited amount of these foods, but if they are taken in excess, as they are when eaten at every meal, they build rheumatism, catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, colds, Bright's disease and other ills.

No comment is needed regarding smoking and liquor.

Why does not every member in this family have rheumatism? Because individuals differ, and what will express itself as rheumatism in one may take the form of a different disease in another individual. I do not know this family, but without knowing them, I am sure that there is not a healthy member in the household. Each and every one who lives in this manner must from time to time have some kind of physical trouble.

Red meat does not in itself cause rheumatism, though overeating of meat often helps to build the trouble. I have to fall back on experience and say that I have had numerous cases of rheumatism of all kinds—gout, lumbago, muscular rheumatism, rheumatism of the joints, chronic and acute—and every case, without exception, has recovered, and it has never taken longer than four months. Many of these patients had had rheumatism from ten to thirty years, during which time they had consumed vast quantities of drugs and had gone to springs and had been boiled out, without special benefit.

In only one case was meat taken away temporarily, yet all the rest recovered, *so red meat does not cause rheumatism.*

These sufferers recovered through proper living, especially through correct eating. If this gentleman will eat and drink as he should, he will recover, as all the rest did. There are no *ifs* and *buts* about it—he will get well and stay well. What is more, right eating will make his whole family well. And they won't need any drugs or operations. It is natural to be well, and those who follow Nature's laws will always have health. Proper eating is the most important, in fact the dominating, health factor. Everyone who has rheumatism can eat his way out of it and into health. No one need be sick. Mother Nature has given us hundreds of good things to eat, and you can eat every one of them and enjoy good health and long life—if you eat them right.

Realizing the universal need of clearly defined instruction on the important subject of Eating, I have published in book form a complete and practical home study course on regaining and maintaining health.

This course is unique, in the true sense of the word. It is entirely free from fads. There is no attempt to exploit anything in it—except the truth. It simply tells in a straightforward way how to prepare, combine and eat the foods which are within the reach of everybody—city or country, rich or poor, meat eater or vegetarian, young or old, so as to produce perfect health. There is no tiresome use of so-called scientific words, such as calories and vitamines, in the work.

There are explicit directions for the pregnant woman, the nursing mother, the infant, the child, the youth, the adult, and the aged. It shows the well how to eat to remain well, and gives instructions for feeding the sick so that they will soon recover. It tells you how to get thin and how to gain weight and keep well.

It is impossible to give a comprehensive description of this practical home study course in health building in this short article. For that reason I have arranged with my publisher, Frank E. Morrison, Dept. 84, 1133 Broadway, New York City, to send to any reader of THE INDEPENDENT who will request it, a 48-page reprint taken from my home study course, "EATING FOR HEALTH AND EFFICIENCY," absolutely free. These pages embody information and instruction of great value to any person wanting or in need of advice concerning the importance of proper eating. They will enable you to determine in your own home whether the complete work is needed by you or the family. An acceptance of this offer places you under no obligation to my publisher or myself. It does afford you an opportunity to learn how to get health instruction for the mere price of a postage stamp or postal card—better ask for it NOW.

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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. LITERATURE.

Liebknecht or Hohenzollern. By Percy MacKaye.

1. What opposing principles are represented by the names "Liebknecht" and "Hohenzollern"? How does the poem emphasize those principles? What is the purpose of the poem? Why has the poem been printed at this time?
2. What is the purpose of the first eight lines? Of the last six lines? What riming system has been followed? Give a definition of "sonnet." What is the history of the sonnet form? What famous authors have been noted for sonnet writing?
3. Explain: "conqueror's laurel," "flouted." Find an example of personification; of metaphor; of climax.

SECTION II. WORD STUDY.

The New Books.

1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words: epitome; terse; racking; collaborators; bibliographies; adequate; controversial; obvious; encyclopedic; cryptic; erudition; conventional; epigrammatic; anthologies.
2. Use the words in sentences concerning the books you have read in school.

SECTION III. ORAL OR WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

The Waste of Overwork. By Pauline Goldmark.

1. Write a paragraph in which you give detailed proof of the statement: "Modern warfare does not stake all upon the fighting lines."
2. Prove, by reference to statistics, that "Sunday labor is a costly experiment."
3. Explain orally what is meant by "The Waste of Overwork."

What Can I Do? By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Stand before your class, without notes, and explain clearly what is meant by saying: "The deciding power of the war will not be military force."

For France! By Theodore Stanton.

1. Write a clear explanation of what the United States is already doing for France.
2. Explain clearly in what ways the United States may aid France still further.

Our Fleet in the Air. By Henry Woodhouse.

1. Stand before your class, without notes, and give a short talk on "The Importance of Aeronautics."

What's the Matter with Germany? By Carl W. Ackerman.

1. Write a paragraph of contrast on "The Germany of 1915 and the Germany of Today."
2. Give a clear explanation of the sentence: "Germany is justified in using every weapon she can obtain, but its use must be legal and humane."
3. Prove, by means of specific instances, that "The blockade has starved Germany not only physically but mentally."

Editorial Articles.

1. Prove, from "Conscription," that "A volunteer army system is irreconcilable with democracy."
2. Stand before your class and speak for or against the proposition, in "The Conscription of Wealth," "Incomes should be forced to fight, as well as men."
3. Read "A Plea for Contented Ignorance." Give a talk in which you present the advantages and the disadvantages of censorship of news in time of war.

The Story of the Week.

1. Write a short editorial article in which you present reasons for believing in the final success, or failure, of the German U-boat campaign.
2. Write a short news item concerning the present condition of English commerce.
3. Write a paragraph of cause and effect concerning the recent strike in Berlin.
4. Give an oral exposition of the present state of affairs in the Austrian Empire.
5. Write a paragraph of detail in which you show how the United States will raise money for the war.
6. Write a public notice concerning alien enemies, and treason, to be translated into foreign languages and posted in public places.
7. Write a short news item concerning the conference of the Allies in Washington.
8. Write an editorial article in which you praise Ex-President Roosevelt for his recent patriotic offers.

In General.

1. Cut out the most attractive advertisements, mount them suitably on paper, and then write an article in which you explain the characteristics of good advertising.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

I. Organizing for War—"Conscription," "Food or Drink?" "For France," "What Can I Do?" "Balfour Welcomes America as Ally," "General Roosevelt?"

1. Why was conscription unwise or inadvisable in the earlier wars of the United States? Is conscription advisable now?
2. What sort of service have Americans been rendering thus far in this war? How should this service be reorganized so as to become more effective both for the United States and for her Allies.
3. Analyze the article "What Can I Do?" under the following headings: (a) military preparedness, (b) industrial preparedness, (c) non-military personal service.

II. Financing the War—"The Conscription of Wealth," "The Sinews of War," "Banks Take War Securities."

1. Explain as fully as you can the difference between the "pay-as-you-go" financial policy and the policy of taxing future generations in order to carry on a successful war.
2. What are the arguments in favor of the "pay-as-you-go" proposals of the American Committee on War Finance? The arguments against them?
3. Why are the banking interests opposed to these proposals? Labor and farm organizations in favor of them?
4. Make a list of Secretary McAdoo's suggestions as to avenues of taxation. Which of these contain new ideas? When were the others previously tried in the United States?

III. Freedom of Speech and of the Press—"A Plea for Contented Ignorance," "The Alien Enemy."

1. Look up the history of the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 and the consequences of these enactments. How do the proposed laws now before Congress differ from those of 1798?
2. In view of the First Amendment to the Constitution what constitutional justification is there for the Espionage Bill which Congress is now considering?
3. What are the arguments for a rigid censorship? Against it?

IV. Conditions in Germany—"What's the Matter with Germany?" "Liebknecht or Hohenzollern?" "German Opinion," "Strike in Berlin."

1. According to Carl Ackerman, what change has come over Germany during the past two years? What has caused this change?
2. "Liebknecht or Hohenzollern: which shall wear the conqueror's laurels?" What does this mean?
3. Explain the significance of the contrast in the first eight lines of MacKaye's sonnet. The allusion in the second part.
4. What are the chief sources of the present unrest in Germany? What effect will this unrest have on German military plans?

V. Austro-Hungarian Politics and Policies—"Austro-Hungarian Politics," "Austrian Plea for Peace."

1. Make a study of the Austro-Hungarian form of government and of the relation of such races as the Czechs and the Slovaks to the Government.
2. Why is the convening of the Austrian Parliament "a bold step"?
3. "Thou knowest what patience we observed toward our enemies," etc. To what does the Emperor Charles allude?
4. What was Austria's purpose in entering the war? How has that purpose changed?

VI. Latin America and the War—"Wilson Warns Mexico."

1. In general, what is the attitude of the South American and Central American States toward the present war? What is Mexico's attitude? Why is Mexico's position more important than that of Argentine or Chile?
2. What would be the effect if the Latin-American States should enter the war against Germany?

VII. The Labor Element in Industrial Efficiency—"The Waste of Overwork."

1. What are the elements that make for the most effective labor conditions? How far have these elements been insured by legislation in your state?
2. "The uselessness of long hours . . . has never been proved more convincingly than by England's experience." What are the facts?
3. What is the danger that confronts America in the present crisis? How can this danger be averted?

VIII. The Progress of Woman Suffrage—"Equal Suffrage in Rhode Island."

1. What sort of suffrage have the women of Rhode Island obtained? How does this differ from woman suffrage in California? In Massachusetts?
2. Name the states in which women now have complete equal suffrage? Partial suffrage?
3. In how many provinces of Canada is the vote still restricted to men? Which provinces are they?

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The first war-time demand of American business is for men and women to take up the tasks dropped by those who go to the front. While the men in khaki are away, business must not be crippled; on the contrary, we must drive ahead faster than ever and thus open up bigger opportunities for them on their return. To accomplish that undertaking will require that tens of thousands of young men and women shall quickly fit themselves for new business positions.

You may be one of these tens of thousands. Will you be equipped to meet the demand upon you when it comes? You must be ready within the next few months.

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You may be one of these thousands. Are your plans made? Are you equipping yourself and your organization for the test? There is no time to be lost. Our first large army will be raised this Summer. We must all be ready for whatever readjustments may be needed in the Fall.

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The ending of the war will lead the way, unless all present indications fail, to a further enormous expansion of American business.

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American Optical Company
Lamson Company
Cosmopolitan Shipping Company
General Electric Company
New Jersey Zinc Company
Pacific Commercial Company

The immense markets of our allies and friends — of England, France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Japan, Brazil, China, of all the great democracies of the world—are now thrown wide open to us. In Russia alone 170,000,000 people, who were formerly served chiefly by German merchants and bankers, are now turning eagerly to the United States. The $3,000,000,000 now to be loaned to our brethren in arms across the seas will come back to us many times over in the peaceful years to come. The recent enormous extension of American shipping and manufacturing facilities and of financial power will all be utilized.

The prospects for continued rapid expansion of American manufacturing, trading and banking, both at home and abroad—even during the war—are staggering. It is bound to create an unprecedented demand for men and women who have energy, brains and *sound business training.*

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The Course in Business English deals with one of the most important activities of present-day business. It is concerned only incidentally with the mere correct *handling* of correspondence; its chief function is to give a practical training in *methods of building up business* through the effective use of well-planned and well-written letters, booklets and reports. Hundreds of progressive companies are using the Course as a means of developing constructive ability throughout their organizations. Its value to the man or woman of considerable business experience who is reaching out for more responsible duties at a higher salary can hardly be over-stated.

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JUST A WORD

The wireless operator, photographed on the cover of The Independent this week, suggests a new field of many possibilities in woman's work. It was only a few weeks ago that the first course in wireless operating was opened for women at Hunter College in New York and indorsed by the National League for Woman's Service as a wise and important phase of woman's work in war time.

That it is more than an emergency opportunity has already been proved by the permanent positions offered to women wireless operators in this country. The Navy has also asked for women radio operators for shore duty to take the places of men called to sea.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

REV. DR. W. S. BUSTARD—To hell with the Kaiser.

RENE VIVIANI—All the forces of freedom are let loose.

JAMES J. CORBETT—Aggressive fighters are a rarity these days.

CRITIC W. C. BROWNELL—Nothing is in better taste than piety.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—The father owes it to the boy to be his pal.

HORATIO PARKER—A cradle song for trombones sounds preposterous.

REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES—If war is right, then Christianity is wrong.

WILLIE COLLIER—The minute I step on the stage I can "feel" my audience.

E. H. FORBUSH—A dozen five-cent traps will beat any cat alive in catching rats.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY—Nations do not go to war for remote philanthropic objects.

BENTON CHINN—Every man General Lee commanded at Gettysburg was a conscript.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE—What joy to feel ourselves perfect instruments of the cosmic music.

ED. HOWE—It is the business of every live newspaper to raise the devil in some way every day.

DR. LUDWIG DARMSTADTER—It is mainly true that the Yankees are idiots, but much depends on who says so.

JULIA H. GALLAHER—The principal thing to be considered in cooking spinach is to have it retain its bright green color.

BILLY SUNDAY—I've been preaching for twenty years, and I never saw a town with so much vim, ginger, tabasco and pepperino as little old New York.

REAR-ADMIRAL FISKE—In the summer of 1913 the German fleet carried out maneuvers which showed a grasp of naval warfare far beyond anything we had ever shown.

What to Read about Food in War Time

Whatever else the war may bring to the United States, two matters are already plain. We must not only feed ourselves this year, but we must send more food to Europe than ever we have done. Growing larger crops is half this task, but making the most of what we raise is surely the other half and the following books and papers deal with both problems:

Short Rations, by Madeleine Z. Doty. (Century Company, New York, $1.50.) Late in 1916 the author traveled thru Germany, and her story shows just what it means for a nation to be short of food.

Germany's Food, Can it Last? German case as presented by German experts. (University of London Press, 2 shillings.) An immensely interesting account of the far-sighted scientific plans carried out by Germany to make the utmost of food stuffs.

Household Management, by Kinne and Cooley. (Macmillan Company, New York, $1.10.) A textbook, but equally useful as a guide to any one seeking an understanding of the theory and practise of feeding a family nutritiously and economically.

Manual of Gardening, by L. S. Bailey. (Macmillan Company, New York, $2.) A scientific but not technical, very inclusive, entirely dependable guide for every owner of a patch of ground.

Food, What It Is and What It Does, by Edith Greer. (Ginn & Co., Boston, $1.) A small book packed with needful information as to comparative values, preservation, preparation and wise use of all foods.

PAMPHLETS. *Food Economy in War Time*, by Woodward Hopkins. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 15 cents.) *Production and Thrift.* (Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.) *Food Supplies in Wartime.* (Oxford Press, New York, 5 cents.) The publications of the Department of Agriculture at Washington include a great number of pamphlets invaluable to farmer and housekeeper at the present time. Among those just issued with reference to the immediate crisis are the *Spring Garden Series, Poultry Series, Thrift Series* and *Bulletin 647*, which gives detailed directions for growing on a quarter acre enough vegetables for the year for a family of six. *Doing for the Housekeeper* (Superintendent of Documents, Washington) shows what may be had from our Government for the asking. From the various state agricultural schools may be had information fitted to the given locality and on special problems. *Food. What to Buy. How to Cook It. How to Eat It.* (Life Extension Institute, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, 10 cents.) The account of the diet squad experiment in feeding New York policemen on 25 cents a day, with menus and recipes. Among the Columbia War Pamphlets (Columbia University, New York) already issued are *Enlistment for the Farm*, by John Dewey, on the part school children may take in the nation's task: *Mobilizing the Country-home Garden: Food Preparedness*, a survey of our food situation. In preparation are one on the all important topic of *Farmer and Speculator: City Gardens*, by H. G. Parsons, of the New York Botanical Gardens; and a *Directory of Service* which tells the work in which citizens are needed and organizations to which they may apply.

ARTICLES. *The Independent*, April 14, 1917 (War Garden). *Scientific American*, January 20, 1917 (Our Waning Food Supply. Economic Condition of Germany). *New Republic*, February 24, 1917 (Agricultural Mobilization). *Countryside*, May, 1917 (Countryside Women Wanted).

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"TO CALL TO FRESH VIGOR OUR LIFE-LONG FRIENDSHIP"

M. Viviani, Vice-Premier of France, phrased admirably the attitude of the French commissioners to the International War Council here when he said "We have come to this land . . . to call to fresh vigor our lifelong friendship . . . which these tragic hours have raised to all the ardor of brotherly love. . . . From today all the forces of freedom are let loose." This group, just landed in Washington, includes (from left to right) Secretary of State Lansing; General Joffre; General Scott; M. René Viviani, Vice-Premier of France; and Ambassador Jusserand

EVERY TUB MUST STAND ON ITS OWN BOTTOM

THE lesson of the war is local self-sufficiency. It is a war for independence, not merely the independence of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania, but of England, Russia and the United States, not so much political as economic independence. The visions we used to have of world-wide interdependence, universal free-trade, unrestricted migration and complete cosmopolitanism have vanished from our view. We may retain our faith in them as ultimate ideals, but they cannot be our immediate aims. The world advances by zigzags and it is now upon the other tack, heading toward nationalism, particularism, localism, of every sort. The published terms of the Allies provide for the creation of several new nationalities, Poland, Armenia, Bohemia, Jugoslavia, each with its own language and laws, and other nationalities, Lithuania, Ukrainia, Ireland, Zion, are clamoring to be born. The great empires of the nineteenth century seem likely to be broken up.

But this political fission, however far it may go, is not so important as the cultivation of a new spirit of local self-reliance, the reversal of the former trend toward excessive specialization and the disposition to lean upon strangers. If it was cheaper to buy foreign food that settled it in the minds of most people and those who insisted that not every question could be determined by reference to the ledger, but that there were higher and human interests to be considered, were laughed at as fools or denounced as agents of the trusts. Consequently those who pleaded for protection and other forms of encouragement of local industries had to meet the opposition on its own low level and to disguise their measures as "tariff for revenue only."

But the war has awaked the world to a better realization of fundamental principles and the old mercenary school of political economy is discredited by the present crisis. England, the leading free-trade nation of the world, is now enforcing prohibitive protection. America, under the control of the free-trade party, is now called upon to cultivate not merely national but local independence. To many of our readers this will seem but another instance of reversion toward barbarism imposed by war, and we shall not gainsay them, for whatever the theory of it the duty of the hour is plain.

This duty is the home production of necessities and the curtailment of imported luxuries. By "imported" we mean not merely articles made in another country, but those made in another state, county, town or farm. America has reached the same conclusion as Voltaire's Candide at the end of his adventurous career, "Let everyone cultivate his own garden." Washington is giving us lessons in backyard agriculture. Schools of domestic economy are urging the housewives to renounce their dependence upon the delicatessen and revive the home industries of their grandmothers. Sheep are to take the place of lawn mowers in the parks and potatoes are to be grown on vacant lots. Each city is to be fed from its suburbs so far as possible and altogether the people of this country are to become more neighborly.

In the old days each town was an independent economic unit and each farm prided itself on its self-reliance. The tailor and the shoemaker went into the home to make clothes and shoes from home-grown materials. There was no worry over Germany's monopoly of dyes, for madder was grown in the garden and butternuts and applebark got from the trees. The sugar trust was impotent when honey, maple sugar and sorghum syrup could be made at home. The pioneer homestead had no need for money except to buy certain tropical products such as spices, tea, coffee, rice, cotton and indigo and manufactured products such as tableware, ironware and notions.

There is no need to return to such primitive conditions and it would be absurd to abolish the factory system. But we may admit that it was not wise for New York City to become so dependent upon Washington for its apples, upon Colorado for its potatoes and upon Florida for its beans, and we may say that the Indians of Oregon were foolish to sell their salmon and buy Norwegian sardines. Anyone who takes an afternoon ride thru rural New York and New England and notes the abandoned farms, the empty schoolhouses and deserted churches of once thriving communities will realize that there was something wrong with the policy that produced them. Railroads and steamships are great blessings, but we have overused them. Cheap transportation has turned out to be very expensive and the needless shipping of things back and forth across the continent accounts for a large part of the cost of living.

The issue of the war is now turning on whether England or Germany is self-supporting. Germany strove for years before the war to keep up her home-grown food supply in spite of increasing population and in so far succeeded that she is holding out at the end of the third year of war, with all her commerce cut off and her foes outnumbering her six to one. England pursued the opposite policy and allowed her agriculture to decline while she bought in the cheapest market to be found anywhere on the planet. This was the correct policy—from the monetary point of view—and England waxed wealthy. But five-sixths of her bread must come from abroad and all her gold cannot bring it to her. She has, we hear, only about six weeks' supply of food on hand and more shipping is being sunk in a month than Great Britain or the United States build in a year. Warnings she had in plenty, but she staked her life on the old school of political economy and her fleet. Two of her Cassandras are conspicuous; Kipling the militarist and Lloyd George the pacifist. If England had followed Kipling's advice conscription would have been adopted after the Boer War and the Great War might have been decided in 1914, or better still, avoided. If England had followed Lloyd George's advice the ducal estates would have been broken up into small farms and the vast game preserves would now be raising food. How the Tories laughed at Lloyd George when he complained that the pheasants pecked the turnips. They had never heard of such a thing, and when he proved it by the farmer that made no difference to them. What were turnips compared with pheasants? But now in the hour of their distress the Tories have called upon Lloyd George to save them and they listen humbly when he tells them to eat their pheasants and go to raising turnips. England's political independence is now seen to depend upon her economic independence and we believe that the same is true, in some degree, of other places than England.

OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT

WE have always objected to the use of that misleading phrase "Our country, right or wrong," because it implies that a nation should have no conscience and should not repent its misdeeds. But at least an equal objection to the saying is its subtle implication that we are doing something that won't bear analysis. If it is ever appropriate, now is certainly not the time when the United States is engaged in the most righteous and completely justifiable war which we have ever fought. With a good conscience we can say "Our country, *right*," without weakening our assertion by a superfluous explanation of what our attitude would be if it wasn't.

We fought the Revolutionary War because we could not tolerate the ignorant interference of King George the Third and his ministers in affairs that concerned the colonies. But the rule of the British monarch was mild, constitutional and parliamentary compared to that of the autocrats of Central Europe.

We fought the War of 1812 because we resented the seizure of our ships and the impressment of our seamen. But nothing in the whole category of wrongs that provoked us to war then could be compared with the wholesale murder of our citizens on the high seas by the German submarines. The "continental system" of Napoleon and the "orders in council" of the British ministry were vexatious enough, but they did not involve massacre of neutral civilians.

We fought the Mexican War to transfer the South-West from Mexican to American control. By the Zimmermann plot our enemies have schemed to transfer this region back again to Mexico, altho it had in the meantime been settled and developed by millions of Americans.

We fought the Civil War to prevent the rise of a new republic based on negro slavery. The Germans have begun their attempt to build up a vast empire by reducing to political subjection every region that their armies could reach and by enslaving in the most literal sense of the word thousands of Belgian workmen.

We fought the Spanish War because we could not tolerate Spanish misrule in Cuba. But nothing in the history of Cuba exceeds in atrocity the German occupation of Belgium and northern France, and the Turkish attempt to exterminate the whole Armenian race has no historical parallel whatever since the Tatars overran Asia and eastern Europe.

Every evil against which the United States has ever made war it now meets once more in an aggravated form; and if we are now wrong we have never been right.

A LATE SPRING

AS soon as war is declared, said William Jennings Bryan some months ago, a million men will spring to arms over night. Where they would find arms to spring to he did not say, altho this is a point worth attention, since it was a full year before our munition works could turn out the guns needed by the Allies in 1914. The days have gone by when a minute man could snatch down his flintlock from over the fireplace, hang his powder horn over his shoulder and step forth ready for service. Military service is no longer "soldiering," but one of the learned professions and skilled trades.

We have now been a month at war, and so far there are no signs of the spring of the million men. It is, however, believed that an army of half a million at least may be raised by conscription and that they may be drilled and equipt for service in the course of a year.

OUR ALLY ARMENIA

SINCE the Russian revolution overthrew the hateful autocracy which has so long been the Achilles heel of the Grand Alliance there is not one of the nations with which we are now associated of which we need be ashamed or distrustful. But we should not forget that we have other allies than the nations which march to the front under their own flags and are privileged to send diplomatic representatives in the name of a sovereign state. There are the submerged and half-forgotten peoples who cannot stand in their own strength to fight the Central Powers, but have better cause to wish the victory of the Grand Alliance than any member of it. Of all the nationalities crushed and broken by the cruel progress of this war none has suffered so greatly as Armenia. When we read of the sack of a Belgian or Polish village we are rightly stirred with pity and indignation, but what shall be said of the government which drove more than half a million men, women and children from their homes to perish in the desert? American soldiers will be sent, of course, to whatever field of action where they can best assist the general cause; but we confess that we should like, for reasons of pure sentiment, to see the American flag floating by some new-chosen banner of a free Armenia on the hills of Asia Minor. In view of the long service of thousands of American teachers, doctors and missionaries in that neglected corner of the world, it could scarcely be matter for surprize if our people should single out from the leagued nations afflicted Armenia as the particular ally and protegé of the United States.

THE PLANET MARS

THIS has been called a world war, but even that term is inadequate. It is a war between two worlds. Except for short frontiers bordering on such neutral countries as Switzerland the whole of the area occupied by the armies of the Central Powers is cut off by continuous lines of entrenchment or vigilant blockading fleets from every other country on the planet. The ties of commerce, travel, mail traffic, submarine cable, even wireless communication, have one by one been severed so completely that only the faintest echoes and rumors from that other world reach our ears. Never in modern times has so great a region been so completely isolated; tho it is cut off from our civilization not by distance as are the planets, nor by mountain barriers as was India, nor by a wall of stone as was the ancient China, but by a wall of fire such as Wotan kindled about Brünnhilde.

For convenience let us call this other world the planet Mars, since it is smaller than our Earth and is notoriously given to war. In fact, the only remaining point of contact between this planet and ourselves is the line of battle. The Martians are little known to us, we cannot understand their attitude on certain ethical questions, even their logic appears to be different from ours. But we know a few external facts about their civilization. We know that Mars is a self-supporting planet which

finds within its own limited borders every necessity for sustaining a great war from grain and rubber to copper and guncotton. Some of our scientists have calculated that so small a planet must sooner or later run short of some necessity, but at present it seems to lack nothing that our world can supply. We know that Mars, altho divided into different peoples (such as the Germans, Hungarians, Bulgars and Turks), is now practically a political unit and is administered by a uniform system which contrasts most markedly with the chaos and disunion of our own world. We know that the Martians, altho far more like the dwellers of the Earth than most of us are willing to admit, are all idolaters who pay to certain individuals known as kings, sultans and war-lords what seems to us a superstitious reverence, and that they have a strange and terrible religion called *Weltpolitik* which calls for human sacrifices.

The purpose of the Great War is to bridge the horrible chasm which separates the two worlds and bring back Mars to be once more part of the Earth. We intend to convert Mars, by the sword if that is the only way, to our own religion of freedom and democracy. We hope also to profit in our turn by the knowledge and experience of the Martians, who may tell us some day how it was that so small a planet could so long withstand the vastly greater numbers and resources of our world. When the day of peace and reconciliation comes we will have much to learn from each other and we will be able to explain and to understand much that now seems to us incomprehensible. What cannot be tolerated is that the two worlds should remain divided and the abyss of antagonism and misunderstanding never be closed.

THE WORLD'S NARROWEST ESCAPE

NOW that it is all over we are free to tell each other in what peril every free nation stood during the March days when we could get no news from Russia. The Duma has triumphed, and whether Russia meets victory or defeat in the remaining months of the war, or even whether an attempt is made to restore Czardom, matters comparatively little since the critical moment has been safely passed. It is no longer possible for the autocracies of Prussia and Austria to gain either material or moral support from a Russian autocracy, and the entrance of America into the Great War has brought against the Central Powers a preponderance of military force which nothing but aid from Russia could counterbalance.

Suppose that the Imperial Court had triumphed over the Russian people. This would probably have meant a speedy peace with the Central Powers and a withdrawal of Russia from the Entente. The nations of western Europe alone would probably be a match for the Central Powers, but they could hardly hope for decisive victory with all the troops in the eastern theater of war thrown into the scale against them. After the conclusion of a compromise peace there would have been every reason to expect a renewal of the old Holy Alliance of Russia, Austria, and Prussia; with Turkey, the lesser German states, and two or three of the Balkan countries added for good measure. If this diplomatic realignment of the nations had occurred, and the possibility of it was seriously discussed not many weeks ago in every belligerent and neutral country, the greater part of the armies of the world would have compacted under autocratic auspices into one great military alliance capable of crushing any revolutionary movement from within and coping with any hostile alliances which might be formed by other nations. When we see how nearly equal are Germany and Austria to all the forces which the rest of the world has yet been able to send against them, we can imagine what a menace they would be with the aid of hundreds of millions of Russians organized by Prussian system and dominated by Prussian diplomacy. Neither the Roman Cæsars nor Napoleon at the hight of his power could so subject the nations to their will as the rulers whose domains would stretch from the Arctic to the Persian Gulf and from Belgium to the Pacific.

That this should not be was determined by God and Man when the red flag was raised above the palaces of Petrograd.

THE BATTLE OF THE TYPES

THERE is an internecine war going on in Germany which fills large space in the papers and excites hot partizanship. The immediate question is whether Latin or Gothic type shall be used in prints. Really, however, the issue is broader than it seems, for Germany stands at the fork of the road with two diverging lines of policy open to her. One leads toward cosmopolitanism, the other toward nationalism. Those who favor the first urge that Germany should adopt free trade since England is becoming protectionistic, and should strive for closer intercourse with the outside world. The opposing party advocates an isolated and self-sufficient Germany or Central Europe and the cultivation of the nationalistic spirit by all means. The former party naturally favors the shape of letters used in English and in all the languages of Latin origin. The latter party argues that German literature can be properly printed only in the original German text.

The controversy is an old one, altho the war has brought it up in an acute form. Up to the end of the nineteenth century the Latinists were gaining on their opponents in Germany. Almost all scientific books and periodicals and many of the trade papers and radical journals were printed in Latin type and it seemed likely that the Gothic would gradually sink into disuse.

But with the intensification of the German national spirit preliminary to the Great War there was a movement to discard Latin letters and all words of Latin origin. So the "telephone" became a *Fernsprecher* and the "villa" a *Landhaus*, and it was regarded as unpatriotic to use any but Gothic type.

From our standpoint it seems that in this typographical battle the Latinists are on the right side, for the Gothic letter is less legible than the Latin. But we must admit that it would be easy to devise a form that would be better than either. In both print and script our *e's* and *c's*, and our *n's* and *u's* are too much alike. There is not much danger of confusing a consonant with a vowel, but *n* and *u* are so often mistaken in script that it has become customary in writing for the press to overline the *n's* and underline the *u's*, but this is an awkward expedient. Practical tests in the psychological laboratory on speed and accuracy of reading have shown that some slight modifications of a few of our ordinary Latin types would greatly relieve the present strain on the eye and attention.

Benjamin Franklin, who, among other things, was a good printer, opposed the tendency to do away with capitals on nouns, the long ſ and italics in the interests of uniformity, for as he says:

> Certainly the omitting this prominent Letter makes the Line appear more even, but renders it leſs immediately legible; as the paring all Men's Noſes might smooth and level their Faces, but would render their Phyſiognomies leſs diſtinguiſhable.

Franklin was doubtless wrong in urging the retention of the long ſ because it is so easily confused with *f*, but he was right in his main contention, that irregularity is conducive to legibility. The capitalizing of substantives as used to be the custom in English and is still in German is a great assistance in grasping at a glance the structure and meaning of a sentence. In reading aloud one sometimes has to go back and correct an emphasis because he has mistaken a noun for a verb or adjective of the same spelling. It is of less importance to be able to distinguish at sight a common from a proper noun. In fact there is a tendency to do away with capitals as far as possible, and many nouns and adjectives which, as derived from proper names, were capitalized a few years ago are now put into lower case. Italics also are being tabooed in America. But the present movement for the disuse of capitals, italics and punctuation marks certainly means an increased burden upon the reader. The modern printer is sacrificing attractiveness as well as legibility in his desire to obtain a level line and even page. Uniformity is the foe of beauty. Irregularity and diversity are what give pleasure and interest.

THOSE NIBLICK FEET

WE often used to wonder why so many ladies, otherwise attractive, had such ungainly gaits. We too hastily assumed that it was because they were careless of appearances or had never been trained in the art of graceful walking. Now we know the poor things can't do otherwise than totter and wobble because of the deformity of the lower extremities of the lower limbs. The recent styles have forced upon our attention the unpleasant fact that a large proportion of American women—we are unable to state the exact percentage—have club feet. What is more surprizing, the deformity is not congenital, but seems to be artificially induced by a painful process requiring specially constructed and expensive shoes. The most common distortion is *talipes equinus*, by which the sole of the foot is deflected some forty-five to sixty degrees from the horizontal at the front by means of plano-concave heels several inches in hight. This is frequently complicated by *talipes varus* or *valgus*, by which the foot is deflected thirty or forty-five degrees—judging by the eye—from the perpendicular in a centripetal or centrifugal direction. The aim seems to be to bring the feet in shape and size to the *kin lien* or "golden lilies" so much admired in China. But if our ladies are to get their foot fashions from the antipodes they should be warned that this form of deformity is already *passé* in China. All the club women of China now are unclubbing their feet. Since the custom only lasted a thousand years—a mere passing fad, as things go in China—it is hardly worth while for our ladies to take it up. We suggest that the Canton Reform Club of Big Feet Women send some orthopedic missionaries to America to cure our ladies of the Chinese totter.

HOW TO OBEY THE LAWS

ONE of the most fictitious of legal fictions is that everybody knows all the laws of the land by heart and that ignorance of law is no excuse. It is especially absurd in such a time as this when new and complicated regulations are being suddenly applied to the ordinary affairs of life. More than one innocent American has already been shot dead for passing along a street hitherto public, and in the future many well-meaning citizens will be in danger of condign punishment for selling or saying something contrary to some unheard-of ruling.

The same difficulty has arisen in other belligerent countries, especially in Germany, where the regulations are more numerous and more rigidly enforced than elsewhere. The Reichstag has endeavored to meet it by passing a law establishing Information Bureaus in all parts of the country. From these anyone can learn without cost whether a proposed act is permissible or prohibited and just how to shape his conduct in conformity with the law.

Now if it is proper to learn from an enemy—and *fas est et ab hoste doceri* is an old maxim—here is an institution we might well adopt. In the United States we have some fifty different sets of laws and thousands of new ones added every year besides local regulations innumerable. Yet there is no way by which a would-be law-abiding citizen can learn what he ought or ought not to do. The executive departments of the Administration decline to commit themselves to an opinion as to the scope and meaning of the laws they enforce. They merely refer the inquirer to the text. The courts refuse to pass upon a hypothetical case. You have first to commit a crime before you can find out if it is a crime. The men who make the laws profess ignorance as to the extent of their applicability and there is no reason to question this profession. The only way for the private citizen to be safe is to consult a lawyer at his own expense and even then he is not safe, for the lawyer will not guarantee that his opinion is correct.

YOUR TOWN IN WAR

What is your community doing to carry into effect the proclamation of President Wilson urging the enlistment of all Americans in a great Service Army?

The Countryside wants to hear just what concrete work—organization, drill, relief, co-operative gardening, food conservation—is being done today in your suburb or village by the people as a community.

Five Dollars will be paid on acceptance for every letter on this subject we consider good enough to publish.

Be terse, accurate, and direct, and don't take over five hundred words to tell your story. Photographs help. Address

The Editor of THE COUNTRYSIDE.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Petain, Chief of Staff

General Petain, who commanded the French army defending Verdun during the critical stages of the battle in February and March, 1916, was appointed chief of staff at the Ministry of War by the French cabinet on April 29.

The appointment of General Petain to a position of authority was discust when General Joffre, after placing the French armies in a high state of organization, was made a marshal of France and retired from active service, but it was understood that Petain's insistence on fuller authority than the cabinet was willing to grant caused the appointment of Nivelle instead. It is not yet known just how wide control his position as chief of staff at the Ministry of War will carry. He will probably succeed to the duties laid down by Minister of War Lyautey, after the latter quarreled with the Chamber of Deputies and returned to the colonies.

General Petain has the reputation of being above all a fighter, "The Man Prepared," as Mr. Purinton called him in his article of that title in The Independent of June 26, 1916. When the war started he was only Colonel Petain, but by September 14, 1914, he had become a general of division.

The Second Battle of Arras

On Monday, April 23, the British started a second offensive in front of Arras. The first offensive, that of Monday the fortnight before, gave them Vimy ridge and a host of prisoners at comparatively small cost. But this time the Germans were not caught napping and the British gains have been slighter and much more expensive. In the interval between the two attacks Hindenburg visited the front in person and stiffened up the defensive. Heavy reinforcements have been brought and, according to the British account, a large part of the reserve of several hundred thousand men which he had gathered for an offensive in some quarter has been used up on the Arras front.

Lens, which the Germans were preparing to evacuate before this, they still occupy and now apparently intend to hold. The British, on their part, show no disposition to attempt the capture of Lens, altho it is within a couple of miles of their positions at Loos and Lieven. They have directed their new attack eastward, instead of northward, with Douai as their objective. Half way between Arras and Douai is the new system of German defenses known as the Wotan line. At daybreak Monday the Canadian, Scottish and English troops charged the German trenches along a seven mile front and from that hour till the end of the week the struggle continued without cessation. Both sides agree that the slaughter was unprecedented, tho each ascribes the greater loss to the enemy. The territorial advantage lies with the British, who gained several villages and held them in spite of repeated counter-attacks made in the old Prussian fashion of massed troops of five or six thousand men in the face of the murderous fire of the British artillery. The British Minister of Munitions states that the expenditure of six inch shells and larger was six and a half times that of the second week of the battle of the Somme last year, and consequently unequalled in the history of the world. Never also has the world seen such fighting in the air. On the 23d the British Royal Flying Corps broke their record by bringing down forty German machines in fights extending up to 15,000 feet above the ground. They carried their bombing and photographing raids 45 miles behind the enemy's lines and lost only two machines during the day. The German losses in the air are said to be three and a half times as heavy as the British, yet complaint has been voiced in Parliament that the latter are greater than they should be because of inefficient machines. According to this protest the British lost 56 aviators in January, 119 in February, 152 in March and 319 in the first three weeks of April.

At the French end of the line there has been little activity during the week. The British and French seem to alternate their attacks week by week, tho whether this is accidental, intentional or due to lack of coördination is a question. According to the French estimates the Germans lost more than 200,000 men on the Aisne during April. Twenty thousand were taken prisoners.

Food Shortage in England

The U-boat campaign is already making a serious reduction in the English food supply. For many years before the war agriculture in Great Britain had been on the decline and the country was becoming increasingly dependent on importations. Arable land went out of cultivation and was turned into game preserves and lawns. This year the Government urged the utilization of all waste and pleasure grounds for growing crops. but this plan could not be fully carried out because of the lack of labor. Several thousand farm laborers who were serving in the trenches were brought back, but now the military authorities have called for 500,000 more men to fill up the gaps in France and this will further reduce the yield of crops. In the period between June and the August harvest there is ordinarily only about food enough to last six and a half weeks on hand. Now of course the stock is much less than usual and importation is restricted. The Germans calculated that if they



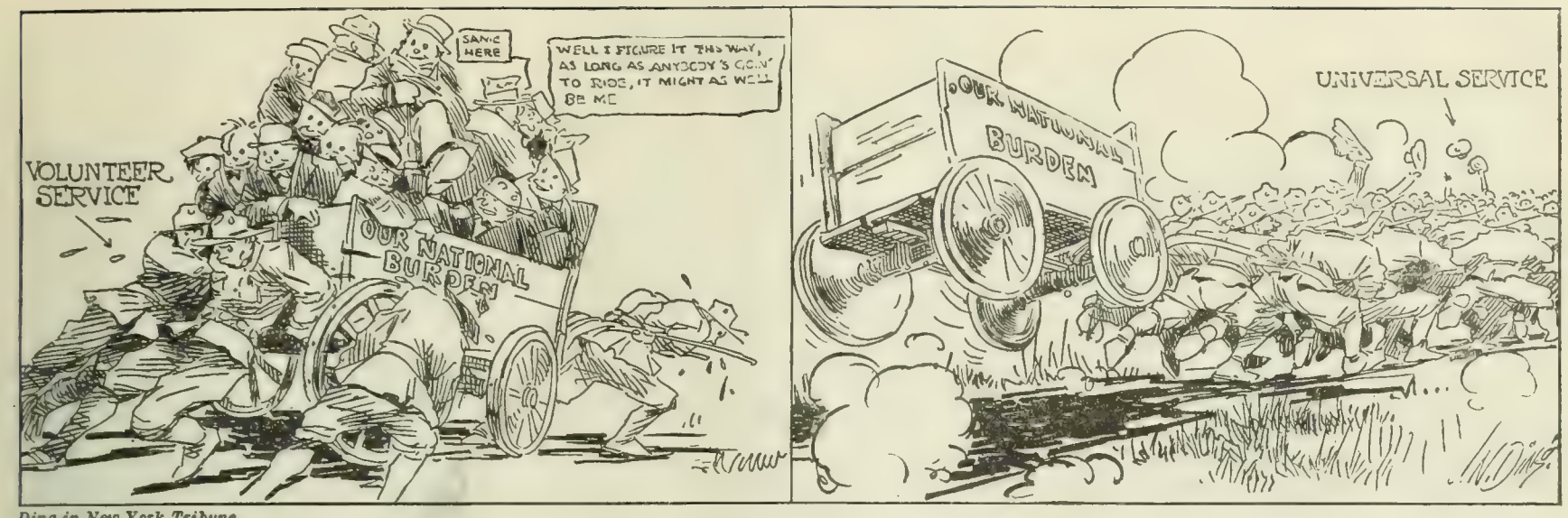
French Official War Records



Press Illustrating

WHEN GOVERNMENTS GARDEN

The parks and public squares of Paris have been plowed and planted for three seasons now, and there's nothing unusual in this woman digging her bit in the Tuileries. But a vegetable garden in Washington, just across from the White House, is more novel. President Wilson turned over the first spadeful of earth and the White House staff promises to continue the good work till the crops are harvested



Ding in New York Tribune

MANY HANDS MAKE LIGHT WORK

could sink a million tons of shipping a month England would be reduced to surrender by June. They have so far destroyed shipping at only half or two-thirds that rate and we cannot say how far this has curtailed the supply of oversea food. At the end of the first month of the German blockade it was announced that "less than 16 per cent of the wheat destined for Great Britain had been sunk." But in March and April the loss of ships has been greater than in February. So it is to be feared that about a fifth of England's bread is now being cast upon the waters. In February Premier Lloyd George warned the people that "our stocks of food are low, alarmingly lower than within recollection." The British Food Controller, Baron Devonport, tried at first to limit the consumption of food by appeal.

But in spite of the earnest newspaper propaganda and official warnings only a small part of the British public, some say a tenth, followed the injunctions of the Food Controller and he is now obliged to adopt compulsory measures. Lord Devonport has established one meatless day a week for all hotels, restaurants and clubs. This is Tuesday for London and Wednesday for the provinces. Potatoes are prohibited except on meatless days and Fridays. Only five ounces of meat, weighed uncooked, is permitted to each person. Light pastries, tea cakes, frosted and chocolate cakes, and expensive confectionery are prohibited.

In the House of Lords on April 25 the Food Controller announced:

> If our shipping resources were assured we could undoubtedly carry on, but they are not assured. Our shipping is being depleted every day in large volume, and altho our existence depends thereupon, it is at the moment a wasting security. As there is no immediate prospect of our locked up shipping being released from its present occupation we have to face this grim fact.
>
> Unless we exercize sufficiency of self-denial in the consumption of bread, I tell you the blunt truth, we shall not get thru to next harvest without severe privation and all that it involves.
>
> Who can say when the war will end? We must be prepared for all contingencies, even the failure of the present year's harvest. The continuance and increase of the enemy's submarine activity is another factor without which our outlook upon the future cannot be complete. There is no margin for risks.

From this we may infer that Lord Devonport is planning to commandeer all the food in the United Kingdom and put the whole population on limited rations.

THE GREAT WAR

April 23—British begin new attack on Arras front. British Admiralty reports loss of sixty-four vessels in the week.

April 24—German counter-attack on Gavrelle. British attack Bulgars near Lake Doiran.

April 25—French attack Germans and Bulgars north of Monastir, Serbia. Strikes in German munition works continue.

April 26—German destroyers bombard Ramsgate.

April 27—Guatemala breaks with Germany.

April 28—Canadians take Arleux, two miles from Wotan Line. House and Senate pass draft act.

April 29—Pétain, defender of Verdun, made Chief of Staff. British take a mile of German trenches in front of Wotan line.

Congress Indorses Conscription

With a readiness that surprized everyone opposed to compulsory military service and nearly everyone in favor of it, Congress agreed to President Wilson's military recommendations. The vote in the Senate was a foregone conclusion, but the collapse of the opposition to the administration program in the House of Representatives was quite unexpected. The Military Affairs Committee of the House had recommended a preliminary trial of voluntary enlistment before resorting to the draft, and Champ Clark descended from his chair as Speaker to make a furious attack on conscription. The friends of voluntary service did rather more than their share of the debating, and Miss Rankin, representative from Montana, was so imprest by the trend of sentiment that she sent a message to some citizens of her native state asserting that she knew of no one in the House who was in favor of the President's plan. And yet when the amendment offered by Representative Kahn of California to place the new citizen army on a compulsory basis was taken up by the House acting as a committee of the whole it was carried by the decisive majority of 279 to 98. The roll call vote on the amendment was equally decisive, 313 to 109. The great majority of those who stood out for voluntary service on the test vote decided not to carry their opposition to conscription to the point of voting against the army bill which embodied it, and so it passed the House by 397 votes to 24. A majority of the obstinate twenty-four belonged to the President's own party.

In the Senate there was comparatively little opposition to the administration plan for the selective draft, but a large amount of time was taken up in the discussion of certain details, especially the advisability of authorizing Ex-President Roosevelt to recruit a force of volunteers for immediate service in France. An amendment offered by Senator Harding of Ohio making it possible for the ex-President to raise four divisions of infantry composed of volunteers over the age limit of the selective draft passed the Senate, but a similar amendment was defeated in the House. The test vote on the principle of the army bill came in the Senate on an amendment authorizing a call for half a million volunteers. This was rejected by a vote of 69 to 18. Only eight of the eighteen advocates of the volunteer system voted against the final passage of the army bill; Senators Gore, Hardwick, Kirby, Thomas and Trammell, Democrats, and Borah, Gronna and La Follette, Republicans.

The army bills as passed by the Senate and by the House of Representatives are not in all respects alike, and important adjustments will have to be made in committee before both branches of Congress can agree upon a common measure. Both bills authorize the President to raise the regular army and the national guard to full wartime strength by volunteer enlistments and to raise a citizen army of five hundred thousand by selective conscription, the quota of each state being in proportion to its population. Persons exempt from the draft include Government officials, persons engaged in industries essential to the prosecution of the war, those having dependent families, those physically unfit, and clergymen or persons belonging to religious sects opposed to war. Other conscientious objectors receive no consideration. The chief difference between the House and Senate bills is that the Senate plan makes the ages subject to the selective draft 21 years to 27 inclusive; the House plan 21 to 40 inclusive.

America Receives French Commission On April 24 the war commissioners from the French Republic reached Hampton Roads and thence proceeded to Washington on the President's yacht, the "Mayflower." Up to this time the movements of the commission had been kept a profound secret in order to prevent any interference by the common enemy. When the presence on American soil of the French commissioners was once known their journey became a triumphal progress, a continuous ovation without parallel in the diplomatic history of the United States since the visit of Lafayette. The favorite of the crowds was Marshal Joffre, whose picturesque personality and military achievements have made him as familiar to the American people as any figure in the whole course of the Great War. Some may have been disappointed to discover that the "Major Dreyfus" in the party was not, after all, the hero of the famous state trial, but they were amply compensated for the disappointment by having the opportunity to meet in person Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani, and many other great Frenchmen of whom they had so often heard. Among the prominent visitors were the Marquis de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette and a leader in the Chamber of Deputies; M. Hovelacque, Inspector of Public Instruction; M. Simon, for many years Inspector of Finances, and Admiral Chocheprat.

No sooner had the French war commission reached Washington and paid their respects to President Wilson than they began consultations with the British commissioners and the civil and military heads of the American army and navy. Of course the details of the discussions on the prosecution of the war are still kept secret, but it is generally believed that the French are urgently desirous of seeing an American army on French soil as soon as may be feasible. The British do not oppose the sending of an expeditionary force across the Atlantic, but they regard as of far greater importance the regular transportation of foodstuffs and of munitions of war. There is no real divergence in policy between the British and the French representatives, but it is natural that a nation undertaking to control the sea routes and to supply its allies with the necessities of war would be most imprest by the danger of a shortage of goods, while a nation repelling an invader from its own soil would more greatly dread a shortage of man power. While the war conferences are progressing the commissioners will send to their home governments accounts of agreements reached and decisions made in regard to such questions as the distribution of the three million dollar loan among our various allies, the problem of maritime transportation, the methods of coping with the submarine peril, the mobilization of American resources for the purposes of war, and, perhaps, the participation of American troops in the fighting on the western front.

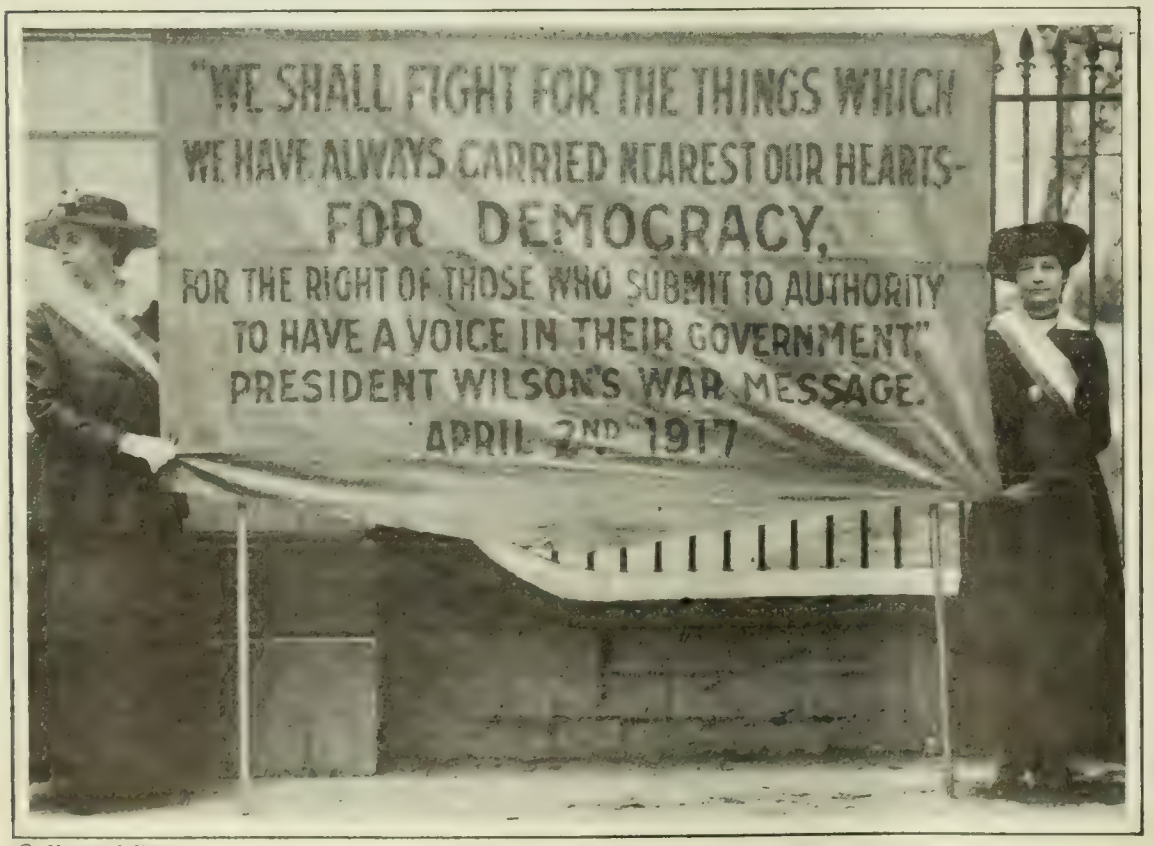
Root to Go to Russia Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, has accepted the President's offer of the chairmanship of the American war commission which will be sent to Russia. With him will rest the responsibility for the diplomatic side of the mission. The chief purpose of the United States in sending the commission is, however, to rehabilitate the economic condition of the country in order to put it in fighting trim to renew the offensive against Germany. The aid which the United States will extend will probably include a very considerable share of the total war loan to the Allies; but President Wilson intends that we shall loan Russia not our money alone but our business efficiency as well. For example, the transportation system of Russia has so completely broken down that altho Russia is one of the greatest of the grain producing countries in the world it has sometimes been impossible to feed either the soldiers at the front or the civilian population in the towns. The advice of experienced American railroad men should certainly help to extricate the Russian authorities from some of the difficulties of this situation. Of course, American aid to Russia during the war is largely conditioned upon the continuance in office of the present progressive government and the present war policy, as the success of either the reactionaries or the extreme Socialists would probably lead to the conclusion of a separate peace with Germany.



Press Illustrating

TURNING GERMANY OUT OF CHINA

When diplomatic relations were broken and the German Consul recalled, the Tientsin chief of police speeded the parting guest at the gate of the German concession



© Harris & Ewing

IN THE WORDS OF MR. WILSON

The suffragists who believe in a Federal amendment for woman suffrage have stood their ground at the White House gates for several months now waging a banner campaign on the President. Their latest slogan, from President Wilson's war message, ought to convince even its author

Riots in Brazil The republic of Brazil, on the verge of entrance into the Great War, is embarrassed by internal friction. In Porto Alegre anti-German riots resulted in the burning of nearly three hundred buildings belonging to the German residents. On the other hand, German settlers in the states of Rio Grande, Parana and Santa Catharina have in many cases risen in insurrection against the national authority. The German population in this section of the republic is estimated at half a million and it is totally out of sympathy with the Portuguese-speaking majority of Brazilians; forming, in fact, a state within the state. The republic of Uruguay seems to feel some alarm lest the Germans of southern Brazil determine to cross the boundary between the two nations and carry on a campaign in Uruguay. Some ardent Brazilians advocate sending an army of

two hundred thousand infantry to the European battlefields.

Warlike sentiment is rising as high in Argentina as in Brazil, altho the former country still maintains diplomatic relations with Germany. The Argentine Government has compelled subjects of the Central Powers to leave certain districts and especially to keep away from the arsenals and munitions factories, and mobs in Buenos Aires have attacked the German legation and the offices of German owned newspapers. Many of the interned German steamships taken into custody by the Argentine Government have been found to be seriously damaged by their crews.

In response to Argentine public sentiment the Government has sent to Germany a diplomatic note demanding satisfaction for the sinking of the sailing ship, "Monte Protegido," on April 13. If the German Government attempts to evade responsibility for the loss of the vessel Argentina may break with Germany. The people of Argentina blame the Germans for the sinking of another Argentine vessel, the "Curumalan," which disappeared somewhere in the Atlantic without leaving a trace.

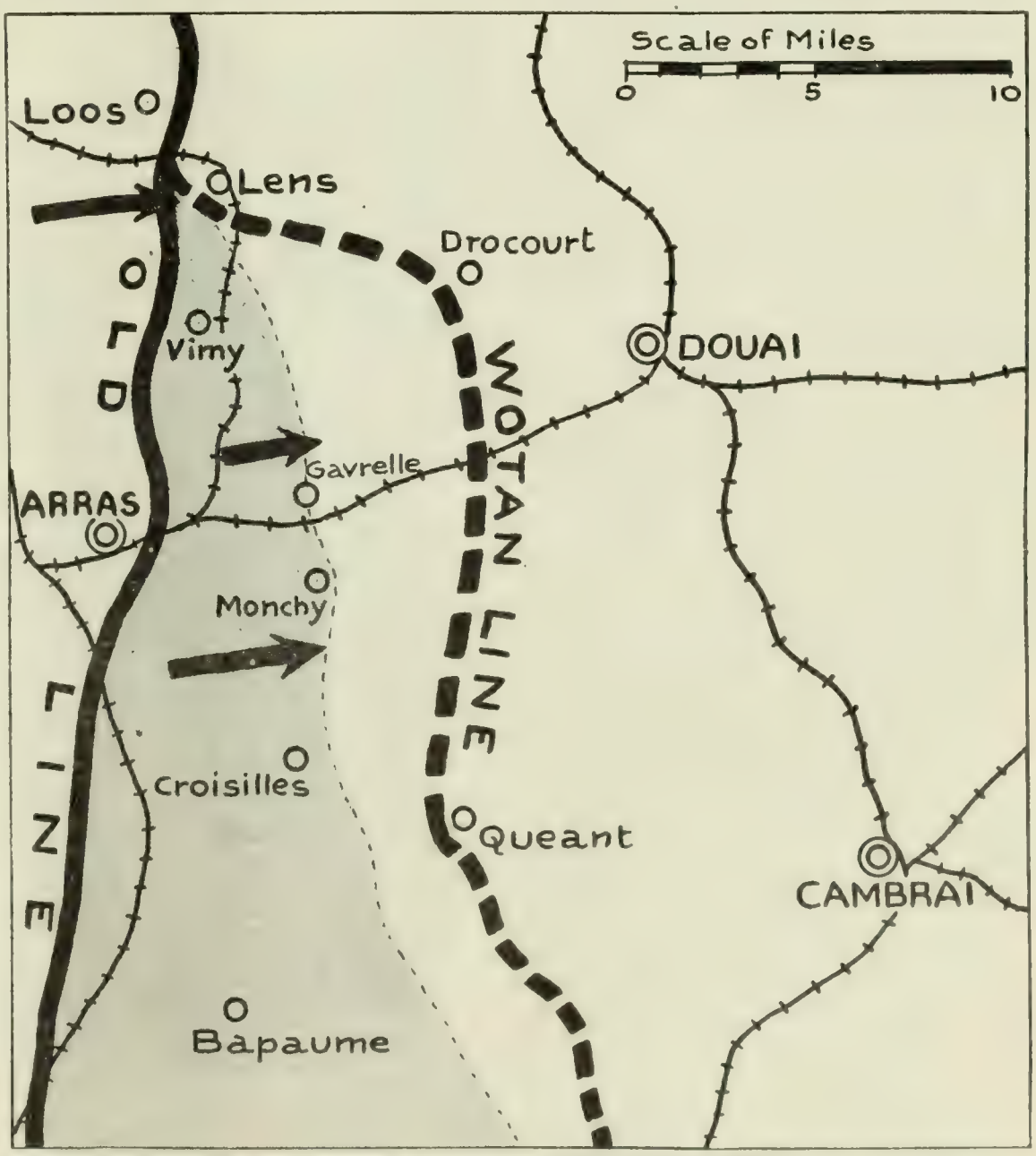
Big Business and the War The report of the finance committee of the Chamber of Commerce, representing business interests of the country, is noteworthy for its recommendations as to the best methods of meeting the cost of the war. The authors of the report believe that as much as possible of the expense incident to a state of war should be met by taxation rather than by loan for the reason that "war borrowing leads to extravagance; war taxation leads to economy." An excess profits tax is recommended, but the committee insists that it be limited strictly to wartime and in no case be retroactive. An increase of 50 per cent on first class mail matter might yield a $100,000,000 revenue in the course of a single year. Stamp taxes, increased customs duties and increased personal income taxes are approved, but the committee does not believe that the tax on corporation incomes or the inheritance tax should be changed. The Chamber of Commerce plans to take a referendum to test the sentiment of the business men of the nation in regard to methods of raising war revenues.

American Trade Increases The recently published trade figures for the month of March show that the German submarine blockade has not been at all successful in the attempt to drive American commerce from the seas. The total value of the imports during the month amount to more than $270,484,000, the largest import value during any month of American history. The exports for the same month were worth over $551,278,000. This record has been only once surpast, in January of this year. February exports were much less than those during the past month because many shipowners feared to risk entering without escort or armament the danger zone established by the German Government. The importation of gold during March totaled nearly a hundred and forty millions, and the net balance of imports of gold for the last nine months was over six hundred and fifty millions. This explains in part the ability of the United States to lend large sums to the Entente Allies.

Railroad Affairs The Supreme Court has affirmed the decree of lower courts enjoining the Southern Pacific Railroad from disposing of timber or minerals on the land received by Congressional grant. By the same decision the Government won its suit against the Southern Pacific Railroad to regain 2,300,000 acres of Oregon and Washington land worth $30,000,000. The railroad forfeited its title to the land grants by charging more for the lands sold to individual settlers than the maximum price per acre established when the railroad was endowed with the land in question. This violation of the terms of the original grant led to the passage in 1916 of the Chamberlain-Ferris act which divested the railroad of its lands and provided for their disposition by the Federal Government. The constitutionality of the Chamberlain-Ferris law was therefore involved in the case brought before the Supreme Court.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has not finally determined whether or not to grant a general advance in railroad rates, but it has permitted the railroads to file supplemental tariffs covering the desired 15 per cent increase. The new tariffs will be subject to suspension, complaint, investigation and correction. If they are finally approved they will go into effect on the first of July. The railroad companies complain that operating expenses are increasing far more rapidly than revenues and point to the decrease in net income during February of more than $22,000,000 as proof of their contention.

Coal Miners Get Wage Increase The high cost of living has compelled coal miners in the Pennsylvania fields to break their contracts and ask for increased wages. Representatives of fifty-five thousand soft coal miners met a committee of operators in Philadelphia and demanded a one-third increase in wages but compromised on a twenty per cent increase. A strike of these men had been ordered, but it was postponed in view



THE BRITISH DRIVE ON THE WOTAN LINE

The most fiercely contested battle of the war is now being fought on the Arras front, where the British are approaching the new entrenchments known as the Wotan Line, between Drocourt and Queant, where the Germans established themselves after their withdrawal last month from the old line. The capture of Vimy ridge brought the British to the environs of Lens and they are also trying to advance, thru Monchy and Gavrelle, along the railroad to Douai

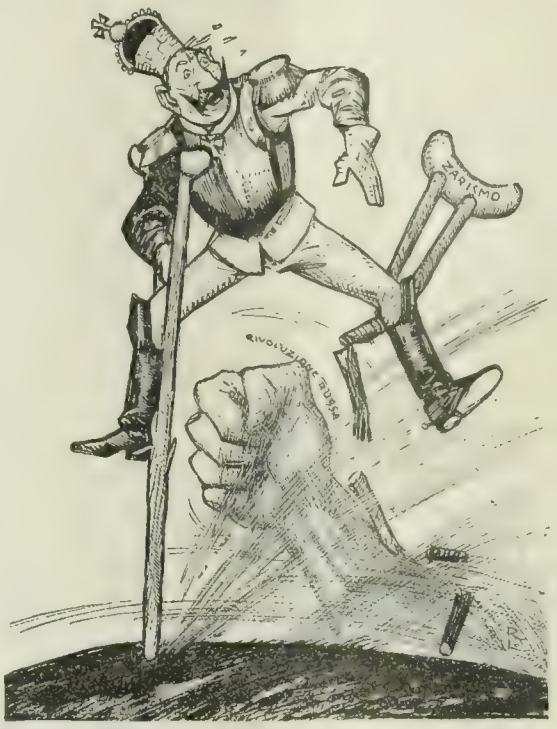
of the national crisis and the possibility of a peaceful settlement. The victory of the soft coal miners encouraged the anthracite miners to look for a similar increase. Long term wage agreements had been made by the anthracite men in 1916 which were not due to expire till 1920, but the spokesmen of the union pointed out that the price of food had so greatly advanced within a year as to make the established rates intolerable. The operators recognized the force of this argument and agreed to an increase in wages aggregating over thirty million dollars a year. The wage increases in the coal industry will result in enhanced coal prices which will in turn unfavorably affect the profits of the railroad companies.

Hoover Urges Economy

Chairman Herbert C. Hoover of the American Food Board warns the nation that "the total stock of food today available in the Allied world is simply not sufficient to last until September if America continues its present rate of consumption." He asserted that England, France and Italy must have from us during the next three months more than twice as much as we normally export, and that in order to meet this demand it is not sufficient to increase our agricultural production, we must also eliminate waste and decrease consumption. To carry the Allies over to the next harvest we must reduce our wheat consumption by thirty per cent; an amount equal to one loaf of bread each week for every man, woman and child in the country.

Ex-President Roosevelt, seconding Mr. Hoover's appeal, explained that the principle of universal service in war time should apply not to the army only but to agriculture as well, and that if there should be a shortage of farm labor which could not be met in any other way the authorities should commandeer labor to assure a plentiful production of foodstuffs for ourselves and our Allies. He recommended also that no grain be diverted from food into intoxicants.

Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture told the Senate that the needs of the nation required that the department be given enlarged authority and power. He desired legislation authorizing the Government to make a survey of the national food supply; to establish market grades and classification of farm products; to license, supervise and, if necessary, operate plants, mills, packing houses, breweries, storage houses, canneries and all other establishments manufacturing food products; to give preference to farm equipment, seeds and fertilizers in transportation; to utilize the telegraphic market news service to secure comprehensive information from all shipping areas; and, in case of extreme emergency to permit the Government to purchase, store and distribute food products, and to empower the Council of National Defence to fix maximum and minimum food prices.



L'Asino, Italy

THE KAISER'S PROP

William: "Heavens, what shall I do now?"

To carry this broad program into effect will require the expenditure of about $25,000,000. Two million more farmers and farm laborers are required at present to produce the necessary food supply. Secretary Houston estimates that there are two million boys between the ages of fourteen and nineteen not now engaged in work of national importance who might be available during the present emergency. There are also several hundred thousand retired farmers in the country, many of whom would be willing to return to their old occupation while the national need required their services. Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor suggests that many wage earners might be allowed to leave their regular employment for temporary agricultural service during the harvest season.



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ROYALTY SEVERAL TIMES REMOVED

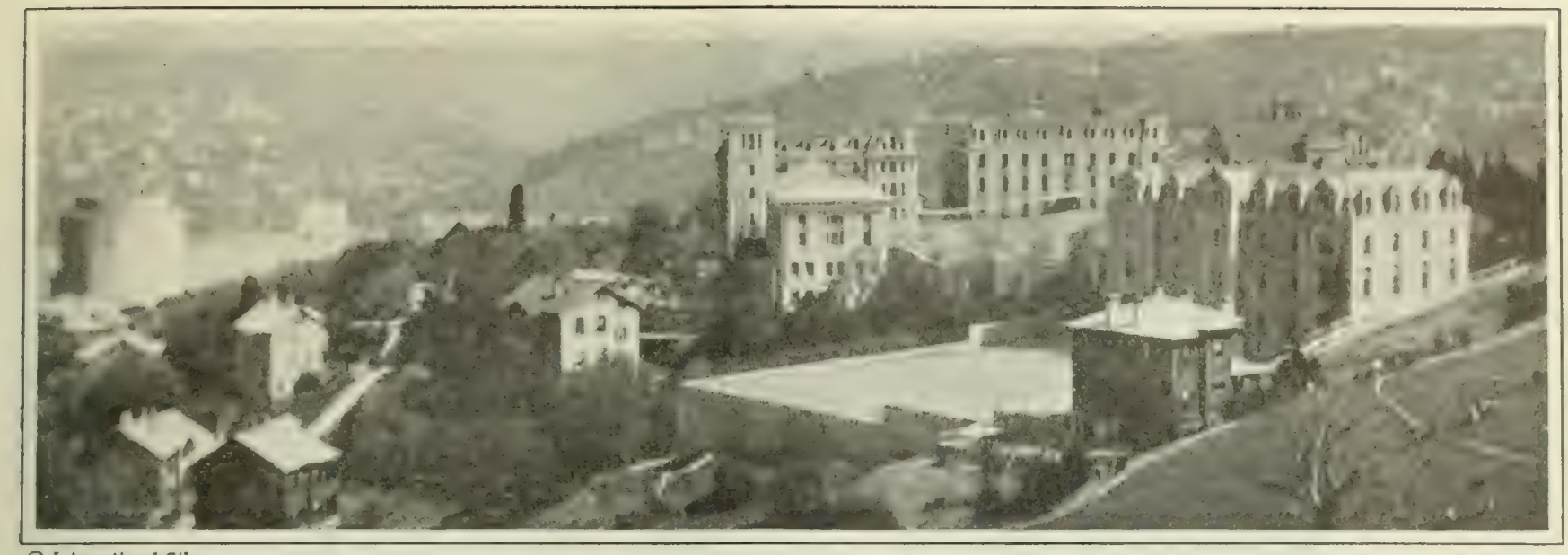
The revolutionists in Petrograd are seeing to it that no traces of Czardom are left in new Russia. Even the emblems on public buildings and the portraits of the royal family have been destroyed

Consequences of the Break with Turkey

The severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey, which was the logical consequence of the war with Germany and the break with Austria-Hungary, may have important results. Hitherto the United States has not recognized the independence of Egypt from Turkish suzerainty which resulted from England's participation in the war, nor the independence of the Arabs who successfully revolted against Ottoman rule. Influential Jews are urging that it would be a logical step for the United States to issue a pronouncement at the present time in favor of an independent republic of Palestine, thus realizing the long-cherished hopes of the Zionists. Another probable consequence of the break with Turkey is the cessation of most of the relief work in Armenia, Syria, Palestine and Constantinople to which American generosity has so largely contributed. The Swiss *Neue Zuricher Zeitung* rebukes the Turks for ingratitude in severing relations with a nation which had done so much to lessen the famine and suffering of Turkish subjects in every part of the Ottoman Empire. It may be safe, however, to hazard the guess that the Sultan's German and Turkish advisers will be very little troubled by the destitute condition of the non-Mohammedan races of the Empire. Of course, American missionary and educational activities will also be suspended thruout Turkey.

U-Boats Do Double Damage

The report issued by the British Admiralty covering the week ending April 22 showed that more than twice as many vessels had been sunk as in any previous week. The losses included forty ships of more than 1600 tons, fifteen under that tonnage and nine fishing vessels. This brings the total up to 243 British vessels lost since February 17, not counting the fishing smacks and the shipping of other belligerents and neutrals. Without this knowledge it is impossible to say how seriously the German submarines have affected the traffic on which the British Isles are dependent for their supplies, but it is evident that their depredations were worse in March than February and worse in April than March. The rate of destruction must now be about a million tons a month, which was the German estimate of what was necessary to starve out England.



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ROBERTS COLLEGE, CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR

Following the break between Turkey and the United States comes the report from Constantinople that Roberts College, founded, supported and chiefly taught by Americans, must be closed, together with its Bible House, headquarters for American missions in Turkey and the Balkans

The new U-boats are larger and have a wider radius. They are now provided with armored conning towers so thick that it takes a four-inch gun to penetrate.

It is said that the German shipyards are turning out submarines at the rate of two or three a week. It requires about eight months to construct them and it takes as long to make a torpedo. Officers and crew are trained in about three months.

The shorter nights and the calmer waters of the summer will give the German U-boats a greater chance to do their deadly work. Rear Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, the naval head of the British war mission now in Washington, has informed our naval authorities how many U-boats the British have sunk or captured, but this information has not been given out to the public on either side of the Atlantic yet.

We cannot know, therefore, whether the British are destroying submarines as fast as the Germans can build them or not.

But it is clear that the Germans are destroying merchant ships faster than they can be built. The British shipyards are concentrating all their energies on the construction of standardized types of two, three and five thousand tons, but their rate of output of mercantile steamers is only a million tons a year.

That is to say the Germans are now destroying about as many vessels in a single month as the British or the American shipyards constructed in the year 1916.

Here, according to the British war mission, is where America can best help. The Federal Shipping Commission, with the $50,000,000 appropriated by Congress, is engaged in the construction of a thousand ships of about 3000 tons each. They will be furnished with oil-burning engines and have a speed of ten to twelve knots an hour. It is expected that the first of them will be ready for service in October and thereafter they will be turned out at the rate of three a day.

If then Great Britain can only hold out till fall this fleet of American merchantmen will be ready to bring relief.

Hospital Ships Sunk

The Germans are carrying out ruthlessly their threat to sink any shipping, even Red Cross vessels, in the barred portion of the English Channel. Their latest victims are the hospital ships "Donegal" and "Lanfranc," torpedoed without warning on the evening of April 17. The former was carrying home slightly wounded British soldiers and of these 29 were lost as well as 12 of the crew. The "Lanfranc" carried 167 German wounded as well as 234 British wounded. Of the wounded Germans 152 were safely transferred to the boats, but 15 were lost. Of the British wounded and crew 19 were lost. An eyewitness reports that the British soldiers in spite of their wounds stood at attention on the deck of the sinking ship and sang popular songs while their disabled comrades were being lowered to the boats on stretchers, but the Germans behaved in a cowardly and brutal manner, fighting with each other and crowding into a lifeboat so that it overturned. The British Admiralty has announced that since the distinctive marking and the lighting of hospital ships serves to render them more conspicuous targets for the German submarines the British hospital ships no longer bear the Red Cross insignia, but that German wounded will be carried on the same vessels as the British. One of these two ships sunk was designated as a hospital ship, the other was not, but both suffered the same fate. As a reprisal for such attack on hospital ships the British airmen made a raid on Freiburg in Baden and dropt bombs on this historic town. The Germans have protested against this as a violation of The Hague rules forbidding the bombardment of unfortified places.

Our First Shot

The distinction of firing the first American gun in the war fell to Lieut. Bruce R. Ware of Newton, near Boston, and it occurred on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 19. Lieutenant Ware had been transferred from the battleship "Texas" to the swift American liner "Mongolia," which had been built for the Pacific trade but is now plying between the United States and England. On the last afternoon of the voyage a periscope was seen dead ahead.

The submarine went under to avoid being run down and rose again two minutes later on one side a thousand yards away. The stern gun was instantly trained upon her and fired. The shell shattered the periscope and the submarine disappeared, presumably to rise no more.

British Take Samara

The Turkish troops driven out of Bagdad are being pursued up the Tigris by the Anglo-Indian troops under General Maude. They tried to make a stand before the city of Samara which is seventy miles up the river from Bagdad. Here the Turks had prepared a well protected position of iron-roofed dugouts on the west banks, but in a battle that began on Saturday, April 21, and continued till on Monday they were expelled with heavy losses. About 700 prisoners were taken as well as 15 Krupp guns and 1200 rifles. After the British had taken the railroad station on the western banks the city of Samara on the other side was evacuated.

Samara is the last station on the Bagdad railroad and unless this has been extended since the war began the retreating Turks will have to follow the caravan route to the west, where they will be in danger of being cut off by an advance of the Russians from the north. The British found at Samara 15 locomotives and 224 freight cars which the Turks had not time to destroy in their retreat.

The capture of Samara was made possible by a defeat of the Turks on the eastern side of the Tigris the week before. Finding it difficult to dislodge the enemy from their entrenchments on the Diala General Maude feigned a retreat and by withdrawing his advanced detachments enticed the Turks to follow, when they were attacked in the flanks by another force that had made a night march on the left. A desert mirage interfered with the fighting, but when this lifted the British artillery guided by aeroplanes were brought into action. The Turks lost 200 dead and 700 wounded. The total British loss was about 200.



Harris & Ewing

WALTER S. GIFFORD

THE MOBILIZER-IN-CHIEF

BY DONALD WILHELM

IN Washington—in an office with bare walls, a green rug, a desk, a table, three chairs—is the Captain of the Minute Men—the Mobilizers. He is young—apparently in his thirties—a lithe, active man working expertly in an office surcharged with tenseness, order and efficiency.

Walter S. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, was chief statistician of the American Bell Telephone Company when the members of the Naval Consulting Board were named by the Administration, and the Committee of Industrial Preparedness, a part of the board, was organized. Mr. Howard E. Coffin, vice-president of the Hudson Motor Car Company, was made chairman of that committee; Mr. Gifford, "loaned" by his company, was made secretary.

Very swiftly this committee began to make history by getting an inventory, for use in the event of war, of nearly thirty thousand plants, to the end that the Government might know if watchmakers could make fuses, say, and jewelers make gages, and manufacturers of textile machinery make field kitchens; which companies could do the most work, which the best work, and so on.

The committee had hardly accomplished its pioneer task when the Council of National Defense, patterned on the Lloyd George plan and composed of seven Cabinet ministers and seven commissioners who are specialists in as many fields, was created by Congress. The Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston; the Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield; the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker; the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels; and the Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, are the Cabinet members who serve on the Council of National Defense. The other members of the Council are Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., president of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency; Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; Howard E. Coffin, vice-president and consulting engineer of the Hudson Motor Car Company; Franklin H. Martin, general secretary of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons in North America, regent and secretary-general of the American College of Surgeons; Bernard Baruch, New York broker; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and editor of its official magazine, first vice-president of the National Civic Federation; and Hollis Godfrey, president of Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, author of "The Man Who Ended War."

The Council of National Defense took over the work of the Naval Consulting Board. It absorbed the work of the Committee of American Physicians, which already had achieved miracles toward the mobilization of 27,000 American medical men. It extended its jurisdiction to the organization of 280,000 miles of American railways, to the telephone and telegraph systems, to other business and professional factors that would, in one way or another, be of aid to the Government in time of war.

The articles published in The Independent by the director, the commissioners and by other members of the Council of National Defense, afford some idea of the achievements of the Council, without which already there would be confusion without end.

It is making a science of coöperation; it is demonstrating that perhaps the most patriotic, and certainly the most expert, of all Americans are the business and professional men. These business men, who are for the most part giving themselves without pay, very swiftly are putting an end to the traditional conflict between American Government and American business life because they are putting an end to incompetency and to political prejudice in our Government departments, and, incidentally, like true American minute men with an expert captain at their head, they are showing foreign governments a thing or two.

Washington, D. C.

A NATIONAL PICTURE PUZZLE

BY WALTER S. GIFFORD

DIRECTOR OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

I AM asked "What does it mean to say that the Council of National Defense is mobilizing the resources of this nation?"

It means, as I see it, order. It means that everything should proceed in orderly fashion rather than in confused chaotic fashion. It means a definite channel for the definite things to be accomplished. It means responsible people responsible for important matters, and the avoidance of duplication of effort and division of responsibility.

The whole problem is like a picture puzzle: You have to catch each piece up and put it into the right place. It's like a picture puzzle except that the pieces never have been put together and some pieces don't belong and you have no box to throw them into when they get mixt or you get tired! It is simple enough, however, if you see that the piece you have in view will fit, but you must have in mind some scheme. You can't build blindly.

This leads to one of the reasons why, very often, people who want to help cannot be used. But because they don't understand organization often they don't understand why they can't be used. That's one of the difficult things. There are many patriotic, enthusiastic people who have ideas, often pet ideas, and it is necessary frequently to tell them that the particular way they have organized their idea, or the particular field, is such that it doesn't fit into the organization. It's very hard to say so, usually, because of the spirit that prompts the effort, but someone has to say so, in order to get the job done right.

The situation before us is this: Our problem isn't, in the first instance, one that demands hasty, hysterical action. Fortunately in this country we have concerns that have been making munitions. The question of supplying men to be raised within a year for the Army and Navy should not be a difficult one, but merely one of good sense business organization. The problem of supplying the civilian population and their needs will be complicated only by the condition of the harvests and by causes that might have occurred had there been no war—weather, for instance, and of course by the absence of men, and by the demands of our Allies and their civilian populations. Let it be understood, in other words, that there are no more people to feed and clothe in this country than there were before war broke out and therefore the problem only becomes serious in so far as it is necessary for us to feed and clothe our Allies, which may mean some sort of restrictive measures here. Of course we might say that ultimately we shall take many million men away. If that should happen our problem would be made more serious, due to depletion of our man power, but such a situation is, at worst, many months off.

OUR program at first should by all means be to maintain the normal economic and industrial conditions of the country as they are. No changes should be made in hours of labor, in the welfare of workers or in pay unless and until conditions have arisen which make such changes imperative and necessary—clearly necessary. The important thing is for us to maintain with the least possible upset our present economic system. To this end the Government should buy its materials on some basis that will allow a fair profit to the producer, otherwise bankruptcy will result and a complete disruption of our economic system will occur.

I think Labor will sit tight and work, if it is treated fairly. If it is clearly understood that the producers are obtaining only a reasonable profit I think Labor will be willing to remain quietly at home in the factory and offer no objection to working under the conditions which obtained in peace time and even under conditions which have been changed due to absolute necessity, on account of the war. For it will be remembered that other men are at the front fighting while these men are at home with their families, comfortable. It is plain, to look at the other side of the problem, that any scheme which requires Labor to endure more hardships than are necessary would certainly not be efficient and under no conditions would be justified. The only object in view must be to win the war and for everyone to endure sacrifices to the limit for this end. If these sacrifices are made unnecessarily great, looked at from the point of view of the good of the nation, they are wasteful and not useful in assisting to win the war. We must not work men twenty-four hours a day; do that and they break down and the nation suffers.

Our problem is a tremendous problem, yet it is a relatively simple problem when compared to what most people think it is. We have people who want to inventory the whole country and whole sections of the country. But what do we want such an inventory for? Let's stick to the problem we have before us and let every move that we make be a move toward the solution of the kind of things we have to solve. Let us drop other moves. Then the matter becomes simple in comparison with what it would be if we grabbed every idea and associated it with American defense. Let us apply a test to anything that anyone wants us to use. Let us inquire: Does this actually help a particular plan of war that was given us to carry thru? Will it help the Allies? Will it help the Navy? Will it help the Army? Will it help the civilian population? And if so, is it necessary?

Of course all this is only the story of the way I see the situation. Conditions may be changed absolutely in six or eight months and many different measures may be necessary. But we must not undertake now things that may not be necessary for some months or years to come—that is an essential thing to remember.

We have the advantage of European experience. Much of this experience can be made use of in this country, but, on the other hand, much of it does not fit in.

Ours is a problem of itself. We must approach it, we must handle it, with that thought in mind.

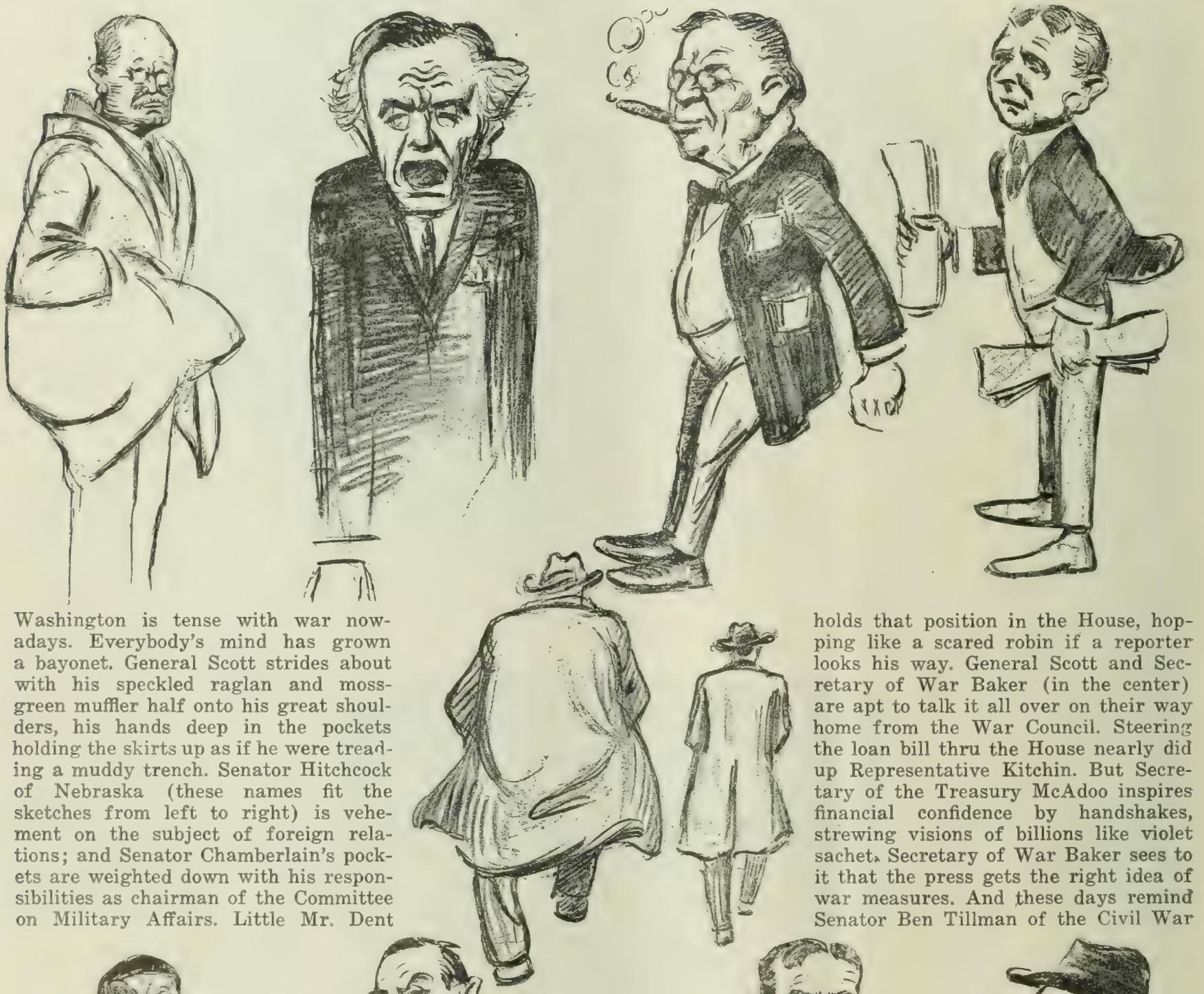
Washington, D. C.



THE KEY-PIECE OF "THE PICTURE PUZZLE"

POLITICIANS ARE PEOPLE

BY LOU ROGERS



Washington is tense with war nowadays. Everybody's mind has grown a bayonet. General Scott strides about with his speckled raglan and moss-green muffler half onto his great shoulders, his hands deep in the pockets holding the skirts up as if he were treading a muddy trench. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska (these names fit the sketches from left to right) is vehement on the subject of foreign relations; and Senator Chamberlain's pockets are weighted down with his responsibilities as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Little Mr. Dent holds that position in the House, hopping like a scared robin if a reporter looks his way. General Scott and Secretary of War Baker (in the center) are apt to talk it all over on their way home from the War Council. Steering the loan bill thru the House nearly did up Representative Kitchin. But Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo inspires financial confidence by handshakes, strewing visions of billions like violet sachet. Secretary of War Baker sees to it that the press gets the right idea of war measures. And these days remind Senator Ben Tillman of the Civil War

WOMAN'S PLACE

BY MAUDE WETMORE

CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WOMAN'S SERVICE

WHEN the United States went into war with Germany there was a woman in Chicago who had organized an Allied relief group. She wanted to know how she and her associates could divert their activities toward participation in the work that women would have to do for America. By going to Boston, thence to New York and thence to Philadelphia, at the cost of much expense and discomfort, and after innumerable conferences with people who always sent her on to somebody else, her opinion was confirmed that women would have a very important work to do indeed; but nobody had been able to tell her satisfactorily just exactly where she and her associates were going to fit in. And so she went back to Chicago in virtually the same state of mind as when she came away — determined simply to "do something."

Had there been a central bureau of registration and information for women's work such as it was found necessary to establish in England when it was discovered there how badly the women were needed, our Chicago friend might have found out all that she wanted to know in forty-eight hours thru the simple expedient of an exchange of letters. Her case, moreover, is simply typical of that of thousands of willing, capable women who are anxious to help fill the genuine need for women's work in this war, but who could not in the absence of a clearing-house of information find places for themselves and therefore have plunged into "doing something" and hoping that somehow, somewhere, good would come of it.

It was for the purpose of correcting these conditions and to make the most of the patriotic enthusiasm of women and put it to work without waste or lost motion that the National League for Woman's Service was established. And now that it has its Bureau of Registration and Information in Washington, under the supervision of the Department of Labor, there is no need for any woman who wants to serve the nation to spend much time or trouble finding out what she can do.

A score of the leading women's organizations of the country are now systematizing and coördinating their patriotic service with the activities of this bureau without losing their individual identities and without the confusion and overlapping and waste of energy that occur when many organizations attempt to take part in a great national movement without a systematic plan of action. Among the associations coöperating with the league are the D. A. R., the Council of Jewish Women, the Colonial Dames, the Collegiate Alumnae, the National Civic Federation, the Federation of Day Nurseries, the Girls' Friendly Society, the Surgical Dressings Committee, the Garden Clubs of America. And there are several others equally prominent.



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FARMING CAN BE WOMAN'S WORK



Kadel & Herbert

THERE ARE ELEVATOR GIRLS IN NEW YORK NOW

The first thing for women to do, it seems to me, is to face the question of what is the most important thing to do. There are innumerable things which women can do, but some of them might better be left undone or left to men while women concentrate on those tasks for which they are most suited or which it is more expedient for them to perform. The great majority of women will serve their country best by becoming more efficient and more earnest in the everyday work they are doing now. The war has already demonstrated that bread is as essential as bullets, and that the issue probably will be determined by the food supply. The food problem, already acute in the United States, can be solved by women, and very simply. By planting gardens, by encouraging others to do likewise, by preventing waste in buying, preparing, cooking, and serving, and by doing without unnecessary articles of diet, women can render valuable service.

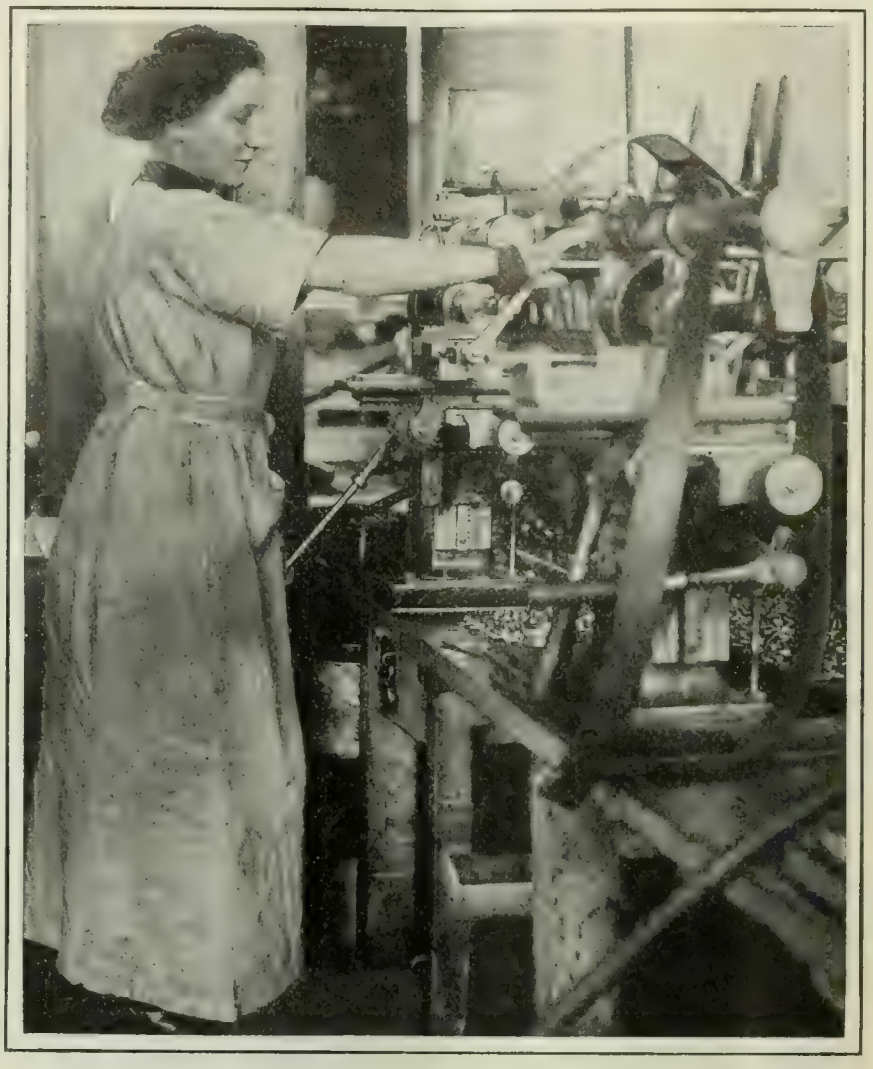
There is nothing spectacular, nothing obviously heroic, about this sort of service, and it brings no outward glory, but it is vastly more valuable to the nation than joining a women's aviation corps, or learning to become a crack pistol shot. It is true there are individual women who are splendid aviatrices and crack shots, and it is conceivable that they may be of use in the military arm of the Government, but for large numbers of women to engage in such activities

would be simply ridiculous. We have plenty of able-bodied men to take the posts of physical danger; and we have no women to spare from women's work.

Systematic coördination and, above all, preparation, is needed, however, even for the tasks which have been women's specialties for centuries. Millions of women who are efficient housewives, judged by ordinary home standards, nevertheless do not know where or how they could improve themselves until it is pointed out by an expert.

That is why the league thinks every woman should avail herself of the opportunity to increase her efficiency and to coördinate her efforts with those of other women. Thruout the thirty-five states in which the league is now organized we are telling the women that they must get expert advice as to what to plant and how to take care of it; they should attend lectures on home economics so as to supplement their own knowledge and experience with the latest and best information available. Many women, especially those of the so-called leisure class, have little or no experience in home economics, and for them to do their part, to cut down expense or release others for war service, preparation is a prerequisite. Hence we have training classes in home economics as well as in agriculture and the numerous other fields in which women are fitted to serve.

In England the war has been a great equalizer of the sexes. Women have taken the places in industry formerly held by men, and it is to be expected that large numbers of women will refuse to go back to their old spheres. In America, too, the war has opened many doors to women, and the change in their economic status will be permanent. A large number of self-supporting young women are being trained as wireless operators, for example. This class, started in New York as an experiment, is now a success, and it has opened a permanent means of livelihood for women. Just now women radio operators are needed by the Navy for shore duty to take the places of men called for sea duty; but when the war is over these girls are going to stay at wireless work.



ONE WOMAN'S PLACE IN AN AUTOMOBILE FACTORY

The responsibility for improving our national life and fulfilling our national ideals should be evenly divided between men and women. And just as men must discipline themselves and prepare to carry their full share, so must women. Women must realize the interdependence of the individuals that comprize the nation; they must learn to think nationally, and in this period of stress they must recognize that they can afford to give nothing less than their best. Where women are needed to supplement the forces of men in the industries those who are fitted or experienced must come forward and their home interests must be looked after by others. Our women must do everything possible to enable their men to give full service. In Detroit, for example, the league is encouraging its members to learn their husbands' business, so that when the man is called to take his place in whatever line of defense he is needed in the wife may be able to maintain the family's economic status. Upon women rests the responsibility for maintaining the home standards.

Only by preparation and coördination of effort can women be as effective as they should be. The National League for Woman's Service is now coöperating with the National Council of Defense, with the Department of Labor, and in New York with the State authorities, particularly in the taking of the military census. Women's work and women's welfare in the war are so important, however, that a National Woman Power Board should be appointed by the President, and be provided with the requisite machinery.

Washington, D. C.

REMEMBRANCE

BY MURDOCK PEMBERTON

When I leave the bank at the end of the day,
I always pause for a moment
To say a few words to Maggie
Who scrubs the marble in front of the cage
Where I keep daily accounts;
Not that Maggie has much to say,
But I love the odor of lye and soap in hot water.
There is something haunting in the steam that rises
from suds,
Something that takes me back
To a sunny, pine-floored kitchen
Where scrub-day was bake-day as well,
And as the loaves rose and browned in the oven
I would sit on a stool, my feet off the floor,
Watching a woman scrubbing,
Knowing that when she got up from her knees
And had dried her hands
She would take the bread from the oven,
Dump the loaves from the pans,
And after some endless minutes
Would cut me the end of a loaf,
Buttered with freshest of butter,
And sometimes added to that grape jam
Or honey from bees fed on clover.

Yesterday Maggie was fired,
Going the way of many Maggies before her,
For she broke a sacred tradition:
She started in on her scrubbing
Before the President had left his office.
Everyone, except old Maggie,
Knew the President couldn't stand the sight of a woman
scrubbing,
Just as everyone knew he was a self-made man
And had risen from humble beginnings.

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



Press Illustrating

The new president-general of the D. A. R., Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey of Kansas, elected at a wartime convention in Washington, where the annual banquet was given up and business reforms and plans for relief work adopted



Paul Thompson

Here's a stimulus to keep on digging when war garden enthusiasm wears off a bit! For Albert Brunswick, fourteen, grew $122.40 worth of lettuce and tomatoes in a 30 by 90 patch of Cincinnati backyard and had a bully time doing it



Press Illustrating

The Lewis gun and its inventor, Colonel Isaac Lewis. The United States Government has been rejecting this one-man machine gun for several years now, while the British armies have used it with complete success thruout the war. Now at least one branch of our service, the United States Marine Corps, has officially chosen it—and the army may follow



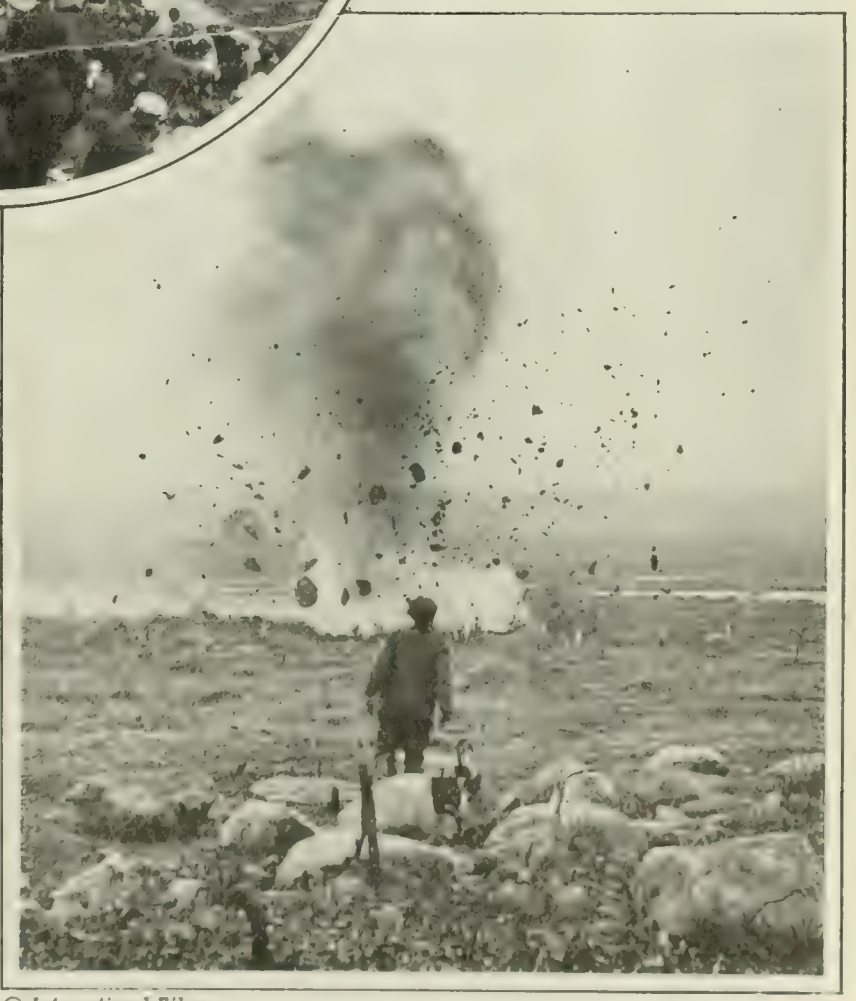
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Latest and best of our naval defenses, the "New Mexico," launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on April 23. She will carry twelve fourteen-inch guns and twenty-two five-inch guns, besides torpedo tubes and anti-aircraft ordnance. The "New Mexico" has oil-burning engines and is the first battleship which has ever been equipt with electric drive



Kadel & Herbert

The Stars and Stripes in France—not on the firing line, but in all the street venders' booths of Paris



© *International Film*

"Heavy firing off the Massachusetts coast." But it proved to be only dynamiting stumps on the North Scituate golf links

SUPPORT THE BRITISH FLEET

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE British fleet, which is decisively superior to that of Germany, is massed in home waters. It can be immediately and effectively concentrated against the German high seas fleet should the latter move from its present refuges into the North Sea. It also covers all British lines of communication from the Atlantic, and intercepts all German sea communications thereto. And it protects the British islands from invasion. It is a superior force, maintained at a decisive point. Its mission is the command of the sea. With the command of the sea no other object bears comparison. And this can only be finally attained by battle—by fighting for it. No matter what terms may afterward be granted, no matter what gains afterward given up, no matter what grace afterward accorded to the vanquished enemy, he must not be warded off but struck down, not driven away but destroyed, and this incessantly and remorselessly. That is the inevitable and unchangeable law of naval warfare, and all naval strategy aims to fulfil it.

Because of its commanding position flanking the outlets from the North Sea to the Atlantic, because of its greatly superior strength, and because the bases whereat it gathers are close to its sources of supply and repair, the British fleet has great strategic advantages over that of Germany. The German Empire recognizing its own corresponding disadvantages, almost immediately after its constitution began the development of a navy with a program which it summed up as "the creation of a fleet of such strength that even for the mightiest naval power a war with Germany would involve such risks as would jeopardize its own supremacy." German naval expenditures rose from ten millions of dollars yearly in 1875 to a hundred millions yearly at the beginning of the present war. But it remained evident none the less that for the control of Germany no other power existed in Europe save that of the British fleet.

NATURALLY it was supposed that within a very brief period after the outbreak of hostilities a decisive action would be fought between the rival forces. Altho more than two years and a half have elapsed, this has not come to pass. As a necessary consequence of not commanding the sea Germany has lost her colonies and her commerce stands paralyzed. She has accepted the position of an inferior naval power and in so continuing, abnegates all hopes of ultimate naval success.

Of the four principal actions which have been fought, two were thousands of miles away from the North Sea, and those which there took place were not decisive. If the game so far has been fairly played according to rule, no change in the strategic relations of the opposing fleets has yet occurred.

But the game has not been fairly played. For some years the submarine has been sufficiently understood to enable a forecast of its capabilities to be drawn, and to permit its assignment to a place in the existing order of things which is not wholly revolutionary.

This is the third of Mr. Benjamin's articles for The Independent on the United States Navy as a factor in the Great War. "The Submarine Scare" began the series on April 7; his second article, published in the issue of April 21, was "What Shall the Navy Do?" Mr. Benjamin is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and an ex-officer of the Navy.—THE EDITOR.

When the use of it by the Germans became actual, the military world stood aghast. It expected destruction, but not murder. It could picture the great battleship reeling under the fatal thrust, but not the methodical sinking of the peaceful carrier crowded with women and children; or that blistering shame, the rending of the hospital ship on its errand of mercy to friend and foe alike. It had learned to respect and admire the fine skill and abilities of the officers and gentlemen—seamen all—of the Imperial German Navy, but it turned aside in measureless contempt from the savages of the Hohenzollern marine, from the skill which is that of the assassin, and from the courage which is shared with the cornered rat.

IT is this illegal, this unexpected and ruthless use of the submarine which Admiral Jellicoe now declares "has changed naval warfare"; changed it so completely that from the standpoint of the British fleet the German high seas fleet may be virtually disregarded, for "our *only active enemy*," he says, "is the submarine engaged in piracy and murder." The term "command of the sea" requires a new qualification, and means for our allies and ourselves not only the annihilation of the German high seas fleet, but even before that, the extermination of the German sea vermin.

Most people think that the German U-boats' work is the comparatively respectable torpedoing of war vessels, or, in the case of a slow and unarmed merchantman, the saving of the cost of torpedoes—worth some thousands of dollars each—by coming to the surface and leisurely shooting up the unwarned victim. The mine-laying submarine is becoming even more dangerous. Such vessels may possess neither gun nor mobile torpedo, but only an array of contact mines—as many as thirty-five in the larger craft—which can be planted and anchored along the shipping lanes, or indeed wherever the depth of water serves. They are dropt from the submerged U-boat as it moves slowly along, each mine, as it strikes bottom, releasing itself from its anchor, and while still held by its cable, rising to an adjusted depth below the sea surface. They literally pulverize small vessels and smash in the bottom of the heaviest dreadnaught.

The warship may surround herself with a screen of destroyers—sometimes three screens of them—and with the merchantman may hide herself in great clouds of black smoke which baffles the periscope, or disturb the aiming of the torpedo of the supposed nearby U-boat by changing course every five minutes; but the mine waits in ambush for the fatal touch. Where there is clear water today, there may be a mine field tomorrow. The invisible submarine may plant mines at a harbor mouth or far in the offing.

That is the blockade now around the British islands. It is intended to starve the people into submission by destroying the food ships attempting to traverse the danger zone. And Germany believes this can be done before October 1st next, and in this belief sees another reason for confining her capital ships to their harbors. For why risk them in combat with a superior force when submission thru starvation means the transfer of that superior force unscathed to herself? That would give Germany a navy nearly four times as powerful as our own.

Night and day the hunt for German U-boats continues, and night and day, in foul weather or fair, and everywhere around the British coasts brave men (for the danger of the work is extreme) are sweeping the bottom of the sea for the constantly renewed mines, trying to drag them to the surface and destroy them faster than the German submarines can put them down. And the bulldog Britisher tightens his belt and holds on at half-rations. There is every reason of sentiment why we should help him: but sentiment aside, we don't know what may be under the horizon for us if we don't help him, and therefore, we have got to do it.

BUT what is to be the influence of this sort of warfare upon the naval strategy and the naval tactics of the future? Are both to be revolutionized? Naval strategy is only the proper use of means to attain ends, which are, as Mahan says, "founding, supporting and increasing, as well in peace as in war, the sea power of the country." It is hard to believe that the principles which withstood the transition from sails to steam have been already shaken, or that anything more has happened than the addition of a new element to those extraneous and often chance factors which, like resource limits and political influences, sometimes show that, on the sea, the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

But if the modification is to be as profound as Admiral Jellicoe's words seem to imply, then the consequences may be indeed revolutionary. Consider, for example, concentration—the "getting there first with the most men": of

what avail is this if the command of the sea can be secured by the inferior fleet without any battle at all? Since the three-fold sinking of the British cruisers "Hogue," "Cressy" and "Aboukir," ships have been warned to separate when one is attacked, and to leave the victim helpless to her fate. But is not to mass vessels also to herd the sheep for the killing? And if vessels are thus aggregated, is their defense as completely dependent on themselves as it is upon external shields or screens? Does any battleship fleet today dare to anchor in U-boat infested waters without encompassing nets and patrols, or in case of protracted stay in bays or harbors, without mines for its own protection, or sweepers for those which the enemy will industriously plant before the entrance?

And as for tactics, conceive the feelings of the admiral who finds that his adversary's battle line is beginning to draw across the bows of the leading ship of his own column—"to cap," as the term is—with the obvious intention of converging the fire of all upon that leading ship, and then upon the others successively, and who, of course, essays to turn aside into parallelism with his antagonist's vessels; conceive his dilemma should a bunch of hostile periscopes appear on the side toward which he wants to turn. Not to turn is to be smashed by gunfire; to do so is to be blown up by the U-boats. This one instance may suffice roughly to illustrate a tactical trouble.

The simplest strategic analysis of the present situation leads to the following conclusions:

1. The Hohenzollern submarines must be exterminated, and meanwhile neutralized. The latter is more immediately our task. Submarines or no submarines, it is for us to feed the Allies, and Great Britain in particular. The British islands are like a ship at sea. Their communications with sources of supply must not be cut off. Therefore, we must keep them free and open with all the power of the land.

2. The command of the sea, now held by the British, must never pass to the German fleet. To prevent this, the German fleet must be utterly destroyed. And for that purpose the warships of the United States now stand

> "—like greyhounds in the slips
> straining upon the start."

New York City

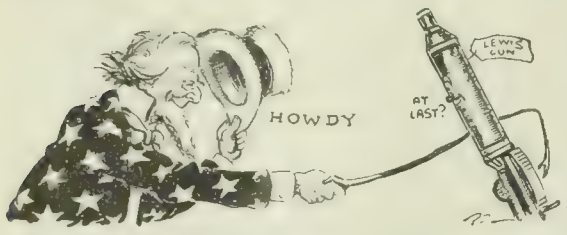


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THE BRITISH FLEET CAN USE THESE WARSHIPS

IN THE SERVICE ARMY

"WE MUST ALL SPEAK, ACT AND SERVE TOGETHER"



THE LEWIS GUN ACCEPTED

Marines Accept Lewis Machine Gun The United States Marine Corps, after testing rival types of machine gun, announces the adoption of the Lewis gun as the official weapon of that type for the corps. Two thousand Lewis guns have been ordered. The gun, altho the invention of an American, has been twice rejected by the military authorities of the United States and extensively employed by the British during the Great War.

Farmer Wilson Part of the national grounds in Washington, D. C., lying across Pennsylvania avenue from one of the gates of the White House has been turned over to the White House employees for the cultivation of a model garden under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. The surplus products will be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross. President Wilson turned over the first spadeful of soil to inaugurate the interesting experiment.

Loyal Wisconsin All doubts as to the attitude of the State of Wisconsin toward the vigorous prosecution of the war have been set at rest by the unanimous vote of the State Senate creating a Defense Council of twelve men to coöperate with the Governor in investigating the resources of the state available for the needs of



THE LAST OF LIQUOR

war. At patriotic meetings held in different parts of the state German-Americans took a conspicuous part. In one town a body of veterans of the Franco-Prussian War marched in a procession carrying American flags.

Bread or Beer? The grain shortage, aggravated as it is by the entrance of the United States into the Great War, has given prohibition the greatest impetus it has ever received in this country. Farm bureau managers and officers of agricultural associations representing more than 25,000 farmers met at the College of Agriculture of Cornell University to demand the total prohibition of the manufacture of liquors made from grain. The Duffy Whiskey Company, of Rochester, has achieved the honorable and unique distinction of voluntarily closing a big distillery in order to save grain for food.

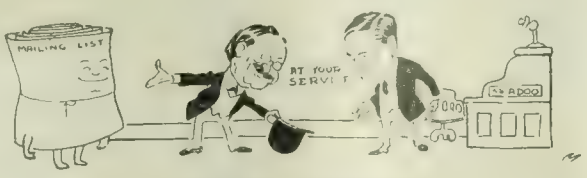
Saving War-Precious Metals The precious metal, platinum, valuable for purposes of peace and war alike, is now selling at over a hundred dollars an ounce and the price is still rising. In view of the threatened platinum famine the Government has been mobilizing the jewelers of the country, who possess most of the stock of the metal in the country, to coöperate with the authorities in conserving the supply and keeping it available for the use of the nation. Copper is a less costly metal, but its war-time value is inestimable, and Secretary Daniels of the Navy justly expresses his gratitude at the decision of the big copper manufacturers to sell to the Government all the copper it needs at the average market price for the last ten years instead of at current commercial rates. The resulting saving in cartridge cases for the navy alone is placed at $850,000.



FARMER WILSON

Free Grain from Canada The Canadian Government has placed wheat and wheat products on the free list. Under the reciprocal clauses of the American tariff, the United States admits wheat and its products freely from any country which places no duty on our own exports of these commodities. Therefore the two countries are now an economic unit in wheat production, and a surplus in either will supply the other's want.

Mail Order List Offered to Nation The Standard Mail Order Company has offered to Secretary McAdoo its mailing list of nearly a million customers, many of them residing in the rural districts, to aid the Government in marketing the bond issue, and has promised to address all circulars without cost to the Government.



A NATIONAL MAILING LIST

Can You Build a Ship? The United States Employment Service has opened a bureau for the enrollment of workmen needed in the

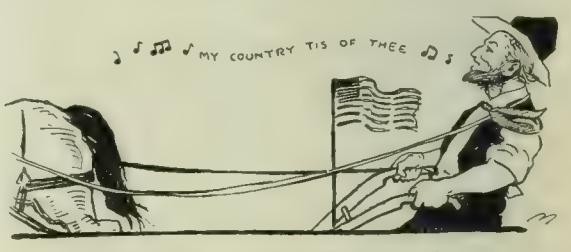


CAN YOU BUILD A SHIP?

construction of the fleet of wooden ships with which the Government hopes to break thru the German submarine blockade, as the renowned wooden horse once penetrated the walls of Troy. Many thousands of skilled carpenters and shipbuilders will be needed, and the Employment Service is on the lookout for skilled workmen.

Utilizing the Professors Columbia University has started the publication of a series of "War Papers," bulletins dealing with various aspects of preparedness. They are similar in their form and purpose to the pamphlets issued by the faculties of the British universities in 1914, except that they stress propaganda less and emphasize the practical ways in which American citizens can make themselves useful to the country in war-time.

The Plow Follows the Flag A "committee of safety" organized in two counties of Georgia has undertaken to furnish flags to be fastened to plows as a sign that the farmer deems himself enlisted in the national service. The



NAIL A FLAG TO YOUR PLOW!

motto of the organization is "Nail a flag to your plow and work for your country as you would fight for her."

The High Cost of Patriotism The United States Senate has requested the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the manufacture of American flags in order to ascertain whether the manufacturers and merchants are not taking advantage of the present unprecedented demand to manipulate prices. An Ohio flag dealer reports that the manufacturers who supplied him had increased their wholesale prices by about four hundred per cent. The manufacturers, on the other hand, insist that they are so swamped with orders that they cannot by any possibility supply the demand. But the nation has not yet apparently acquired the habit of flying the colors of our Allies as well as the Star Spangled Banner.

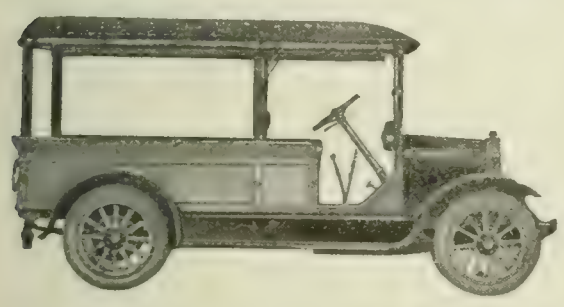
MOBILIZING OUR MOTORS FOR WAR

BY JOHN CHAPMAN HILDER

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT-HARPER'S WEEKLY MOTOR EFFICIENCY SERVICE

WHEN the first excitement of the war declaration had somewhat subsided, motorists all over the country began to wonder how they could help. Naturally enough, at the outset, pleasure car and truck owners expected that their machines would be commandeered by the Government. It had happened in Europe and it was a reasonable expectation here, considered superficially, in the flurry of the moment.

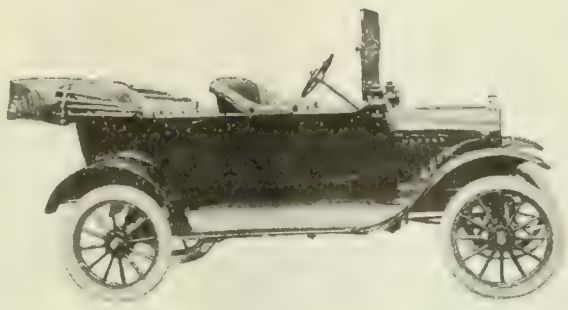
Recent announcements from headquarters, however, have made it plain that commandeering in general will not be necessary. In Europe the situation was different from our own. Motor car factories over there had never been keyed up to quantity production. It was impossible for them to meet the suddenly quickened and enlarged demand for machines. The only way France and England could get the cars was by seizing those already in operation. In this country we have been making motors on an enormous scale for years. Our factories are ready for practically any contingency. Last year we manufactured 1,500,000 machines—almost twice as many as exist in all other countries combined. If necessary our output could probably be doubled. And since all our makers have agreed to cooperate with the Government in supplying its needs, the reason why wholesale commandeering will not be resorted to here is obvious.



LIGHT TRUCKS CAN BE OF USE IN MANY WAYS

But while the authorities expect not to be obliged to take possession of all the cars now running, they have foreseen that circumstances may make limited commandeering imperative. There are certain exposed regions along our coast to which the railroads would be unable to transport large bodies of men quickly and on short notice. For defensive purposes, therefore, the War Department recommends that voluntary motor truck, motor car and motorcycle companies be formed as soon as possible in all states—especially in those along the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts. These volunteer companies will include the necessary officers, drivers and mechanics and will be used, when occasion requires, for quickly moving bodies of troops or supplies to particular points.

The work of directing the formation of such volunteer companies has been delegated to the Volunteer Motor Transport Committee, consisting of Alfred Reeves, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, chairman; A. G. Batchelder, A. A. A.; Coker F. Clarkson, S. A. E.; Edward H. Broadwell, Motor and Accessory Manufacturer; Roderick Stephens, Motor Truck Club of America, and Shelby A. Falor, Federation of American Motorcyclists. The committee will operate under the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.



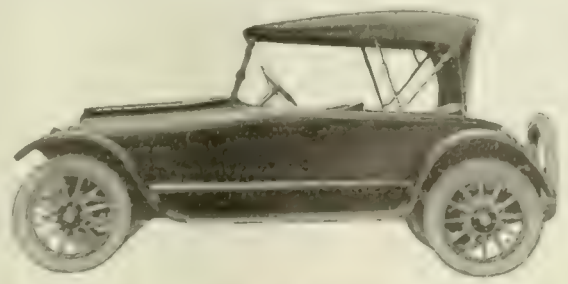
A FORD OWNERS' MACHINE GUN CORPS IS NOW BEING ORGANIZED

A volunteer motor transport reserve company will consist, in the case of trucks, of the following: A captain, who will have general supervision over the organization; one truck master, three assistant truck masters, one mechanic, two helpers, two cooks, one watchman and thirty-three chauffeurs. These men will bear titles from sergeant first class to corporals and privates, and will have charge of an equipment of twenty-seven cargo trucks, preferably of the one and a half and three-ton sizes, one repair and kitchen truck, two oil and gasoline supply trucks and one motor car and one light repair truck. The personnel may be increased by adding assistant chauffeurs and cooks when needed.

Pleasure car and motorcycle companies will be organized along similar lines, this form of organization and the regulations governing it being at present the same for volunteer companies as for motor companies in the regular army. Three motor companies will constitute a battalion, with a major in command.

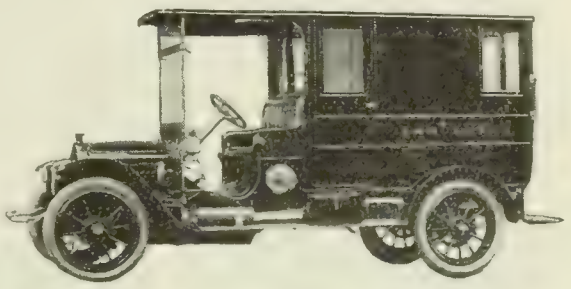
Service in these volunteer companies, according to Col. Chauncey B. Baker of the Quartermaster's Corps, will probably extend over only a day or two at a time and privately owned pleasure cars and trucks will be used only when there is not time enough for regular army vehicles to be brought up.

Here, then, is one thing you can do, if you own either pleasure or commercial cars, or both. Correspond at once with the Volunteer Motor Transport Committee at the offices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 7 East Forty-second street, New York, and get information on how to proceed to organize a motor company in your locality.



FOR SPEEDY DISPATCH BEARING OUR RUNABOUTS ARE SUPREME

One great lesson we have learned from Europe is the mistake of taking skilled labor from its work and putting it on the firing line. We know that industry must go on, that it is essential to our economic welfare to disturb, as little as possible, the working schedules of our factories and our farms. The Government showed that it had this principle in mind when it called on the Motor Truck Club of America to get recruits for forty truck trains and asked that men be drawn not from among actual truck drivers, but from other pursuits, so that business firms using trucks might not suffer from a loss of trained drivers. It is the intention of the Motor Truck Club to recruit college men and others whose business affiliations lie outside of the vital industries.



WE NEED MORE AMBULANCES

In a recent address, Joseph Husson, editor of *The Commercial Vehicle*, said: "War finds us prepared in motor trucks, unprepared in personnel to operate them, and sadly unprepared in roads over which they can be run. There are approximately 250,000 motor trucks of all classes and sizes in use in the United States today in all lines and all classes of business. The total present output of motor trucks of all kinds is close to 700 per day, altho not all of these are suitable for war service. Six of our truck makers can supply 100 trucks a day suitable for army needs, under present manufacturing conditions, and this output can be almost doubled by them should the necessity arise. Our Government has already something over 2000 trucks, which it purchased for use with the Mexican expeditionary force. These are all available and most are ready for active service on the moment. Yet only 11.3 per cent of our 2,451,660 miles of roads are surfaced and can possibly be used for truck work every month of the year.

"One of our greatest problems in connection with the motor transportation needs of the army is to obtain competent motor truck drivers. To secure these from among the ranks of the passenger car owners and chauffers and to train novices seems the most advisable method. It will be necessary to establish training camps in various parts of



WE CAN MAKE CARS FASTER THAN THE ARMY WOULD NEED THEM

the country in which truck driver applicants can be trained first hand in driving trucks over all sorts of roads."

The forty truck trains already called for by the Government are only about one-tenth of the number which will eventually be needed. Trucks are plentiful. But we must have men to operate them. Columbia, Yale and Princeton have already begun to coöperate with the club. Fourteen hundred volunteers are needed immediately. They will be called into active service as soon as the companies are trained and equipt. If you are a truck owner you can help to do your bit by joining the Motor Truck Club and rounding up men to be trained as drivers. Address the club at 1790 Broadway, New York City.

Any mention of mobilizing our motors for war suggests speedy touring cars carrying officers, motorcycles rushing intrepid despatch bearers from place to place, ambulances full of wounded, "tanks" rooting up trees, trains of trucks bearing cargoes of food and munitions, busses transporting troops, and General Gallieni's fleet of taxicabs turning the Boches away from Paris toward Berlin. It is natural that these things should come to mind in connection with motors and war. And it would be impossible to overestimate the part these types of gasoline machines have played in helping to decimate the Hun.

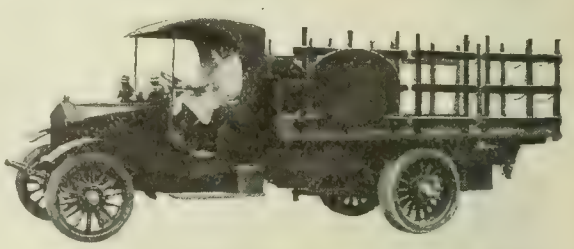
We must remember, however, in preparing to add our strength to that of our allies, that we have still another motor at our command. It is less spectacular, perhaps, and it gets thru a prodigious amount of work with placid deliberation, yet in the eyes of many who know, it has a greater significance than all our war cars.

I refer, of course, to the farm tractor.

If we are to succeed in our job of food purveyors to the rest of the civilized world, we must go to the bulk of our farmers and sell them the tractor idea. If conservatism still balks the sale of tractors we must find some way of enforcing their use.

There are in this country 25,000,000 draft horses and mules. It takes the yield of at least 125,000,000 acres to feed the work animals on our farms. They eat annually $2,000,000,000 of food. Their work capacity is limited. The time they waste is scandalous. Horses are the least efficient form of power known to man. And yet farmers cling to them as if they were wonder-workers.

In the April crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture appears a recent (February) count of all the gasoline and kerosene tractors in actual use in this country. Steam driven tractors, tractors purchased but not delivered, tractors out of commission or not to be used this season, and tractors employed for road or work other than farming are excluded.



LORRIES, AS THE ENGLISH CALL THEM, ARE BETTER FOR WAR THAN TRAINS

The total number in all states combined is but 34,371. Maine, for instance, has only fifty-three and at the latest census her farms numbered 60,006 and averaged 104 acres apiece. Arkansas has only 336 tractors—and 214,275 farms averaging eighty-five acres. Mississippi has only 377 tractors—and over 275,000 farms. Most of the other states are equally deficient.

When you consider that even the smallest tractor can do the work of four horses—at a lower cost and at higher speed—it is easy to see what effect the universal use of tractors would have on our annual agricultural yield.

If you live in a farming community you can help in the war by doing everything in your power to banish wasteful, antiquated horse power and to substitute the farm tractor. Any of the tractor companies will gladly send demonstrators and lecturers. Organize a tractor exhibition. Talk tractors. Sell the tractor idea.

A NEW SOCIAL INVENTION

BY AGNES S. BRUNDIN

ASSOCIATE SECRETARY OF THE CONGRESS OF FORUMS

THE industrial age is producing a new kind of man. The tendency in a machine-age is mechanical, yet today there is evolving a new type—the type which is eliminating the idea of the impossible. With the imagination born of living in an age of experiment and invention, men are making an experiment of democracy, to establish the possibility that human beings can control the social and economic conditions under which they exist. This experiment is called the Open Forum.

Peter Cooper, who established Cooper Union in New York City, in 1854, was probably reaching further into the future than he realized; and when Charles Sprague-Smith held the first Forum meeting in 1897 a beginning in applied democracy was made which was to gain momentum until, today, over two hundred Open Forums thruout the United States and Canada are in active existence, with prospects of a national movement of unrealized scope and influence.

The movement is especially active in and about New York and Boston, where the New York Congress of Forums and the Boston Ford Hall Foundation operate. Twenty-five New York Forums got together in February, 1916, and formed the Congress of Forums, Inc., with headquarters at 12 West Eleventh street, for the purpose of coöperation and to assist other Forums which were being established. The Congress built up a national advisory board of representative men from the various political, economic, educational and religious groups who see in the movement a democratic method which promises to have a large share in shaping the national thought of the future and in bringing about an adjustment between different conflicting elements in society. The Congress has a staff of workers in charge, who are doing their utmost to respond to the hundreds of inquiries on establishing new Forums which have come into the office from all parts of the country during the past few months.

While the orthodox churches are attending to the spiritual needs of the people, while the schools are failing to keep step with modern industrial life, the Open Forum is here as a democratic institution of the people. From the Open Forum platform the expert delivers his message to people of every race, of every shade of political and religious adherence who, in turn, may question him, discuss with him, or differ from him, to gain some idea of the real worth of a problem affecting the welfare of society. Nor is the welcome limited to the expert and the practical man; it includes the man with a vision, a plan untried.

Where a Forum has been in operation for any length of time, a decided effect upon the people has been noticed. There is more tolerance toward other views, more sympathetic interest in the lives of others, regardless of race or religions; more knowledge of ideas other than those exprest in partizan newspapers, in churches, in schools or in the home. Here men and women think for themselves, feel a new self-confidence, a new self-respect, a new responsibility toward themselves and toward society. In truth, here is the new democracy which every American has held as an ideal and which has caused the opprest of every land to look to America as a land of promise.

New York City

DAYLIGHT SAVING

A BRIEF FOR DEBATE

RESOLVED, That a law be enacted requiring all clocks in the United States to be set one hour ahead of the present standard time from April first to November first of each year.

A bill providing for daylight saving was introduced at the last session of Congress by the Hon. William P. Borland, but failed to pass. A new bill is being discussed in the Senate now. There are two movements for daylight saving, one to set the clock one hour ahead the year around, and the other for the summer months only. The latter plan is the one chosen for this debate, which was prepared by Edith M. Phelps.

AFFIRMATIVE

I. Our present system of standard time does not give us the greatest possible benefit of the daylight hours.

A. For the average worker with hours from 8 to 12 and 1 to 5, there is more daylight time before work begins in the morning than after it ends at the close of the day. On January 1 there are 53 more minutes of daylight before 12 than there are after 1 o'clock. On April 1 the difference is 1.52 hours; on June 1, 1 hour and 4 minutes; in October, 1 hour and 21 minutes.

B. Much daylight is consumed in sleep and in preparing to go to work before the working day actually begins.

C. The recreation of most people and the meal at the close of the day must largely be taken after the daylight hours are over.

II. To set all clocks ahead one hour during the summer months will remedy most of the disadvantages.

A. Sleep will not be interrupted so early as now by the coming of daylight.

B. There will be an hour of daylight time added to the part of the day utilized by most people for recreation and social intercourse.

III. The change will result in improved health.

A. There will be more restful sleep during the latter hours of the night.

B. Saving of eyesight by substituting an extra hour of daylight for one of artificial light.

C. Saving of strain and exhaustion by substituting an hour of work in the cool of the morning for one in the heat of the afternoon.

D. An extra hour of daylight for outdoor exercize or sport.

IV. The change will be an advantage from an economic standpoint.

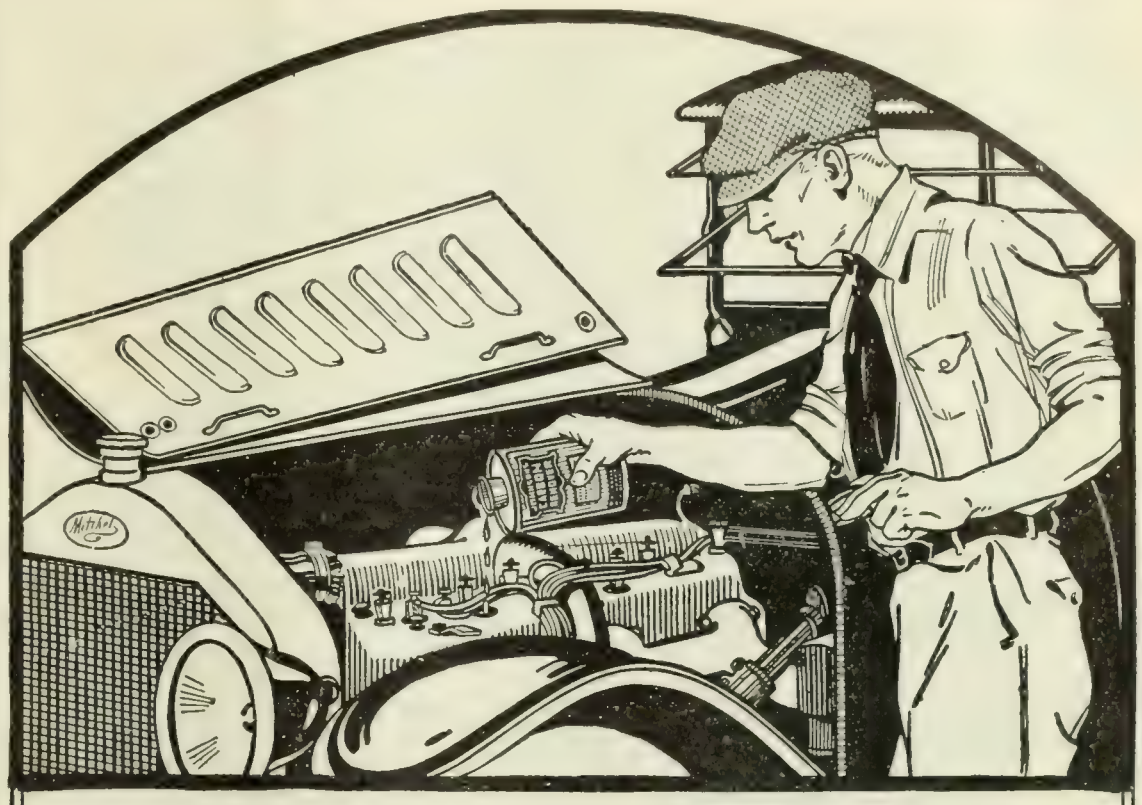
A. There will be a great saving in the use of artificial light. It is estimated that this would save New York City $1,500,000 annually in gas alone. Citizens of Detroit save about $300,000 each year.

B. Economic production will be increased because of increased efficiency on the part of the workers. There will be less strain and fatigue because of the greater use of daylight and the greater opportunity for outdoor recreation.

V. There would be other advantages.

A. There would be better opportunities for additional education in evening classes, lectures, etc.

B. The social life of the nation would



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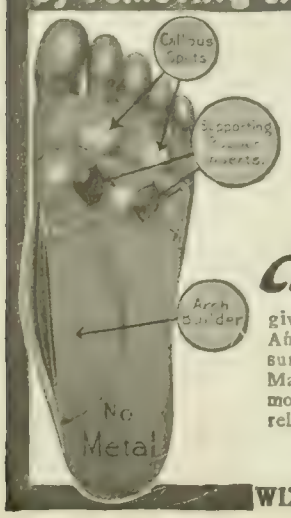
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be improved by the longer hours for companionship outside working hours.

C. All classes would be benefited.

VI. The change could be effected without difficulty.

A. There is no scientific objection to the plan.

1. Astronomers generally agree to the change. Meridians of longitude were made for man's convenience.

B. It would not work hardship to railroad schedules as the change would be uniform all over the country.

C. Relations with Europe would be improved, as it would tend to lessen the differences in time between the two continents.

VII. There is ample support in favor of the change.

A. Benjamin Franklin recommended it in 1784 for Paris.

B. It was adopted by Germany in May, 1916, and has since been adopted by nearly every European country and by Australia and Nova Scotia.

C. Results seem to have been satisfactory. The French Chamber of Deputies passed a bill recently making the change a permanent one. Germany has adopted the plan again for 1917. England found the plan a success financially.

D. Cleveland and Detroit set the clock one hour ahead in 1914. Officials and commercial organizations declared it was a success.

E. The plan is favored by the American Federation of Labor, by the Advisory Committee of the Council for National Defense, by the Merchants' Association of New York City, by the Chicago Association of Commerce, and by the chambers of commerce of many large cities, and by other commercial and scientific associations.

NEGATIVE

I. Conditions existing under our present system of standard time are satisfactory.

A. Much of our prejudice against artificial light is unfounded—it was due to the days of candles and of ill-smelling kerosene.

B. Many people find that they can work better at night than in the day.

II. Few advantages, if any, would be effected by the proposed change.

A. No permanent change would be effected in people's habits. As soon as they were accustomed to the change the tendency would be to get up later.

B. There would be no benefit to people in farming districts where work is regulated necessarily by sunrise and sunset or climatic conditions.

C. There would be no benefit to people in mines and factories worked during the entire twenty-four hours. In France it was computed that only one-fifth of the people would be affected.

D. Many people would merely change their nominal and not their actual hours of work.

III. On the other hand the proposed change would work serious inconveniences and possible danger.

A. Those who begin work now very early in the day would have to get up in the dark thus using more rather than less artificial light, and, at some seasons, requiring more fuel.

B. The necessary change of railroad schedules twice a year would work serious inconvenience to the roads with great danger to passengers of accidents and collisions.

C. Navigation depends mainly on the tides and on the daylight and here a change would be inconvenient and dangerous. Observations of the Weather Bureau cannot be changed and an exception would have to be made for such work. This would lead to the use of two kinds of time which would be confusing.

D. In latitudes where the daylight time is already very long, and especially where the weather is extremely warm, the change would be harmful.

IV. The proposed change is unnecessary.

A. Hours of work could be arranged to take advantage of the daylight without

changing the clock. This is already done in many industries such as farming, building, etc.

B. In France, schools, colleges and barracks have adhered to the custom for some time of rising an hour earlier in summer.

V. The change would be undesirable for other reasons.

A. Various legal complications will arise—for instance, the difference between burglary and larceny, time of payment of notes, etc.

B. It would make serious inroads on the incomes of the lighting companies. Some English electric light companies have found it necessary to increase their rates.

C. People actually prefer the evening hours for their recreation. With the rise in the scale of living there is always the tendency to extend the evening hours spent in recreation and to rise later in the morning.

D. The change in time would upset our relations with other countries.

E. The plan is not adapted to this country because of our large territory and the great variation in the time between sunrise and sunset.

VI. The plan has not operated as expected where it has been tried.

A. The saving of fuel in Great Britain was found to be less than was expected. There was an actual increase in the amount of petrol used for motoring.

VII. There is a great deal of opposition to the change.

A. Scientists and astronomers are not generally in favor of the change. The French Academy of Sciences reported against it.

B. The English House of Parliament rejected the plan in 1908 and again in 1911. It was adopted ultimately as a war measure.

C. The committee from the American Railway Association states that such a change is not warranted from a scientific standpoint.

VIII. Prof. Edward C. Pickering, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, says it "is a form of self-deception like doubling your wealth by calling a nickel a dime, or keeping cool by changing the scale of your thermometer.

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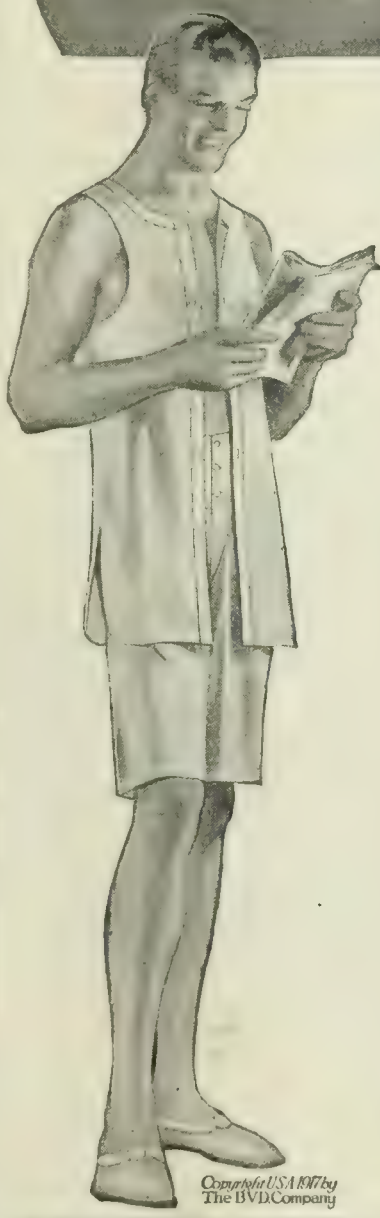
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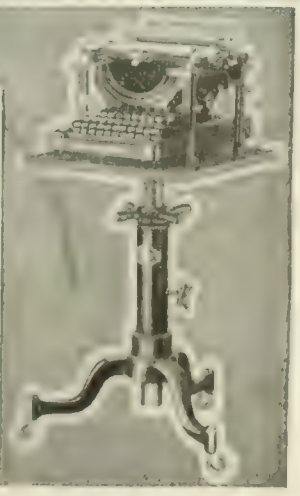
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He is of the opinion that after the European war the flow of immigration will be greatly increased, and urges careful consideration and speedy action on the part of our government looking toward a proper and stable national policy, more effective methods of distribution and assimilation, and the establishment of a wise program of restriction. His drawings and diagrams bear eloquent testimony to the cogency and reasonableness of his arguments and conclusions.

The Tide of Immigration, by F. J. Warne, D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

OUR STATE GOVERNMENTS

Professor Arthur N. Holcombe, of Harvard, in his *State Government in the United States,* and Professor John Mabry Mathews, of Illinois University, in his *Principles of American State Administration,* have rendered us a real service in pointing out the weaknesses in our system of state government and in indicating possible methods of reform.

Professor Holcombe's discussion is broader in scope tho less analytical than that of Professor Mathews. He deals with the entire system of state government—legislative, executive and judicial. For the most part he is content to set before his readers the facts about state government: its origin, its development, the relation between the voters and the legislative and executive departments, the modifications which have come about as the result of agitation, and the outlook for further reform.

Professor Mathews, on the other hand, has confined himself to a study of state administrative organizations and functions. He discusses only the powers and duties of the governor, the heads of departments, and the special administrative boards and commissions, but he approaches his subject in the spirit of a man with a positive program. He insists on keeping before his readers the haphazard organization, the countless incongruities and absurdities which result from a complicated mass of separate and disjointed authorities over which no one, not even the voter, has any adequate control. In spite of the all pervading gloom, however, Professor Mathews is conscious of a ray of hope. Many of the states have awakened to the necessity for reorganization; some of the work of reorganization has already been done.

State Government in the United States, by Arthur N. Holcombe. The Macmillan Company. $2.25. *Principles of American State Administration,* by John Mabry Mathews. D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

A SPIRITUAL PILGRIMAGE

The sensation caused in the church circles of England by the withdrawal of Rev. R. J. Campbell from the pastorate of the City Temple, London's great Congregational church, in order to enter the Anglican Church and be reordained as a priest in that communion, has been revived and increased by the publication of *A Spiritual Pilgrimage,* the story of his ecclesiastical wanderings written in response to the challenges of his former associates. Instead of writing a theological argument to sustain his position, he has taken the longer, and vastly more interesting method of setting forth the entire story of his life, so far as his church relationships and religious history are concerned. This he considers his *apologia,* and it may well be received as such.

The son of a United Methodist preacher, Mr. Campbell's boyhood days were spent among Presbyterian relatives in the north of Ireland. He became a communicant in the Anglican Church, but revolted from it when he left Oxford and was ordained to the Congregational ministry. After half a dozen years of brilliant service, he was called to the City Temple pulpit. He now writes as a priest of St. Philip's Cathedral Church in Birmingham.

Into this history of his variegated religious and ecclesiastical experience, Mr. Campbell has wrought such interpretations as would account, in his judgment, for the changes he has made. He apparently attributes his final step to his own temperment, early training in Ireland, the formative influences of certain high churchmen during his Oxford days, his growing feeling for sacramentalism and the conviction that only the "historic episcopate" and "apostolic succession" can ensure sacramental grace and give "the altar" its true place as the center of Christian life and worship.

But the careful reader will surely gather from this narrative that other causes operated to take Mr. Campbell into the Anglican Church and priesthood. The "New Theology" controversy, a most important episode of his life, is passed over lightly. This venture of the author brought the sharpest criticism upon his head from his nonconformist brethren, who felt that on account of Mr. Campbell's prominent position in London, their churches were in danger of being misrepresented. At the same time, some of the Anglican divines extended their sympathy to the

earnest, but somewhat erratic, young preacher and indulged in only a mild refutation of his contentions. It is evident that the sensitive soul of the intellectually beaten clergyman never wholly recovered from the harsh and almost cruel criticism and isolation then visited upon him by non-conformists. The fact that he was obliged to reverse many of his positions and finally withdrew his book from circulation could not efface the sting and bitterness of that experience. He acknowledges that without the backing of the City Temple, he could not have withstood such a severe trial. When health made it necessary for him to leave the London pulpit, he could hardly find a congenial home in non-conformity.

Soon after the "New Theology" controversy, he was faced in his own studies by the far-reaching results and difficult problems of New Testament criticism, particularly that of the Gospels, the Christ-Myth theories, and the eschatological interpretation of Jesus' teaching.

Mr. Campbell practically acknowledges that these problems have, so far, been too much for him. They seem to have driven him far a-sea, and when the storm came on, he was glad to seek the harbor of a sympathetic church home. Any account of his ecclesiastical change which fails to emphasize these spiritual buffetings and intellectual defeats does not do justice to the subject and leaves his former associates still asking, "Why?"

Certainly the non-conformists will not find in *The Spiritual Pilgrimage* a justification for Mr. Campbell's submission to reordination. When from the vantage ground of his new and "higher" position, Mr. Campbell lectures his "former coreligionists," as he styles them, on church union, catholicity and universal brotherhood, they will find it hard to read his words with equanimity, to say nothing of assent.

A Spiritual Pilgrimage, by Rev. R. J. Campbell. D. Appleton & Co. $2.

HIGH SCHOOLS

From time immemorial, as we learn from ancient records, the induction of the adolescent into the mysteries of life, into the secrets of the tribe, into the rites and ceremonies of the religious organization, and into the tricks of his trade, constituted the central fact in all educational systems. In a study of origins and tendencies of secondary education, Frank W. Smith traces the development of aims and methods in mankind's treatment of the adolescent from primitive times to our own day. The relation between the educational institution and the economic and social conditions is emphasized consistently, and there is brought together a wealth of illustrative material. The probable content, method and organization of the high school of the twentieth century, when the domination of the colleges on the one hand and the limitations of the elementary schools on the other, will be removed, and the high school will have come to its own, are discussed.

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aims, characteristic of much of the current discussion, center largely about the high school. Professor Snedden considers these in *Problems of Secondary Education,* a series of twenty-five "letters" to superintendents, college presidents, principals and teachers. The restatement of aims in terms of concrete purposes of obvious value to men and women living today, and the adaptation of materials and methods to the attainment of these aims, constitute the text of these articles. The book will be of real service to those concerned with the readjustments taking place in our educational systems.

The High School, by F. W. Smith. Sturgis & Walton. $2. *Problems of Secondary Education,* by David Snedden. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1.50.

HERMES AND THE HETAERA

Never has any one written more loftily of Greece as a memory of vanished glory and a realization of the dreams of an ardent and pure spirit than has Robert Hichens in his latest novel, *In the Wilderness.* Sharply contrasted with the peace and austere beauty of Olympia, the dusty, crowded marts of Constantinople stand out in sinister splendor, cruel and evil, yet with a barbaric fascination. Each typifies a woman who shapes a man's soul; in Stamboul he sinks lowest; in Greece he rises to his highest happiness and unconscious goodness. The cruelty of a good woman drives him into the desert of an intrigue with a clever, intellectual huntress of men whose assumed sympathy is a quicksand and whose relentless pursuit ends in restless disillusion. Both women are cruel, but it is a pitiful hero who is so absolutely at the mercy of any woman—bad or good. The novel, however, is worth reading for its marvelous descriptions of Athens, Olympia, Constantinople and a little cathedral town in England.

In the Wilderness, by Robert Hichens. F. A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

EVOLUTION

Altho Professor Morgan calls his series of lectures *A Critique of the Theory of Evolution,* he makes it clear first that he accepts evolution as a demonstrated fact, and second that he recognizes several theories as objects of his criticism. The argument is concerned chiefly with demonstrating the universality of the Mendelian mode of inheritance, in domesticated plants and animals as well as in wild forms. Natural selection, from the point of view of recent studies, especially the experimental studies, must mean not merely the preponderance of individuals having advantageous characteristics, as the result of mutations, but also the increasing probability that because of this preponderance certain kinds of mutations will occur in the future. There is no evidence that characters are changed by selection, or by "domestication."

Much of the material used by Professor Morgan is derived from his own experiments in the inheritance of scores of characters in fruit-flies, in the

origin of many characters, and in the correlation between visible body characters with definite elements in the chromosomes of the reproductive cells. It is the last series of facts that are Dr. Morgan's most significant contribution to the science of biology and to the philosophy of evolution.

A Critique of the Theory of Evolution, by T. H. Morgan. Princeton University Press. $1.50.

WORTH WHILE ESSAYS

Mr. Owen Wister, in his preface to *An Apology for Old Maids and Other Essays*, says that it is such essays as these which "save our face" when we as a nation are judged by our literary output. The American novel, indeed, with few exceptions, is not an object of patriotic pride. It is rife with our materialism, our loose thinking, our cheap taste. But in such books as Mr. Sedgwick's the spirit of conservatism, of classicism, is vindicated. In a style of austere and lucid delicacy these thoughtful, scholarly essays draw the reader apart from the hurly-burly of life to survey it from a detached viewpoint. It may be argued that by this very aloofness of spirit the book loses something of the close intimacy with human struggles which would give it greater vitality. But for all its detachment it is never lacking in insight; and in these days of weary darkness and suffering, its quiet dignity and earnest thoughtfulness make strong appeal.

An Apology for Old Maids and Other Essays, by Henry Dwight Sedgwick. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BUSINESS AS APPLIED SCIENCE

The efficiency with which a particular business enterprize is conducted may perhaps be measured in terms of the profits produced. But the efficiency with which business in general is conducted is not so easily indicated. We have to look not only to the percentage of failures among all business ventures, but to the margin of profit or loss upon which business is conducted. The attempt to introduce system and formulated principles in the organization of business is a comparatively recent phenomenon, and is in many ways radically different from traditional accounting and planning. In the second volume of the Harvard Business Studies, *An Approach to Business Problems*, Arch Wilkinson Shaw, the editor of *System*, has reprinted a course of lectures that attempt to analyze sound business practise. The chapters deal with location, equipment, construction of plants, the selection of materials, organization, labor problems, creating and supplying markets and administration. The author is one of the few authoritative writers on business problems who recognize that "business" is an evolving relationship and not a fixed institution, and that therefore the principles developed are not in the nature of eternal verities. He also recognizes the organic aspect of economic relations in his emphasis upon the interdependence of the various factors involved in business practise.

An index would have added to the



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value of the book, altho the analytical table of contents contributes toward making this one of the most useful attempts to combine economic principles with inductions from the best current usage.

An Approach to Business Problems, by A. W. Shaw. Harvard University Press. $2.

A GOOD MATCH

Social snobbery is one of the ugliest forces in conflict with young love. It often dulls the tip of Cupid's arrow or bends the shaft. It puts Cupid in jail and kidnaps his destined victim. Social snobbery makes marriages that would never be made in Heaven and prevents marriages that might achieve Heaven after a while. *The Balance*, by Francis R. Bellamy, is a well-written novel that owes its plot to this force. If the Schroeders of the Schroeder Grocery Stores had not demanded large means of the man who was to marry their daughter Carrie, Sammy, who eventually became S. Sidney Tappan, Playwright, would not have invested his little all in the plumbing business, and lost it. Nor would he have written a sensational play for the money to be had from it. Nor would he have married his first wife for altruistic reasons. He and Carrie would have worked out their salvation together sooner and more happily. The story is a logical and true to life.

The Balance, by F. R. Bellamy. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

NEW FICTION

In Spacious Times, by Justin Huntly McCarthy, is a wholesome old-fashioned romance of the great days of Queen Elizabeth and tells the love story of one of the great queen's "sisterkins." (John Lane Company, $1.35.)

The Way of the Wind, by Eugenia Brooks Frothingham, is an emotional love story of the affection between a woman with strong maternal instincts and a charming "prodigal son." (Houghton, Miffin Company, $1.40.)

Readers who enjoy the extravagant fictions of the Irish mind in full and free activity, will be pleased with the imaginative tales of Padna Dan and Micus Pat as told in *The Whale and the Grasshopper*, by Seumas O'Brien. They are not without wit and philosophy. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., $1.35.)

In *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, a naturalistic novel in some ways remarkable, James Joyce gives the childhood, adolescence and young manhood of an artistically inclined middle-class Irishman. But the book in many places is exceedingly coarse, so marring uncommon beauty, descriptive power and insight. (B. W. Huebsch, $1.50.)

Grant Richards has dealt skilfully, delicately, convincingly with the old theme of the girl of the under world who truly loves as fine a specimen of the cad as ever was drawn. He does not pay the bill, his family are rather helped than hurt, no one suffers but the little French danseuse who was bound to suffer anyway, and yet, the story is a tract, and not the title, *Bittersweet*, but grey ashes are the adjectives that fit the impression left by this direct, restained recital. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.40.)

A delicate study of child nature is the title story of Leonid Andreyev's *Crushed Flower*. Judas Iscariot and Others and another short sketch of Good Friday are powerful character studies. Beneath the sureness of touch which is the mark of the



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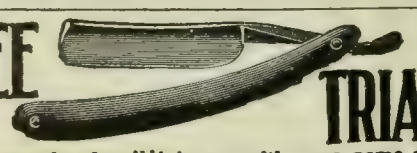
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Russian writer, all these somber tales show that equally Russian characteristic, the curious deep sympathy with all men of whatever mind or circumstance. (A. A. Knopf, $1.50.)

In *Brandon of the Engineers*, by Harold Bindloss, Dick Brandon is turned out of the English army for losing important papers. He comes to this country, gets work as an engineer in Central America, and makes an important discovery which helps his country and enables him to win his sweetheart. Interesting but not important. (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.35.)

Henry Kitchell Webster's new novel, *The Thoroughbred*, is pleasant and trivial. A young husband fails in business and he and his wife, accustomed to large means, must live on $22.50 per week. This beggarly wage, which enables many men to raise families, suffices to teach the Blairs that life is worth living! (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.35.)

Hugh de Sélincourt's *Soldier of Life* is a quite ordinary and typical Englishman, who was crippled and brought home to fight a new battle with hallucinations and the fear of insanity. It is a subtle analysis of mental states and most interesting psychologically from beginning to end. James Woods's character, developing and deepening thru the love of a good and oracular woman, achieves poise and victory in a very heartening way. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

LATIN AMERICA

David Hannay's life of *Porfirio Diaz* is no dry and superficial statement of facts, but a most readable and enlightening story of Mexico and its people from 1854. (Henry Holt & Co., $2.)

Annie S. Peck is a peculiarly fit guide to Latin America. The information in *The South American Tour* has been collected "con amore" and is exhaustive in the detail that the traveler desires. The new edition makes this, perhaps, the most satisfactory book of its kind on the market. (G. H. Doran Company, $3.)

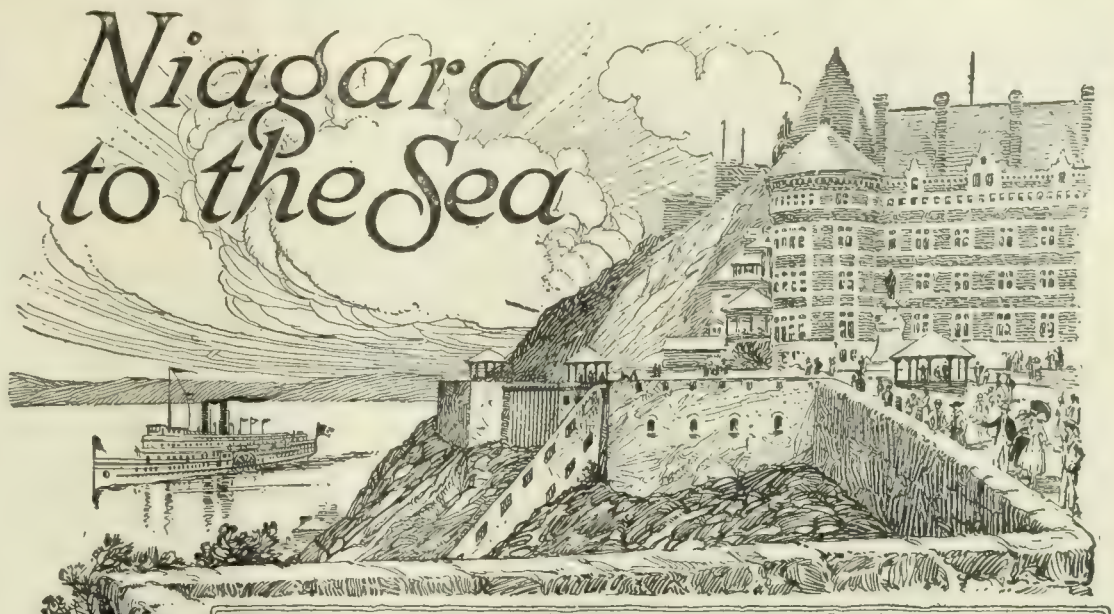
The Andes of Southern Peru, by Isaiah Bowman, is a scientific work of large scope with many plans, maps, and illustrations. While a physical geographer might be better equipped to make use of the valuable information collected in this book, there are many pages interesting to the casual reader. (Henry Holt & Co., $3.)

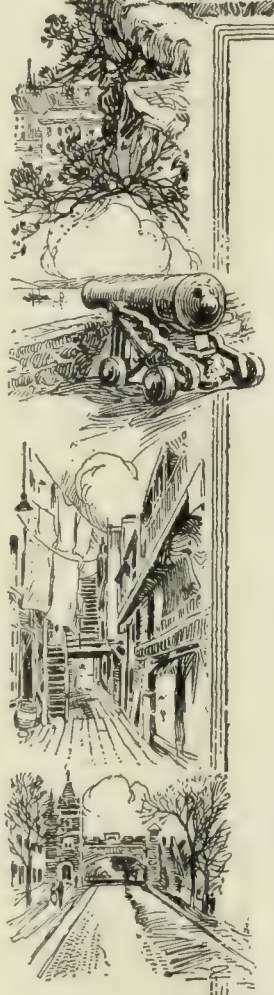
Unity of the Americas, by Robert E. Speer, clearly shows that the unity so desired today is not to be easily achieved, and gives an insight into some of the existing conditions in South America which must be first understood by us of the North before any unity can be attained worthy of the name. (Missionary Education Movement, 25 cents.)

Renaissant Latin America, by Harlan P. Beach, gives a graphic account of the work of the Panama Congress of missions and missionaries in 1916. The exchange of ideas was noteworthy as delegates were present from nearly all over the world, and from these workers Dr. Beach has collected a most interesting fund of facts. (Missionary Education Movement, $2.)

What Is the Matter With Mexico? Caspar Whitney, in answer, describes the people, their character, their political development, with many illustrative anecdotes. He sketches the century's history briefly, that of the past four years in detail, scoring heavily our vacillations and our departure from our methods with Diaz. (The Macmillan Company, 50 cents.)

For those who have impressions of "conspiracy" as the root of the Mexican War, the opening chapters of Farnham Bishop's *Our First War With Mexico* will be enlightening. He traces much of the difficulty to fundamental differences between the Mexican and the Anglo-Saxon mind, and to misunderstandings of the intent of the United States Government. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)





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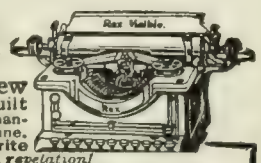
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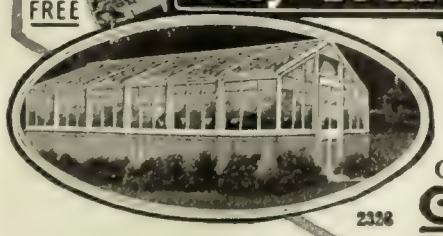


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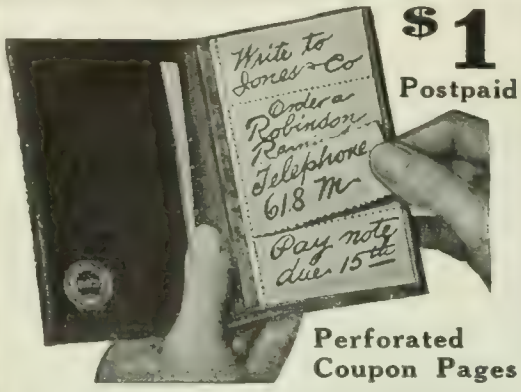
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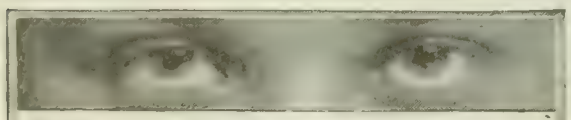
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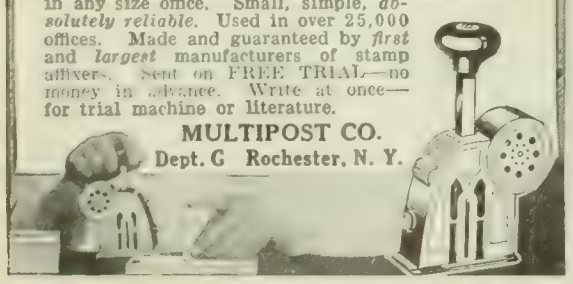
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PLANNING THE FUTURE AMERICA

BY HENRY A. WISE WOOD

Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood, acting as a delegate of the National Institute of Efficiency, of whose Board of Governors he is a member, read the following paper at the meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science which was held in Philadelphia on April 20.—THE EDITOR.

ONE of the chief faults of our happy-go-lucky America is its complete absorption in affairs of the moment. It lives wholly in the present, thinking little of its past, and not at all of its future.

A huge, good-humored, industrious but untrained multitude, it wanders contentedly along without thought of a destination. Having neither a consummate leader, nor a chart, nor a goal, its pain and its pleasure are almost the sole directors of its course.

If things go well, it believes itself to be upon the right path; if they go ill, its members rush hither and thither in pained confusion, until a more comfortable path is found, when it moves off along that course, with no eventual objective in view.

When the guiding force of a people is compounded of the thought of all of its members, that people must necessarily move and develop by a succession of loosely related experimental steps. A people must grope or be led. Democracies usually grope, with occasional periods during which, having fallen under the influence of men of foresight and strength, they are directed along preconceived routes towards clearly defined objectives.

There are times when a people have become so preoccupied by their local affairs that they are deaf to suggestion however beneficial which calls for a change of thought and action. In such a state of inertia were the American people at the beginning of the present war, and until the aggressions of Germany grew to be intolerable.

There are other times when a people, having been aroused out of intellectual lethargy into a state of acute cerebration, are mentally mobile and may easily be led into new paths, if those paths meet with their approbation. In such a state of intellectual fluidity are the American people at the present time.

This, then, is the opportunity of the dreamer of dreams; of the man of vision who believes he can serve his country by pointing out to it the highway to a great national destiny. To such a man time is nothing, obstacles are as nothing, and the labor, and sweat, and pain of the builders are as nothing. To him the goal, the goal only, is reality. That end achieved, and he knows the memories of the struggle will grow golden, and these become the traditional glories of the nation. Need an American be ashamed to confess that he wishes his country to become the great empire of the twentieth century, democracy's greatest empire?

In the United States we have the largest group of educated members of the white race to be found anywhere in the world. They constitute the only great two-ocean nation and are astride the temperate zone; they are industrious, ingenious, and enterprizing. They possess an aptitude for the farm, the forest, and the mine, the laboratory, the factory, and the sea, and occupy a territory rich in every natural resource. They are peace loving and benevolent.

What shall such a people do with their future? Shall they permit it to develop haphazard; shall they advance without plan or direction to an unforeseen destination? Shall they not, instead, determine their future, make of it a carefully thought out enterprize, and create and organize the means necessary for its accomplishment, as a definite national undertaking?

Being among those who believe that the future should be the result of design, not of chance, I make bold to point out what in some respects I believe to be America's future place among nations.

America has long been one of the world's greatest producers of foods and raw materials. This advantage we must not surrender; we must not permit our growing industries and increasing tendency towards urban life to lead us to curtail our output of natural products. On the contrary, we must strive, by better methods of cultivation, conservation, replenishment and working, to increase vastly the output of our natural substances, and to reduce their cost in the world's markets.

Having at hand the necessary raw materials, a populace unequalled in ingenuity, of high technical skill in the arts and easily taught new processes of manufacture; having a home market so vast that standardization becomes possible to an extent not possible elsewhere, and having the largest accumulations of free capital, there lacks nothing but the undertaking of the project to make of our country the foremost workshop of the world.

We must recover our maritime supremacy, and become the world's chief sea carrier. Once again must the American flag be the flag oftenest seen upon the waters of the earth. During the year 1914 only 9.8 per cent of our foreign trade was carried in American bottoms; in 1830 it was 90.3 per cent. It is inconceivable that we should not instantly abandon the policies which have been making for our maritime suicide, and adopt others which will restore to us our birthright of sea use, which we have so recklessly tossed into the laps of other nations.

Germany's profits upon the sea carriage of our own goods and people have built her merchant fleets, have helped to develop her shipyards, and have gone far towards the creation of her

only-second-to-Great Britain's naval power. We are now rendering a similar service for Japan. To carry our own exports, imports, and passengers, whether in the Atlantic or Pacific, must henceforth be our inexorable purpose. American ships for Americans and their goods, this must be our slogan.

In order to become the world's foremost manufacturers and merchants, we must become the world's chief bankers. Where foreign enterprizes may borrow, there they will trade. The American banker and American salesman must go abroad hand in hand.

The nation's surplus capital must be set to work for the nation wherever, beyond the seas, good returns in interest and trade are forthcoming. And selected youth must be especially trained for the handling of America's banking and commercial interests abroad, trained in the languages, manners and customs, tastes and prejudices, of all foreign peoples. For this work there should be created a great national institution, subsidized by the Government, with training field stations in all countries. Such an institution could provide us also with consuls, so that trained Americans should replace our untrained consuls—many of whom are of foreign citizenship and their loyalty not always to be depended upon.

In planning the future it must not be overlooked that security is an essential condition of over-world trade, the security of the individual American, and of his property.

Under insecure conditions American over-world trade can neither take firm root, nor prosper. Therefore, if we wish to found a great world serving industrial democracy, we must lay down and inexorably maintain the principle that wherever an American happens rightfully to be, there his Government will insist upon the security of his life and property.

We must accept and vigorously act upon the age-old saying: Fast bind, safe find. We now see that no nation can carry the commerce of the world in one hand, and an empty blunderbuss in the other. That commerce can no more be safeguarded by treaties than can a treasure by a copy of the eighth Commandment pasted upon the door of the vault which holds it. We now know that no one but the well intentioned respects treaty or commandment; that the ill intentioned respects only superior power. We therefore must hold superior power. We must be respected not only because of our intellectual and material usefulness to our neighbor nations, but also because of our ability, our readiness, and our determination, everywhere and upon every occasion, to support with force, if need be, the rights even of the humblest of our people, be those rights assailed by a nation little or big. The egis of America must protect the American, as did that of Rome, the Roman. Upon no other terms can a nation win either the respect or the trade of the world. We must have both.

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MARKET PLACE TALKS

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

THE "OLD GLORY" LOAN

A PROMINENT banking institution makes the following statement in its April bulletin: "In view of much that has been said of the ability of the banks to take a great Government loan, it is well to emphasize the fact that it is far more desirable to have the loan taken by private parties. If the banks create new credit, the effect will be to inflate the situation and increase the reserve requirements. Moreover, the bank situation should be kept free and strong to deal with the business situation. The late British loan was floated without bank subscriptions and bank subscriptions to the late $150,000,000 Canadian loan were all declined when it was found the loan could be filled without them."

The entrance of the United States into the war and the recent proposal to expend billions on the army and navy give but a small indication of the extent of the financing to be done for the purpose. At this writing it is intended to ask for a loan of $7,000,000,000, three billions to be loaned to the Allies on pledge of their own bonds, while two billions in bonds and two billions in short term certificates of indebtedness are to be issued for our own purposes. The initial offering of the long term bonds is expected to take place about July first, but already $200,000,000 in 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness have been offered to banks and over-subscribed many times.

The bonds will probably bear 3½ per cent interest and be free of income taxes, altho there has been a controversy as to the advisability of issuing so great an amount of tax-free bonds. The argument against them is that the very wealthy investors might anticipate excessive war taxes and sell their present holdings of corporation bonds and buy the tax-exempt Government issues. It is obvious that if the ultra-wealthy were to be subjected to a super-tax of from 33 1/3 per cent to 40 per cent on their incomes, the effect would be to cut down their income on 5 per cent bonds to 3 per cent. It is conceivable that in such an event it might be profitable for them to shift their investment into the Government loan. However, it does not follow that this will be done because while the 3½ per cent rate on Government bonds will be permanent, the 40 per cent tax on income may be only a matter of a few years. Future generations should be taxed for a substantial proportion of the obligations now incurred.

Eliminating entirely the matter of taxation and the methods by which the loan is to be raised, the subject of immediate interest is: can we raise $7,000,000,000 without a disturbance to our finances? The best answer to this is a comparison of our present resources with their status in 1898 when the last war loan was raised and 1914 when the present war began. Also a contrast with the present financial position of our Allies, two of which were, up to the war, the world leaders in finance. England has been second to no nation in ability to gather funds from all parts of the world, while the thrift and wealth of the French people are proverbial. As a nation of investors, France was particularly singular in its number of very small investors—people who placed as low as one hundred francs (about $19.30 normally) in government or corporation bonds. Are we to emulate the French *paysan* in the hour when our country needs our dollars?

The United States loan of 1898 was a twenty-year 3 per cent issue in the amount of $200,000,000. It was offered at par in June and by July 15th was oversubscribed seven and one-half times, the subscriptions aggregating $1,500,000,000. It is significant that applications for amounts of $500 and less numbered 232,224, with the total amount subscribed at $100,000,000. No subscription for $5000 or over was allotted bonds. These bonds sold later in the year at 107¾, in 1899 at 110¾, in 1900 at 112¼, and have sold in each year to 1917 at not less than par.

Since 1898 the country has passed thru the period of business expansion of 1901-6, the panic of 1907-8 and the war depression of 1914-15. It is now in the midst of industrial activity without comparison in the history of the world. It is a prosperity which would not have been experienced at this time excepting for the war, but it is nevertheless a real prosperity and shows evidence of continuing for some years.

In the two and one-half years of the war we have repurchased from European holders $2,100,000,000 of our own security issues besides $2,600,000,000 of various foreign securities, principally those of the Allies. A trade balance of less than $500,000,000 in the twelve months ended June 30th, 1914, has been changed to a balance of $2,000,000,000 at the end of June, 1916, and to over $2,500,000,000 in the eight months ended February 28th, 1917. Sales of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange increased from 48,000,000 shares in 1914 to 233,000,000 in 1916, while sales af railroad and miscellaneous bonds increased from $427,000,000 in 1914 to $845,000,000 in 1916.

The banking prosperity is worth no-

ticing; bank clearings for the whole country increased from $69,000,000,000 in 1898 to $155,000,000,000 in 1914 and to $261,000,000,000 in 1916.

The wealth of the United States was placed at $94,000,000,000 in 1900 and at $187,739,000,000 in 1912, while recent estimates place it at $200,000,000,000, and the income at $50,000,000,000 annually. Against these resources, the debt of the United States has been less than $1,000,000,000, which is estimated to be the amount of the national revenues for 1916. England, with a wealth figured at $85,000,000,000, has a current war debt of over $16,000,000,000, or 28 per cent; France, with wealth of $50,000,000,000 has a debt of $10,000,000,000, or 20 per cent.

The United States war requirements of $7,000,000,000, a part of which will be raised by bond issues and a part possibly by taxation, amount to but 3½ per cent of our national wealth. Figuring on 5 per cent of our wealth, we could follow the methods adopted by the European powers and provide $10,000,000,000, 10 per cent would provide $20,000,000,000, while 20 per cent would provide $40,000,000,000. There is no question in the minds of those best qualified to judge as to the ability of the country to absorb a loan of $7,000,000,000. The immediate problem is the *means* to be adopted in selling the bonds. They will be in popular form, probably in denominations of $20 and upward. This may make it possible for every person possessing a twenty dollar bill, which is but an obligation of the Government not bearing interest, to exchange it for a bond of that same Government bearing perhaps 3½ per cent interest.

Every individual's money will be required. It should not be a question of waiting until someone else invests. Every man, woman and child having idle money should place it in these bonds. We know of no better investment so far as safety of principal is concerned, and if precedent is a guide there is also a possibility of a profit in the next few years. It is true that the process of making investors out of people of small means is rather a slow process, less than one-fifth of one per cent of our people owning bonds, while in England and France over 11 per cent of the people have purchased war bonds.

Bankers all over this country have been advertising to the public or writing their clients to the effect that subscriptions to the Government Loan would be accepted and no commission or other charge made in connection with the subscription.

It is the duty of every citizen or resident of the United States to lend as much financial support to the Government as he can, even at sacrifice. War of a necessity causes many to sacrifice life as well as goods. Upon the success of the "Old Glory Loan" may depend not only our own liberty but that of the millions of our Allies who are fighting for Democracy and Humanity. We should all do our utmost to make it a success.

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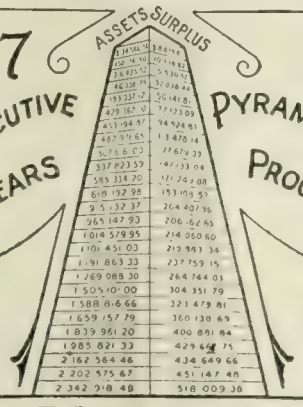
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5 725 809 34	1 654 504 81
6 097 887 20	1 700 761 60
6 250 526 89	1 703 433 67
6 350 079 09	1 725 713 78
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RESERVE OF THE MACCABEES

This department is in receipt of a communication from a member of the Maccabees (a fraternal life insurance order) resident at Ventnor, N. J., protesting against a statement made in our issue of February 19, last, in which, replying to some inquiries respecting insurance in assessment associations, I stated in substantial effect that no scheme of life insurance might be regarded as a secure and permanent one that did not provide for a mathematical reserve based on some standard table of mortality. Quoting from my article, I said: "As neither the Modern Woodmen nor the Maccabees maintain a reserve of that character, I cannot regard their insurance as possessing the essentials of permanency and security."

The Modern Woodmen order is mentioned with the Maccabees in my reply only because the person who made the original inquiry included them, and not because I regard them as on a parity. In point of security the Maccabees' is much the superior plan.

Thru an inadvertence, I failed to state that since 1904 the Maccabees have maintained a 4 per cent reserve on all insurance written since that year; but that all the contracts in force prior to that time have been left without that protection.

My New Jersey correspondent tells me that as an insurance critic I should know "that at this date, and for considerable years past, the Maccabees have maintained just such a reserve, and all policies at the date of change to reserve system were valued and adjusted to the necessary reserve."

Continuing he says: "The reserve table is based on the National Fraternal Congress table of mortality and is based on 4 per cent. Under it the Maccabees have accumulated assets of $21,000,000."

Getting back to the question: I did not say that the Maccabees does not maintain a reserve. My only assertion is that the reserve it does maintain is not sufficiently comprehensive to cover all of the order's outstanding contracts.

Let us now compare it with the Masonic Mutual Life Association of Washington, D. C., a fraternal life insurance association. That is a full 4 per cent reserve, and it is charged as such in the liabilities. At the end of 1915 the amount of the Masonic Mutual's reserve was $749,900 on $11,052,500 of outstanding insurance. On the same date, quoting from the Michigan Insurance Report, the reserve of the Maccabees (not charged

Foreign Government Bonds

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as a liability, either) was $13,035,383 on outstanding insurance of $373,243,321. The reserve of the Maccabees is seventeen times the amount of that of the Masonic Mutual, while its contingent insurance liability (outstanding insurance) is thirty-four times that of the Masonic Mutual. Therefore if the reserve of the latter is sufficient—and it is—the reserve of the Maccabees is not.

Reporting on the adequacy of the rates of the Maccabees, an impartial authority, "Best's Life Insurance Reports," says: "They are adequate for new business, provided the organization can accumulate the 'mathematical reserve' contemplated and at the same time make up the deficiency caused by the low rates in use prior to the change. . . . The statement shows an apparently good surplus over all liabilities, but if the order maintained as liability a sufficient reserve for the protection of contracts this surplus would not be shown, but instead there would be a large deficiency."

I now return to what I wrote on February 19: "If the amount of money collected per year for every member of the orders named, each contributing his proper share, based on age, as indicated by some reliable table of mortality, does not include a sum which invested at interest will under the requirements of that mortality table, annually offset the increasing cost due to advancing age, then it is not good life insurance. As neither the Modern Woodmen nor the Maccabees maintain a reserve of that character, I cannot regard their insurance as possessing the essentials of permanency and security."

The management of the Maccabees claim that as to outstanding insurance on members admitted prior to August 1, 1904, the increasing cost is provided for, and they believe that as they mature as claims they will be cared for. This can be done by increasing the yearly contributions from those members if they will respond to the calls. Will they? Can they? The burden is bound to become grievous to some of them unless mitigated by funds now on hand in the order's treasury. Can any of these be so applied? As the reserve on the new business is not held as a liability, the question is a fair one.

H. G. R., Bergen, N. Y.—The Michigan Mutual Life is a safe old line company with assets of $12,841,896 and surplus of $1,187,338. I do not know why it retired from New York, but conclude it disagreed with some of the provisions of the changes made in the laws in 1906. The net results of the legislation enacted on the report of the Armstrong Committee have been generally beneficial to the companies and the public. Some of the changes made were drastic, perhaps unnecessarily so. The evils attendant on writing deferred dividends—and they were numerous—were extirpated with the proscription of that form of policy. Provisions regulating expenses, requiring annual accounting with policyholders, standard forms of policies are all gains. The provision limiting amount of business annually strikes me as reactionary since expenses are limited. Taken by and large the new laws set up a healthier condition. There are about 250 life companies in the United States and yet there are but 35 (including 12 locals) doing business in the state.



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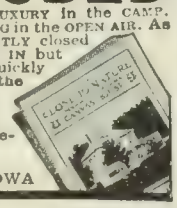
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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Write a brief for a composition in which you will show how the United States may increase its food supply.
2. Write a paragraph of detail in which you show how any school student may assist the national government in eliminating waste of any kind.
3. Write a short argument on the proposition, "The expenses of war should be met by taxation rather than by loan."
4. Write a composition of cause and effect on the topic, "Many important results have followed the break with Germany."
5. Give a short oral report concerning the ways in which the submarine war is affecting England.
6. Prepare an address of welcome suitable to be given to the British and French representatives now visiting this country.
7. Make a clear oral report concerning the events of the Great War during the past week.
8. Write a composition in which you explain how and why the war is affecting South America.

Your Town in War.

1. Write a letter suitable for publication in *The Countryside* telling what your neighborhood is now doing as national service.

The Mobilizer-in-Chief. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. In what respects is the first paragraph remarkably effective?
2. Condense the article into a single item of four or five lines.

A National Picture Puzzle. By W. S. Gifford.

1. Explain in what way this article illustrates the characteristics of the author as given in the article called "The Mobilizer-in-Chief."
2. In what way is the title effective? Give rules for the writing of titles.

Support the British Fleet. By Park Benjamin.

1. Write a short summary of the reasons presented by the author for aiding the British navy. Define "précis." Certain English schools give much attention to writing the précis. What advantages do students gain from the work?

Mobilizing Our Motors for War. By John Chapman Hilder.

1. Imagine that you have been asked to address a small society of automobile owners. Prepare a patriotic address that would interest the society.

In the Service Army.

1. Prepare a somewhat similar list of items concerning patriotic work that you have noticed in your immediate vicinity.

Planning the Future America. By Henry A. Wise Wood.

1. Make a brief of the points to be considered in planning the future America. Show that your brief has been prepared in conformity with the rules for brief-making.

Woman's Place. By Maude Wetmore.

1. What advantage does the author gain by using a specific instance in the first paragraph?
2. Write in one paragraph an answer to the question, "What is woman's place in time of war?"

Daylight Saving. By Edith M. Phelps.

1. Give an oral explanation of what is meant by "Daylight Saving."
2. Stand before your class, without notes, and give any part of the debate.

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

Remembrance. By Murdock Pemberton.

1. Give reasons for or against calling "Remembrance" a poem.
2. What does it tell us concerning the life and the spirit of the one who speaks? Concerning the life and the spirit of the bank president?
3. To what universal interests does the work appeal?

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the derivation of and the meaning of every one of the following words prominent in the news of the week: riots; insurrection; ardent; arsenals; torpedo; insignia; reprisal; trenches; mirage; ovation; expeditionary; traffic; periscope; compulsory; enlistment.
2. Use the words in sentences concerning the events of the week.

SECTION IV. GRAMMAR.

1. Choose sides for a contest in syntax. Let every contestant select from The Independent three expressions whose syntax seems difficult to explain. The contestants should ask and answer questions from alternate sides until all the questions have been asked. The teacher will act as judge. The side making the larger number of correct answers will be declared winner.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. The Causes of the Present War—"Our Country Right."

1. Note the opening statements in the five paragraphs which begin: "We fought the Revolutionary War," "We fought the War of 1812," etc. Are these statements justified by the facts in each case?
2. Is the closing statement in each paragraph justified by the facts?
3. "If we are wrong now we have never been right." Why?

II. Organizing for War—"The Mobilizer-in-Chief."

1. What does the title of the article mean?
2. Study the composition of the Council of National Defense. Show why each of the members was given a seat in the council.

III. Our Allies and Our Enemies—"Our Ally Armenia," "The Planet Mars," "The World's Narrowest Escape," "Consequences of the Break with Germany," "America Receives French Commission," "Root Goes to Russia."

1. "There are submerged and half forgotten peoples," etc. Show that President Wilson remembered this fact when he wrote his message to Congress.
2. The editorial "The Planet Mars" is an allegory. Translate this allegory into direct narrative English.
3. What are the facts which justify the first sentence in the editorial "The World's Narrowest Escape"?
4. ". . . the French are urgently desirous of seeing an American army on French soil," etc. "The British . . . regard as of greater importance the regular transportation of food stuffs and of munitions of war." Which party would you favor?
5. What aid will the United States probably bring to Russia?

IV. Our Naval Campaign—"Support the British Fleet."

1. What has the British navy accomplished thus far during the war? What has it failed to do?
2. "There is every reason of sentiment why we should help him," etc. Discuss this statement; show what it means.
3. What form will the help which the American navy is to bring probably take?

V. American Foreign Trade—"Planning the Future America," "American Trade Increases," "U-Boats Do Double Damage."

1. "They constitute the only two-ocean nation and are astride the temperate zone," etc. What is the commercial significance of this fact?
2. "America has long been one of the world's greatest producers of foods and raw materials." Give some statistics in support of this statement.
3. "We must recover our maritime supremacy." How did we lose this maritime supremacy? What are we doing to recover it? (See news item "U-Boats Do Double Damage.")
4. Compare the figures given in the news item "American Trade Increases" with those for one or more months in previous years, e. g., 1914, 1910, 1905, etc.

VI. Financing the War—"The 'Old Glory' Loan," "Big Business and the War."

1. Answer the question, "Can we raise $7,000,000,000 without a disturbance to our finances?"
2. Compare the relation of national wealth to national debt in England, France, Russia and the United States. What conclusions do you draw?
3. Why are government bonds more popular as investments in England and in France than in the United States?
4. What means of taxation are proposed by the finance committee of the Chamber of Commerce? What do you think of these proposals?

VII. Organizing the World's Food Supply—"Food Shortage in England," "Hoover Urges Economy."

1. What steps are being taken in England to overcome the food shortage? Why are these measures necessary?
2. What measures are recommended for the United States?
3. What would be the effect of the adoption of one or more of Secretary Houston's proposals, e. g., "to license, supervise, and, if necessary, operate plants, mills," etc.; "to empower the Council of National Defense to fix maximum and minimum food prices"?

VIII. War and the Women—"Woman's Place."

1. What is the purpose of the National League for Woman's Service?
2. "The great majority of women will serve their country best by becoming more efficient . . . in the every day work they are doing now." How does this apply in your case?
3. "In England war has been a great equalizer of the sexes." Show how this is apt to be the case in this country, also.



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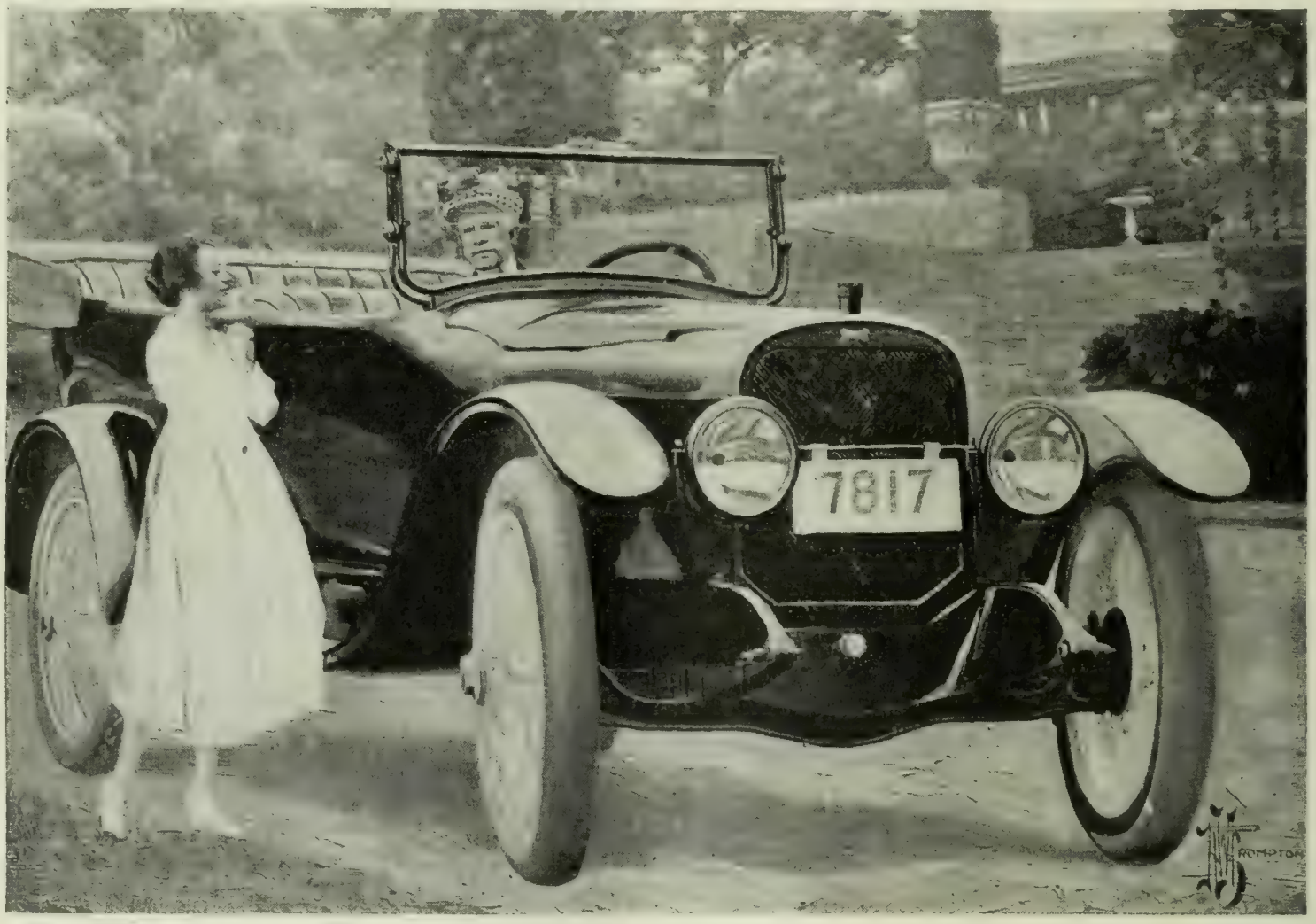
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RICHARD LE GALLIENNE—Our immortal bodies seem but imperfectly tempered to bear the celestial pressure.

CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG—Wo to the statesman who does not recognize the signs of the times!

HERBERT C. HOOVER—The relief commission has only thirty vessels. It should have seventy to feed Belgium alone.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE — America—after great patience—decided it was no use to wave a neutral flag in the shark's teeth.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—It is regrettably true that there are capitalists who regard labor as their legitimate prey.

ED. HOWE—I have dined at many famous places in many parts of the world, but the Child's Restaurants suit me best of all.

LILLIAN RUSSELL—It may seem a bold and indelicate comparison but people who spend their time in ferreting out the business of other people are buzzards.

LEO LEOVITCH TOLSTOY—I predict that when Germany attempts to invade Russia from the Baltic, Sweden will join Germany iu an attempt to capture Petrograd.

DR. DERNBURG—We demand that where all give the same and the utmost, political injustice, social inequality and out of date castes be thrown overboard as quickly as possible.

HORATIO PARKER—The greeny delight which flows from our finest modern oboe is no more like the stolid scarifying squawks of the early Victorian instruments than strong brandy is like maraschino.

What to Read about Russia

Daily and uncensored despatches are of course what we wish to read about the youngest republic. But since these are out of the question, the best we can do is to find books that show conditions up to this year, and articles upon the present situation by those whose knowledge of Russia as it was gives them some clue to the real meaning of the scant news that now comes to us of Russia as it is.

Russia and the World, by Stephen Graham. (Macmillan Company, New York, $2.) Published early in the war, the fruit of long knowledge of the land and the people, this is a most sympathetic description of Russia and her problems.

Russia in 1916, by Stephen Graham. (Macmillan Company, New York, $1.25.) Shows many of the changes war had brought up to last summer. Slight but based on three seasons' personal observations.

Russia and Democracy, by G. de Wesselitsky. (Duffield & Co., New York, 75 cents.) A clear, brief explanation of the historical and economic grounds for the long standing hatred of the Russian people for Germany and the Germans.

The Russians, by Richardson Wright. (F. A. Stokes Company, New York, $1.50.) The correspondent of the *New York World* and the *London Daily Press* covers a broad field, and answers more of the questions Americans are asking than do most books on Russia.

Field Notes from the Russian Front. (Scribner, New York, $1.50.) *Russian Campaign*, April to August, 1915. (Scribner, $2.) *Russian Advance.* (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York, $1.25.) These three books by Stanley Washburn, correspondent at the front, cover the work of the Russian army up to September of last year.

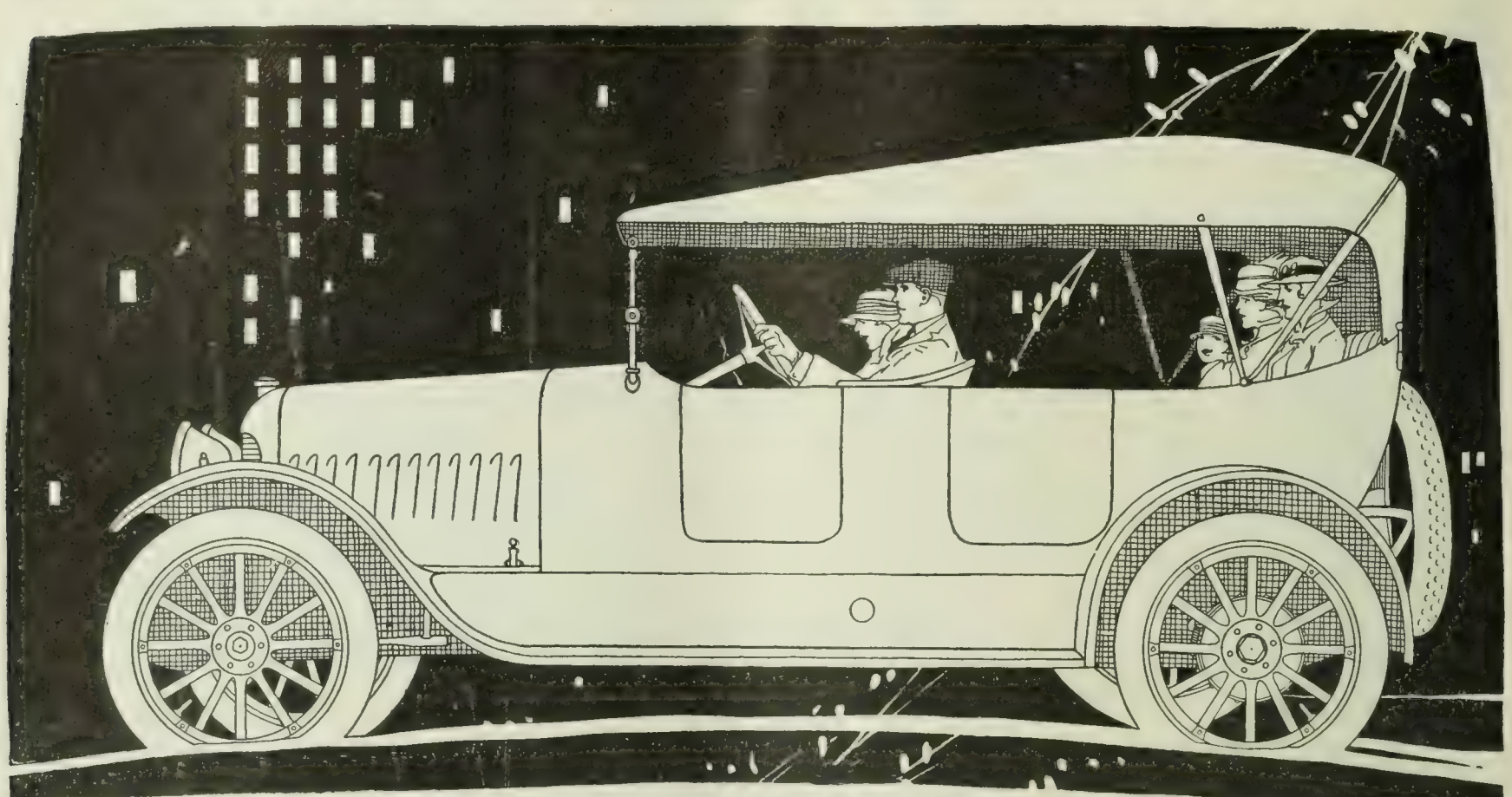
Ideals and Realities in Russian Literature, by P. A. Kropotkin. (A. A. Knopf, New York, $1.50.) More informing and more interesting than studies by foreign critics, is this history of Russian writers by a Russian.

Siberian Exile System, by George Kennan. (Century Company, New York, 2 vols., $6.) The work that first told the world of the iniquities of the Russian autocracy. The prisons of Siberia were still unchanged when, last month, the revolution opened their doors.

Life Story of a Russian Exile, by Marie Sukloff. (Century Company, New York, $1.50.) The autobiography of a peasant girl who threw the bomb that killed a military governor. Shows of what mould are the men and women who have brought about the Russian revolution.

Sweet Scented Name, by Fedor Sologub. (Putnam, New York, $1.50.) A group of recent newspaper stories that show what Russian folk like in the daily paper.

ARTICLES. *Independent*, March 26, 1917 (Freeing Russia, G. J. Sosnowsky). April 2, 1917 (Zemstvo Russia, S. N. Harper). *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1917 (Russia's Democrats, Montgomery Schuyler). *Outlook*, March 28, 1917 (Victory of the Russian People, George Kennan). May 2, 1917 (The New Russia, B. Shatzky). *North American Review*, April, 1917 (New Russia, G. Borgan). May, 1917 (Russia and the Revolution, Charles Johnston). *New Republic*, April 7, 1917 (Russian Democracy, L. S. Friedland). *Review of Reviews*, April, 1917 (Russian Revolution, I. D. Levine).



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A Journal of Civilization

THE BUSINESS IN HAND

WE should begin sending fighting men to France immediately, and continue to send them in increasing numbers until the war is won.

France has made no false representations and has hesitated at no sacrifice. She is far spent, but she keeps up the heroic fight without cessation. When, therefore, France says that she needs American soldiers and needs them now, it is our duty to take her at her word. Marshal Joffre has brought this word and it is enough for us to know.

There should be no display, and no consideration of personal ambition in meeting this duty. We should not wait until the big army that is to be raised by conscription is ready. No part of that army will be ready in any comprehensive sense of the word until it has been for some months in contact with actual war conditions at the front. All that can be done here in a preliminary way is to instil the rudiments of drill and discipline, and arm and equip. That preliminary preparation has already been applied to many thousands of national guardsmen. These men can be forwarded, a few thousand at a time, to receive their further hardening back of the battle lines, and the stream can be broadened from month to month.

The psychological effect of the landing of American soldiers in Europe, of which much has been said, will not be unimportant, but it must not be thought of as the chief consideration. Our men are needed at the front not primarily to carry banners and to inspire, but to fight. France and Great Britain will give the last men they have, but they have not enough. It is for us to pour in tens of thousands, then hundreds of thousands and if at last it is necessary, millions of men to bring this conflict to an end which shall be overwhelming and final. It must be a conclusion the nature of which the dullest mind in Central Europe can never misunderstand or question, to the end of all time.

It is true that military operations can constitute only a part of the tremendous task that we have undertaken. We must send mechanics by thousands. We must send food by hundreds of thousands of tons. We must send other supplies in endless variety. We must build thousands of ships. We must patrol the seas, convoy fleets, and destroy submarines. We must build aeroplanes and train and send aviators. We must give money without stint. But not for a moment may we assume that all of these things together discharge our obligation. War is fighting, and we must fight. The more swiftly and heavily we fight, in addition to doing all the other things that we must undertake, the sooner the war will be over and the more surely will the security of the civilized world be achieved.

Get the troops ready. Equip and arm them rapidly. Get them to France. Do it swiftly, continuously and persistently. That is the business in hand.

DUTY AND THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR

THE measure for compulsory military service which has received the approval of Congress exempts no one on the ground of conscientious scruples except the few who belong to religious organizations which make opposition to war an article of their creed. Needless to say, this will leave subject to the draft many young men who have opposed our entrance into the Great War and are still perplexed as to their duty in time of war. Perhaps a word of friendly counsel may prevent some of these young men from resisting the operation of the law before they have clearly understood the situation that now exists.

Before Congress declared war it was your right as a citizen to exert your personal influence in every legitimate way to prevent your country from making what you felt to be an unwise decision. The constituted authorities of the nation, deriving their power from the will of the majority, decided to enter upon the war policy which you opposed and there is no possibility of that decision being soon reversed. Therefore, the question of peace or war no longer exists and an attempt to revive it is as impossible now as an attempt to change the issue of the battle of Waterloo. The question of peace and war has been settled, battle has been joined, and the only possible present issue is, who shall win the war. Or, in other words, you can do nothing to prevent a war with Germany which has already occurred, but you can do something to prevent a victory over Germany which has not yet been achieved.

It is true that we honor Chatham and Burke for upholding the cause of the colonies against the British king, and that today we applaud Liebknecht's bold stand against the Kaiser's policy. The Independent has never taught the Prussian doctrine that obedience to the State comes before every other duty. In certain extreme cases it might be right to resist a military law, just as it might be right to resist a fugitive slave law or a law punishing heretics with death. But to justify such resistance on the ground that you think

a law or policy merely unwise or mistaken is an insult to democracy; it implies that a majority of your fellow citizens cannot legislate unless you approve. In time of war this is the test: do you wish to have the enemy win the war? If you do, you are at least consistent in your faith. If not, you are hardly acting conscientiously in obstructing the conduct of the war by your Government.

In the cases where we approve or condone continued opposition to war after it has once begun, it is because the conscientious objector *does* think it would be better for the world if his country should lose. Burke did not merely dislike the attempt to coerce the American Colonies, he rejoiced to see them resist. Liebknecht is distinctly a pro-Ally. Of course, such men are technically traitors, but they may be justified by a higher loyalty than that to the State. But can that be the case with you? Do you really, as a convinced pacifist, wish the most aggressive military machine in the world to triumph over our good-natured, tolerant, pacific democracy? Even if we are wrong in resenting the murder of our citizens on the high seas, is the murderer more right than we? Would you rather have the future map of Europe drawn up by Hindenburg than by Wilson? If you can answer all these questions in the affirmative, then only you may be justified in refusing to serve your country's cause. But in that case you are not a pacifist. You are an apologist of tyranny and an ally of militarism. You are the sort of man who would write in hearty commendation of the late lamented Duke of Alva's benevolent rule over the ungrateful Dutch provinces.

THE DIPLOMATIC GAME

THE announcement in the newspapers that Mr. Balfour has brought his bag of golf clubs with him to America is more important than it seems. It is an indication—not as it might be interpreted by the thoughtless—that he is going to waste his time in idle amusement, but on the contrary that he means business. If chess is the pastime of the strategist, golf is the sport of the statesman. The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt,* in discussing the character and career of Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Petrograd, explains his success in getting the Russians to unite with the British by his passion for golf, "if one can speak of passion in connection with this cold game of meadow billiards." The Hamburg paper analyzes the theory of it with true German thoroness:

> Golf is a recreation which seems inseparable from English statesmanship. All eminent Englishmen of the day are, or were, golfers—to mention only Lloyd George, Asquith, Balfour, and Kitchener. The conditions in which this rather tiresome game is played do really produce the qualities necessary for any statesmanlike or diplomatic work.
>
> Golf requires the patience of an angel, superhuman endurance, and an equable temperament. One must be able to keep cool in order to keep on beginning over and over again attempting to get the ball a stage further. One strikes a thousand times in vain in the air, and ninety-eight times out of a hundred the treacherous ball goes an inch to right or left just before it reaches the goal. Golf teaches one to endure, to keep one's eye upon the ball, to direct one's attention to nothing but the goal. Silent, tough, resigned, unbroken, in the heat of summer and the cold of winter, the good golfer walks round his field, keeps his eye on the ball, and steers for his goal.

President Wilson is also a golf player, and we presume that many a knotty problem in international relations will be worked out on the Washington links.

President Roosevelt preferred the livelier tennis, and while he was volleying over the net at Baron Speck von Sternburg he was outwitting Germany in the Pacific and Carribean. Roosevelt and Wilson; tennis and golf; both games are good; both temperaments are needed.

PEACE IN WARTIME

THERE is a curious passage in L. P. Jack's volume of war essays, "From the Human End," that is worth quoting just now:

> I believe that the war has brought to England a peace of mind such as she has not possest for generations. This statement, I should like to say, is not an experiment in paradox but a sober statement of a psychological fact. It is, to some extent, a personal confession; but one which I should not dare to make were there not abundant evidence of its being a common state of mind. In spite of all we have suffered and have still to suffer: the loss of our friends and kinsmen; the awful anxieties for those at the front; the knowledge of the immense miseries of the nations at war; the grave uncertainties of the future—in spite of this, and all else in the catalog of evils, I am convinced that the mind of England is much calmer than it was before the war. To judge by my own observation, I would say further that the calmest people are precisely those who have suffered, or stand to suffer, most; or else they are the people, of whom the soldiers at the front are the chief, who are making the greatest exertions and facing the greatest sacrifices in the common cause. That element of "poise" in life, which Matthew Arnold valued so highly, has become an actual possession of millions in whom twelve months ago it was utterly lacking.
>
> It seems a strange phenomenon, one we could hardly have predicted in advance of its actual appearance, and to those who hear of it from afar perhaps incredible. And yet it is nothing more nor less than the peace of mind which comes to every man who, after tossing about among uncertainties and trying his hand at this and that, finds at last a mission, a cause to which he can devote himself body and soul. At last he has something to live for; and tho the living may be hard and costly he makes no complaint; all that is well repaid by the harmony which comes from the unitary aim of his life. It is so with nations. . . . England spending her money, and knowing for what she spends it, has more peace of mind than England making her money, but in grave doubt and uncertainty as to the social and individual uses to which it will be put.

It must have seemed to many Americans who read this passage a few months ago that the distinguished Oxford philosopher was indulging in one of his puzzling paradoxes. But already we begin to realize its truth. The action of Congress in declaring that Germany is at war with us brought to our minds a certain sense of relief which was felt even while we realized the added anxiety and burden it laid upon us. The strain of indecision was relaxed. The effort to maintain neutrality and inactivity in the midst of the world conflict was abandoned. The direction, if not the path, of duty was suddenly revealed to each of us. The minor annoyances and petty ambitions of our common life were reduced to their real insignificance by the majesty of our national resolution. Tho we have not really entered upon the war yet it is already apparent that in sharing the dangers of the belligerent peoples we shall also receive a share in the spiritual blessing that has been bestowed upon them, the blessing of peace of mind.

YERBA MATÉ

IN such books of South American life as White's "El Supremo" and Hudson's "The Purple Land" maté drinking fills as much space as beer drinking in stories of Germany or tea drinking in stories of Japan. These rapturous descriptions of the unfamiliar beverage arouse the reader's thirst, and if he is not satisfied with printer's ink he may seek to buy a sample at his grocer's. He is likely to be disappointed, for the cup—or rather the gourd—that cheers but does not inebriate the southern half of the hemisphere is almost unknown in the northern. There are, however, a few enterprizing dealers who handle yerba maté, tho —shame on them—they put it in Oriental packages with the picture of a pagoda on one side and a geisha girl on the other.

This gives the impression that yerba maté or so-called "Paraguayan tea" is a surreptitious substitute for tea instead of a rival, having, indeed, some points of superiority



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

"WE MUST PAY WITH OUR BODIES FOR OUR SOULS' DESIRE"—THEODORE ROOSEVELT

over either tea or coffee. It contains less than a tenth as much tannin as tea and 2.5 per cent of the alkaloid, thein or caffein, in place of the 4.5 or more in tea. It is therefore less hard on the stomach and less likely to form a habit than is common tea or coffee. A free bulletin of the Pan-American Union of Washington describes the method of preparation.

As its name implies—yerba maté, the gourd-herb—is steeped in a gourd and the South American custom is to suck it thru a silver tube or bombilla, but a teapot and teaspoon do just as well. The beverage is agreeable to most people at first taste, tho some dislike the smoky flavor, which comes from drying the leaves over open fires. Anyway, it is worth trying, and it costs only 25 cents per half pound package.

Drink America first.

THE NICARAGUA CASE

THE Colombia case is still before Congress, and it is hard to see how it can ever be satisfactorily settled since it has been causing increasing irritation on both sides for the last thirteen years. The Nicaragua case is likely to cause us still more trouble in the future unless we settle it soon.

The two cases are alike in origin. When we concluded a treaty with Panama in 1903 for constructing a canal, Colombia considered her rights infringed. When we concluded a treaty with Nicaragua in 1916 for constructing a canal, Costa Rica and Salvador considered their rights infringed. Colombia asked to have the question referred to The Hague Court, but since the United States declined to consent to this the case could not be carried to the Court nor could the Court act on its own initiative.

But Central America is in a different situation. The five republics have a Central American Court of Justice for the purpose of settling disputes among themselves, and to this Costa Rica and Salvador appealed. This court was established by the convention signed at Washington in 1907, and it is well known that our Government took an active part in the movement that resulted in its formation in the hope that it would put a stop to the frequent revolutions on the Isthmus. The United States is bound in honor to do what it can to sustain the Court. If it breaks down in this, its first important case, the cause of international arbitration will be seriously discredited.

As the matter stands now Nicaragua refuses to acknowledge the right of the Central American Court to pass on the validity of her treaty with the United States. As quoted in the official report of the Court published in the supplement to the *American Journal of International Law* for January, 1917, the Government of Nicaragua says that:

> It does not, and cannot, admit the unrestricted power that the Court arrogates to itself to take cognizance of all the differences that may arise between the Central American states, because nothing that affects the sovereignty and integrity of the five republics is involved in the treaty stipulations; because no nation on earth would submit to the arbitrament of strangers its security and preservation; and because the powers actually conferred upon the Court do not extend to controversies that arose prior to the conventions.

Confronted by this refusal of Nicaragua to acknowledge its jurisdiction in the case, the Court could only confess its helplessness to the world and proceed to adjudicate the cases on *ex parte* testimony in the absence of the defendant and render a verdict by default in favor of Costa Rica and Salvador.

We shall not here attempt to determine the merits of the case. Central American diplomacy is as much of a puzzle as the Schleswig-Holstein question. We cannot blame Nicaragua for being unwilling to submit the treaty to the Central American Court, for the Court was packed against her in advance. Nicaragua's northern neighbors, Salvador and Honduras, are just as much opposed to the treaty as her southern neighbor, Costa Rica, for they also claim rights in the territory covered by the proposed canal or its terminal harbors. Guatemala sympathizes with them, so as we might expect the Court stands four to one against Nicaragua.

The United States, which has the greatest interest in the proposed canal, would not have a chance to present its side of the case before the Court of Justice.

The United States is thus placed in an embarrassing situation. Our Government would of course dislike to see the Central American Court of Justice discredited, yet on the other hand it cannot be expected to support Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras in their efforts to overthrow its treaty with Nicaragua. We have agreed to pay Nicaragua $3,000,000 under the treaty of 1916 for the right to construct a transisthmian canal, and it begins to look as tho we ought to begin work on it soon. The Panama Canal has been closed most of the time since it has been "open" and even now is not safe for the passage of our fleet. The war has shown us the importance of interoceanic communications, and two canals would be more than twice as good as one for defensive purposes. The experts of the Third Canal Commission estimated that a canal thru Nicaragua could be constructed in ten years and would cost $200,000,000. The Panama route was chosen in preference because it was supposed to be $58,000,000 cheaper and capable of being made at sea level.

But the Panama Canal, even with locks, has cost us $400,000,000 and Congress is considering the proposal to pay out $25,000,000 more to Colombia to clear up our title. With the experience gained at Panama and with more efficient methods of excavating, we could reduce the cost of construction considerably.

But whether we wish to begin work on the Nicaragua Canal now or not, it is important that we hold our option and not leave it open to be grabbed by whatever country has the power after the war. It is also important that we gain the good will of the chain of little republics running down the isthmus, for only thru them can we have a railroad connection with Panama. The alienation of even such tiny states as Costa Rica and Salvador is more dangerous to us just now than the alienation of such a vast empire as Russia or China, for any harbor on the Central American coast may harbor submarines or give supplies for sea raiders. It pays to keep on very good terms with one's neighbors.

Our Government would not willingly infringe upon the rights of the tiniest state. The Senate added an amendment to the Nicaraguan treaty expressly declaring that it was not "intended to affect any existing right of any of the said named states." This points the way to a solution of the difficulty.

Let our Government open negotiations with Salvador and Honduras over their claims in the Bay of Fonseca and with Costa Rica over her claims in the San Juan River. If an agreement can be reached with them, we could enter upon the construction of the Nicaragua Canal with a clear conscience and an unclouded title.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Visiting Commissioners Tour the Country

The French commissioners, having determined to "see America first," left Washington for an extensive tour in the eastern and middle western states. On Sunday, April 29, the British and the French commissioners visited Mount Vernon to pay respect to the memory of George Washington, and to lay wreaths upon his tomb. M. Viviani delivered an oration in French on the significance of America's entry into the Great War as the logical fulfilment of the ideals which Washington implanted in the nation which he founded, and Mr. Balfour spoke as the representative of the British commission. After their visit to Mount Vernon, the commissioners returned to Washington to meet the Senators and Representatives on the floor of Congress.

The authorities at Washington arranged for the French commission a week's itinerary including Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Springfield, Illinois, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. On the afternoon of May third the party left Washington and on the following day reached Chicago. The warmth of his reception in Chicago tempted Marshal Joffre to make the most extended speech he had yet delivered on American soil. The great cordiality with which the people of Chicago greeted M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre was the best answer to Mayor Thompson's remark when the visit to Chicago was first announced, that he thought he would be "presuming considerably to take the position that all of the people of Chicago were in favor of the invitation." A few days after making this ungracious remark the mayor consented to head the reception committee which greeted the envoys in the name of the city.

Preparations are being made for visiting commissions from Italy and from Japan to consult with the United States Government upon questions of war policy. President Wilson has not yet announced the full list of members of the American commission to go to Russia. It is thought probable that he will select some prominent radical or even a leader of the Socialist party as a member in order to reassure certain Russian revolutionists who have criticized the appointment of Mr. Root as head of the commission.

Congress Fights Censorship

Neither the declaration of war nor the enactment of compulsory military service aroused such stubborn opposition as has the Administration's espionage bill. Almost all of this opposition has centered on the provisions for censorship of military information which might be valuable to the enemy. In both the House and the Senate there was marked distrust of the broad powers of press control conferred by the bill upon the President, and the newspapers of the country, even those which had supported the Administration upon every other point, were almost a unit against the censorship. The Publishers' Association of New York City adopted resolutions asking Congress to remove from the espionage bill every provision invading the freedom of the press. President Wilson endeavored to reassure his critics by explaining that he did not desire the power to suppress criticism of his Administration, but only to prevent the publication of military secrets. Both the House and the Senate adopted amendments to the effect that no provision of the bill should be construed as restricting "any discussion, comment or criticism of the acts or policies of the Government or its representatives." This did not satisfy the opponents of the censorship, who pointed out that the publication of news items on military conditions might be even more important to the American public than it would be to the enemy and that the power to censor information about the condition of the army or navy implied the power to conceal inefficiency and hush up scandals.

On May 4 the House of Representatives eliminated from the espionage bill the section relating to press censorship and substituted an amendment by Representative Gard of Ohio which provided that cases of alleged violation of the press regulations should be tried by a jury, and that "the jury trying the case shall determine not only whether the defendant or defendants did wilfully and without proper authority publish



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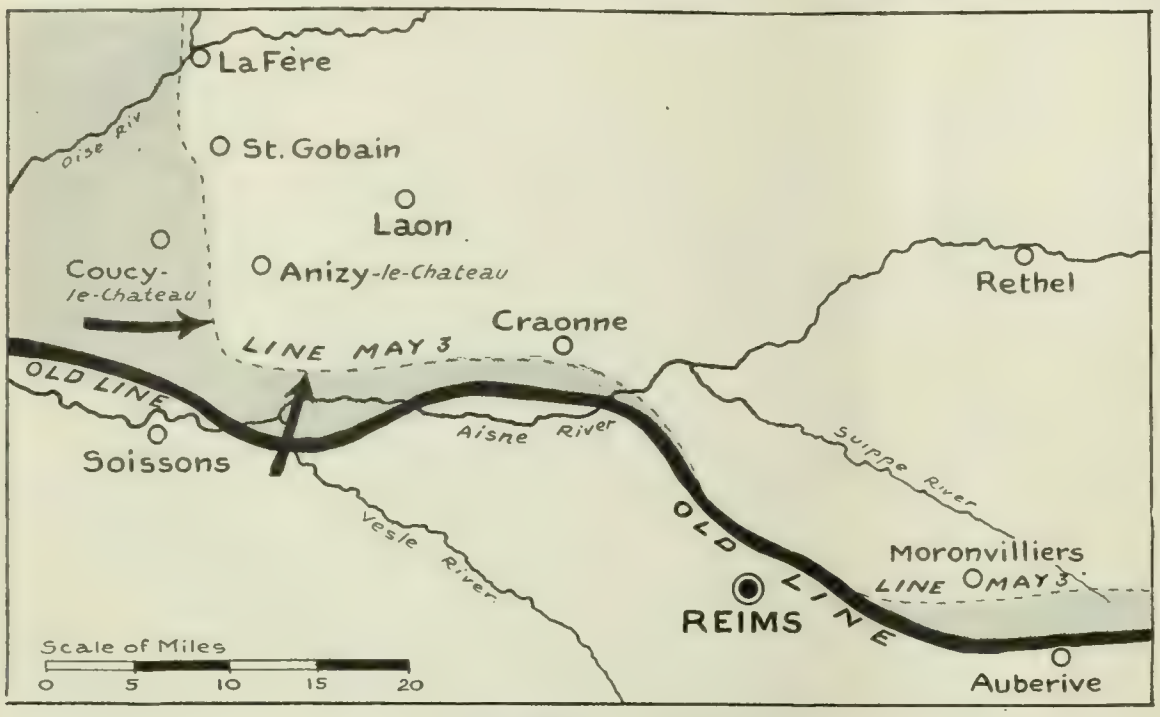
Bain



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THIS WEEK'S WHO'S WHO

In the national enthusiasm over French and British commissions here we have hardly had a chance to appreciate another war mission to Washington, sent by the Cuban Government and headed by Colonel Aurelio Hevia. To go or not to go seems to be the dilemma of Elihu Root, appointed by President Wilson to head an American commission to Russia. Socialists—and others—are suggesting that a less conservative representative than Mr. Root would be best suited to the present status of affairs in Russia. The man who stamped out fevers in Havana and in Panama (these names fit the photographs from left to right), Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas, will command the U. S. Red Cross units ordered overseas



THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE

General Nivelle's attack is directed against the two sides of the angle about the fortress of Laon. He has broken into the old German line where it runs along the bluffs north of the Aisne and also east of Reims near Moronvilliers. Craonne has been taken by the French

the information relating to the national defense, as set out in the indictment, but also whether such information was of such character as to be useful to the enemy." This provision makes the jury in effect judges of the law as well as of the facts and puts the whole burden of proof upon the prosecuting authorities. Even in this amended form, the censorship has still to face the risk of defeat in the Senate. Censorship of cables and of international telegraph and telephone lines has already been established by executive order.

The Capture of Craonne The British and French have been attacking the Hindenburg line on alternate Mondays. The British led off with an assault of the north end of the line on April 9; the French offensive on the south end began April 16; the British made another attack on April 23; and the French started their second offensive on April 30. Of course in between these major movements the fighting in each sector has been incessant and exceedingly violent. Hindenburg's reserves, consisting of young and fresh troops, are being rushed to the imperiled points, but have never succeeded in recovering any considerable part of the ground lost, tho many places have changed hands repeatedly. For instance, the old windmill of Gavrelle was taken eight times within a week by the Germans and regained as often by the British assaults. The chief gain at this end of the line is the capture of the village of Fresnoy by the Canadians. This is four miles east of the line held by the British before they started their offensive on April 9.

The new French offensive extends over a distance of sixty miles along the southern front. On the eastern end of this line the Germans were pushed back upon Moronvilliers, but they still hold the hights about Reims, from which they are bombarding the city and its famous cathedral. The chief vantage so far attained by the French is the town of Craonne on the edge of the plateau north of the Aisne River and southeast of the fortress of Laon. Here the Germans had dug in so deeply that they were not able to get out in time to get away. The French official despatch describes this incident as follows:

A French assaulting wave of infantry found a deep cavern at the foot of a steep cliff in Chivy Ravine, west of Craonne, into which the grenadiers threw grenades while their comrades continued to advance up the slope. When they arrived at the top they observed a column of smoke pouring out of a hole on the summit of the plateau, and soon afterward a crowd of Germans numbering about 200 in all came out, having climbed 180 steps thru a chimney cut in the solid rock from the cavern below. The French had scaled the cliff quicker than the Germans had come up the stairs and they took all the Germans prisoners.

Gains and Losses It is now nearly a month since the Anglo-French campaign began in France, but it is not yet possible from the data made public to estimate its success or prognosticate its outcome. The Allies have occupied the ground evacuated by the Germans and have made inroads on the new system of fortifications prepared by Hindenburg. The British, in the capture of Vimy ridge, and the French, in the capture of Craonne plateau, have gained points of real strategic importance which imperil the German positions beyond. But on the other hand the Allies have not yet captured any fortress or city of importance. Lens, La Fere and St. Quentin, which have been within their reach for some time and repeatedly reported likely soon to be taken, are still unmolested. The superiority of the Allies in aircraft and artillery, except perhaps in guns of large caliber, has been demonstrated. It has also been proved that the Allies can take and hold the strongest fortifications the Germans can construct. This, however, does not necessarily imply that the Allies can "break thru the German line," in the popular sense of the words, or that they can, without impossible sacrifices, drive the Germans out of the invaded territory. Whether this can be accomplished or not depends upon which side can longer stand its losses. The French have taken some thirty thousand and the British some twenty thousand prisoners. The Germans claim some six thousand.

The real test is, of course, how the man-power holds out, and here we have nothing but guesswork to go on. We are told that the unprecedentedly large number of German prisoners and their manifest discouragement indicate a breaking down of the enemy's *morale*, but it is unsafe to count much on this.

Colonel Repington, the military expert of the London *Times*, says that the Germans had at the beginning of the spring campaign more men than ever before, and he calculates 6,000,000, of whom 4,500,000 are in the field on both fronts, 500,000 on their lines of communication, and 1,000,000 in the depots in Germany. The annual increment of young men coming to military age is 500,000, but the new German law that calls into national service every male from 17 to 60 has added more than this to the field forces. He estimates the number of German divisions in the west at 155. But Colonel Repington is more liberal in his estimates of enemy strength than other experts. The French Headquarters figures that the German forces on April 1 totaled 219 divisions.

The total German casualties from the beginning of the war to the end of March, as added up in London from the official German lists, amount to 4,180,000. Of these 950,760 are counted as killed, or dead from wounds or disease. Doubtless a quarter of a million must be added for the casualties of the spring campaign.

The French and British losses are not known but are said to be "only one-half as large proportionally as in the Somme offensive of last year." The Somme losses were said to be 400,000.

THE GREAT WAR

April 30—British Admiralty reports fifty-nine vessels lost during past week. Russians withdraw from Mush, Turkey.

May 1—Russian Provisional Government puts discipline in hands of committees of soldiers in each army, and declares that it is opposed to separate peace.

May 2—British destroyer sunk in Channel. Chancellor of Exchequer tells Parliament that British national debt is $19,270,000,000.

May 3—Canadians take Fresnoy on Wotan front. Bohemia put under martial law.

May 4—Russian Council of Workmen and Soldiers declares for peace without annexation or indemnity but votes to sustain Provisional Government. Nils Pecanha succeeds Lauro Muller as Foreign Minister of Brazil.

May 5—Hughes's new National Party wins in Australia. French take four miles of trenches and 6100 prisoners on Aisne.

May 6—Dutch fishing fleet held in port because of U-boat attacks. International Socialist Congress discusses peace terms at Stockholm.

The Toll of the U-Boats

Readers who are accustomed to consider the figures given in the cablegrams instead of the headlines attached to them must have reached the conclusion for themselves that there was no justification for the assumption that the U-boat campaign was a failure. On the contrary it was evident in spite of the misleading figures put forth by the British Admiralty and the secrecy maintained by the other belligerents that the losses had steadily increased ever since February 1 when the Germans began their attempt to blockade England. But even those readers who have been critical of the prevailing optimism were startled at the statement made by Secretary Lane in his address before a joint meeting of State Governors and the Committee of National Defense on May 2 that during the preceding week the loss of shipping amounted to 400,000 tons. This estimate is considerably larger than any based upon the figures given out from London and tends rather to confirm the Berlin reports of the destruction wrought by the U-boats. Mr. Lane concluded:

> If this keeps up for any length of time it would lay England and France prostrate, unless we are able to come to their support, or some measure is devised to put the submarine out of business.

That there had been no considerable slackening of the activity of the German submarines is shown by the report of the British Admiralty for the week ending April 29. This gives thirty-eight merchant vessels of over 1600 tons sunk, instead of forty for the week before, and thirteen vessels of lesser size as well as eight fishing smacks. Besides the merchant shipping eight British fighting ships are reported lost during the week. These figures, tho doubtless correct as far as they go, do not tell the whole truth, for it does not include the losses of other belligerents such as France, Italy and the United States, or of neutrals such as Norway and Sweden, nor does it give the names or tonnage of the vessels sunk. If the ships lost averaged the same size as in February the tonnage destroyed of British merchant shipping alone would be over 200,000, and it might easily be much more.

Norway reports the loss during April of seventy-five vessels and more than one hundred lives. At this rate the Norwegian merchant marine would be wiped out in a year and a half.

Dr. Karl Helferrich, German Minister of the Interior, told the Reichstag committee that submarines during the first two months of their new campaign destroyed more than 1,600,000 tons of freight shipping, of which 1,000,000 was British. He estimated the remaining tonnage available for British trade at seven to ten millions. The British figures for February and March are about 900,000 tons. For April it seems probable that the total tonnage destroyed amounts to a million and a quarter.

However we may figure it the situation is serious, for all the shipyards in the world turned out less than two million tons in 1916, and the total tonnage in existence is less than 50,000,000.

British Admiralty Criticized

On account of its inability to cope with the U-boat menace and even more for its attempted concealment of the seriousness of the situation, the Government has been sharply attacked in press and Parliament. The London *Times* says:

> If fuller details were furnished the case would be found still worse. The sense of security engendered is dangerous, because it is false and a bad preparation for the trials which are certainly coming. It would be far better to tell the whole truth.

Admiral Lord Beresford declared that the losses are appalling and that he was inclined to risk the penalties of the Defense of the Realm Act and tell the people himself because until they were informed they would not realize the importance of economy.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson, on being heckled in Parliament, admitted that more submarines were operating than hitherto and that the shipping losses were increasing. He later stated that it was suspected that German submarines were finding their way out from enemy ports thru neutral waters. This seems to refer to the Scheldt, which is the outlet for Antwerp but under Dutch control. It is curious to recall that when the Dutch wanted to fortify the mouth of the Scheldt before the war they were prevented from doing so by the intervention of Great Britain, which feared that the Netherlands might come under the control of Germany and Belgium be choked off. Now we have the reverse of this anticipated situation, for the Germans hold Antwerp and are only prevented from using it as a seaport by such opposition as the Dutch can interpose on the Scheldt.

In order to stop the submarines at their exit the British Admiralty has extended its barred zone in front of the German coast. It is said that the mines, chains, nets and other unspecified contrivances in this field have been very successful in destroying submarines. The statement of Vice-Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of the Navy, that during February and March only six U-boats were lost, is denied by the British Government which, however, refused to disclose the number of enemy submarines destroyed or captured. The Admiralty believes that the Germans have reached their maximum of destructiveness, for they can only turn out two or three submarines a week and the British navy has for some time been able to keep pace with that.



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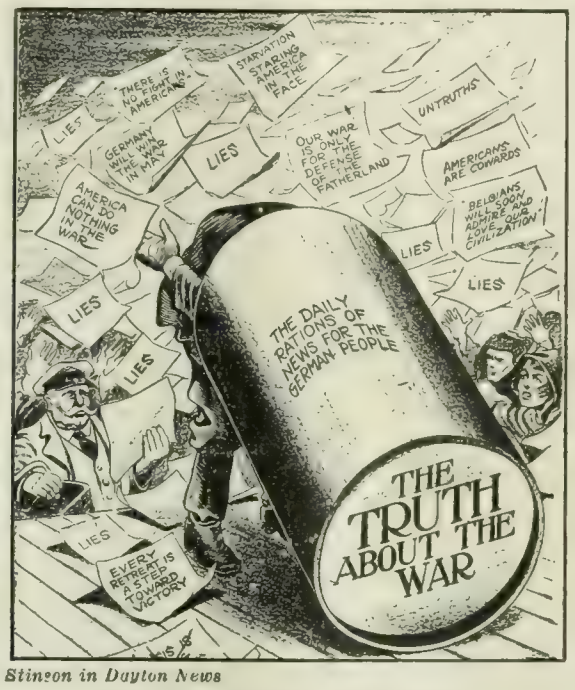
TO TELL US HOW TO FIGHT

Two of the members of the British war commission who have seen much of fighting and can give us wise advice. General Bridges commanded the Fourth Hussars and was head of the Military Mission with the Belgian Field Army. Major Rees (on the right) received both the Victoria Cross and the Military Cross for his services in the Royal Flying Corps



Kirby in New York World

HOLDING DOWN THE LID



Stinson in Dayton News

WHEN THEY REACH THE BOTTOM

THE CASE OF KAISER VS. GERMANY

Germany Versus Guatemala

The Republic of Guatemala has set an example to the rest of Central America by breaking off all diplomatic relations with the German Empire on account of the latter's policy of unrestricted submarine warfare. Other Central American republics have exprest official sympathy with the United States in its stand for neutral rights, but Guatemala has been the first to sever relations with Germany. Señor Mendez, the Guatemalan minister to the United States, declares that one of the impelling causes which led his Government to make its decision was the existence of German intrigues against the republic. Guatemala has a large element of German business men and planters who are more loyal to the interest of their Fatherland than to the country where they reside. Even more important than the influence of Guatemala's action on the rest of Central America is its apparent effect on Mexico. The pro-German, or perhaps rather anti-American, section of the Mexican people appears to be somewhat intimidated by the prospect of diplomatic isolation from all the other Latin-American states, and it is rumored that the Carranza government even contemplates bidding for the favor of the United States by breaking off relations with Germany. Ambassador Fletcher's statement to the Mexican press, assuring the Mexican people that the United States intended no interference in Mexican affairs and would put no pressure upon the republic to force it to abandon neutrality, has had a very reassuring effect upon public opinion. Luis Cabera, minister of finance, has written Secretary Lane that no consideration could induce his government to take hostile action against the United States.

The Crisis in Brazil

The whole of Latin America is debating the advisability of following the example set by the United States and Cuba in declaring war on Germany, and it is impossible to say of any one of the republics now neutral that it will be so six weeks later. Within four days after the Brazilian Government, which had already broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, issued a formal proclamation of neutrality in respect to the war between the United States and Germany, a cabinet crisis pointed to the triumph of the war party. Dr. Lauro Muller, Minister of Foreign Affairs and one of the most eminent of Latin American diplomats, resigned office because of the popular criticism directed against him as a representative of the German element in the republic. Dr. Souza Dantas, formerly Minister to Argentina, has succeeded Dr. Muller. Other indications of war are the reported detention of the Brazilian Minister to Germany in Berlin after his recall by his home Government, and the confident prediction of Ambassador Da Gama that Brazil would soon abandon neutrality.

A break with Argentina was postponed by the prompt apology of the German Government for the sinking of the "Monte Protegido" and the promise of satisfactory reparation. A convention of Argentine Socialists in Buenos Aires voted by a small majority in favor of continued neutrality. The Chilean Minister to Germany is reported to have asked for his passports, and it is possible that the "A B C powers" may have agreed upon a common policy with which to confront the menace of German submarine warfare. Venezuela, while still neutral, announces its cordial approval of the action of the United States in defending maritime rights against Germany.

Two American Steamers Sunk

The American armed steamer "Vacuum" about a hundred and forty miles out from Liverpool was torpedoed on the morning of April 28. She was a tank vessel of 2551 gross tonnage owned by the Vacuum Oil Company of California and was returning in ballast. She had been provided with a gun crew from the United States navy, but the submarine was not seen until its periscope appeared within two hundred feet of the starboard beam and the torpedo had been launched. The explosion blew up the steel deck and the ship sank in about twenty minutes. The submarine circled around the vessel and shelled the wireless house so no distress signals could be sent out. On account of the high seas running only about half of the 47 men aboard could be saved. Among the lost were 13 Americans, including Lieutenant C. C. Thomas of the navy and four gunners. The other American victim of the U-boats was the steamer "Rockingham," which sailed from Baltimore for Liverpool on April 16 with a cargo of 4000 tons valued at $2,000,000. The vessel was worth $1,300,000. All of the crew of 47 were saved except two engineers killed by the explosion.

Joffre Wants an American Army

The emphasis which the visiting French commission lays upon the necessity of sending an army to France forthwith will probably completely alter the plans of the War Department. The army chiefs have had in view the raising of an army by draft to be trained on American soil for a period of six months or a year before it is sent to "somewhere in Europe." The reasons for this policy were many: the present need to utilize all available transport tonnage to carry foodstuffs and war munitions, the difficulty of fully equipping even a small army for immediate service, the necessity of retaining experienced army men and national guardsmen to officer and instruct the wholly untrained recruits raised by the compulsory service law, and the necessity of a long period of training for volunteers. But the opinions of the French army, as voiced at Washington by Marshal Joffre, will undoubtedly carry great weight both with the general public and with the military profession.

Marshal Joffre's formal statement was somewhat curtailed in the official translation and portions of his remarks on the advisability of sending an American force to the front were omitted. But it is no secret that the burden of his speech was his earnest desire to see the American flag in the trenches. He supplemented his formal statement by answering questions put by the newspaper correspondents who interviewed him. The marshal exprest his belief that American recruits could be trained in France. He was opposed to the suggestion to withdraw the American troops now serving in the French Foreign Legion and in British and Canadian regiments for the purpose of forming an American army out of troops already fighting in France. Such a plan would add nothing to the present strength of the Allied line, and the presence of American forces is desired for the actual strength which they would bring as well as for the moral reinforcement arising from the presence of our flag.

Announcement has been made that approximately 125,000 men have applied for membership in ex-President Roosevelt's proposed army division and

have been accepted on the condition that Congress makes the necessary provision for sending them to the front. Only men over twenty-five have been enrolled, since the organizers of the volunteer system have no desire to take men who in any case would be subject to early conscription. The majority of the Roosevelt volunteers are from the southern and southwestern states. Secretary of War Baker declines to make any statement on the question of sending a division to Europe, intimating that all speculations on this point are premature.

War Finance Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury announces that he has made arrangements for popular subscription to the first $2,000,000,000 of the war loan. The bonds will be dated July 1, 1917, with interest payable semi-annually on the first of January and of July at the rate of 3½ per cent a year. Subscriptions will be received to the fifteenth of June, and the agencies authorized to accept subscriptions include banks, trust companies, bond houses, post offices, express companies, newspapers and volunteer associations. The advantages of the "liberty loan" to the small investor are important. The bonds will be in small denominations, they are exempt from income and property taxes, and if any subsequent series of bonds is issued at a higher rate of interest at a later period of the war these 3½ per cent bonds will be convertible into bonds at the higher rate of interest. While the subscriptions to the "liberty loan" are coming in, the Federal Government will issue Treasury certificates in blocks of two hundred million apiece as frequently as may be necessary to steady the money market.

During May the first instalment of the loans to France, Italy and Russia will be made. Loans to Belgium, Serbia and others of the Allies are also under consideration, altho the risk is greater in loaning money to nations whose resources are relatively slight and whose future independence is uncertain. No matter which of the Allies share in the loan, most of it will be spent in the United States for the necessities of war, and thus the whole immense financial transaction involved in raising the "liberty loan" and in lending it again to our Allies will consist essentially in a redistribution of credits within the United States.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has found no little difficulty in arriving at an agreement on the degree and kind of direct taxation necessary to pay the cost of the war. It appears probable that the exemption limit for the income tax will be lowered to $1000 for unmarried persons and $2000 for married persons, and a graduated supertax will be imposed varying from 1 to 33 per cent. The excess profits tax will also be considerably increased. The total yield of the war taxation bill is expected to be in the neighborhood of $1,800,000,000. One interesting proposal to meet immediate financial difficulties is a 50 per cent addition to this year's income tax which would probably mean $162,000,000 increase in revenue. This provision has been criticized on principle as retroactive taxation, but it finds precedent in 1867. But drastic as is the new taxation, Senator Kenyon finds it inadequate. In a speech before the Senate he proposed that the Government commandeer for the duration of the war all private incomes in excess of $100,000 a year.



Edwin Levick

BY WAY OF CONTRAST

Why not forget war work for a minute and enjoy this photograph of the first spring golf tournament, held at Lakewood. The winner, Percy Platt, is sinking his putt on the eleventh hole



International Film

THE CALIFORNIA CORPS IS READY

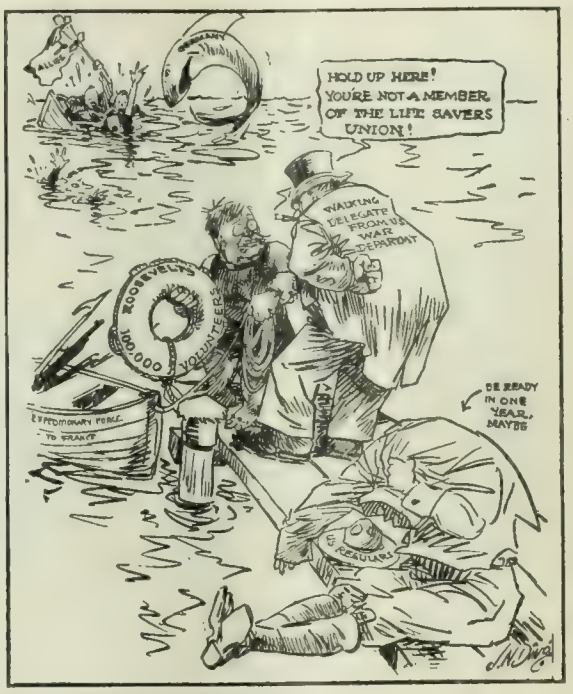
These Red Cross dogs—before the war everyone called them German sheep dogs—are a valuable factor in the work of rescuing the wounded. The First Ambulance Corps of the United States Red Cross, established in Pasadena, has trained several of them to take to Europe

Nationalizing Agriculture The administration's proposals for the regulation of American agriculture as embodied in the bill introduced by Chairman Lever of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives are more drastic than had been generally anticipated. The provisions of the bill empower the President, under the war clause of the constitution, to fix maximum and minimum prices for the necessities of life and the articles required for their production, to regulate establishments engaged in such production, to prevent hoarding and market manipulation, to compel railroads to give preference to the movement of needed supplies, to levy import duties to prevent "dumping," and to limit the use of grain in the manufacture of liquor. The control of foodstuff distribution is the chief aim of the bill, but its terms are sufficiently broad to cover other necessities such as fuel and clothing. Another measure, authorizing the expenditure of $20,000,000 for a nation-wide food survey and increasing the personnel and enlarging the powers of the Department of Agriculture, has already been favorably reported from committee in the House of Representatives. The Senate has authorized a $10,000,000 appropriation for the purchase of nitrates from Chile and their distribution at cost to eastern farmers.

Not satisfied with the paternalistic legislation projected by the Federal Government, many are demanding the immediate establishment of maximum and minimum prices for the principal articles of food, the conscription of farm labor or the commandeering of unused land. President Townley of the Farmers' Non-Partisan League, which includes some eighty per cent of the North Dakota farmers and is the dominant political organization among the wheat growers of all the northwestern states, proposes the most radical program of all. He would have the Federal Government take over and operate not only all the packing plants, canneries, mills, warehouses, grain elevators, and storage plants, but also seize and distribute among the farmers all idle land now in the hands of speculators. He also advocated loans to farmers, the fixing of retail food prices by law and the exclusion from military service of all persons engaged in agriculture. To solve the question of labor shortage various plans have been proposed. Senator Hale of Maine has introduced a resolution for transferring to this country German war prisoners in England and France so as to relieve the present burden upon those countries of feeding the prisoners and perhaps also to secure their services in agriculture. A temporary importation of Oriental labor has also been suggested. Some who object to letting down the bars for Chinese or Japanese immigrants suggest that the Philippines can supply this country with a large supply of cheap and skilful agricultural labor.

Building Our Wooden Walls

Major General George W. Goethals, head of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, has contracted with the Foundation Company of New York for the building of the first ten ships of the wooden merchant fleet which will transport food and war munitions to our European Allies. One thousand of these vessels will ultimately be constructed. After the first ships have been constructed, if the model proves a satisfactory one, the rate of production can be very greatly increased by the adoption of a uniform type and the making of standardized parts. The estimated total output from all the American shipyards will be at the rate of 200,000 tons a month in wooden vessels, and 120,000 tons a month in steel ships. This is not as rapidly as the German submarines are now sinking merchant ships trading with the Allies, but as England and other shipbuilding nations will also continue to turn out new ships it is very possible that Germany will be unable to destroy the aggregate increase in maritime tonnage and the submarine blockade will therefore have failed, unless the British are starved out within the six months before the first ships of the new cargo fleet will be ready for use. The wooden cargo ships will be built capable of carrying defensive armament so that the submarines may find the ships no easy prey.



Ding in New York Tribune

HOLD UP, THERE! YOU'RE NOT A MEMBER OF THE LIFE-SAVERS' UNION!

Navy Fully Recruited

Altho the regular army and the national guard are still short of their authorized strength, the navy and the marine corps are both recruited beyond the present provision of the law. By April 29, the marine corps reached its full authorized strength of 17,400 men, and two days later the enlisted personnel of the navy exceeded the required eighty-seven thousand. During the month of April alone over twenty-three thousand enlisted in the navy and more than forty-six hundred in the marine corps. The chief reason why these branches of the service were so speedily recruited was the high probability that the navy of the United States will see active service before army volunteers are sent to the front. Volunteers for the navy and for the marine corps are still being received, as the authorities expect that Congress will shortly vote a very considerable increase in the naval personnel. Should Congress authorize the desired additions to the naval establishment a special week, known as "marine corps week," will be set aside in June for an especial effort to complete the recruiting of the corps.



G. Bron in London Sphere, Copyright New York Herald

WHAT A SHELL GOES THRU

This diagram of the cracking effect of a big shell explosion shows the difficulty of digging defenses deep enough to escape artillery fire. The dugout in the lower left corner is well below the bottom of a shell crater, but the explosion must crumble it all the same

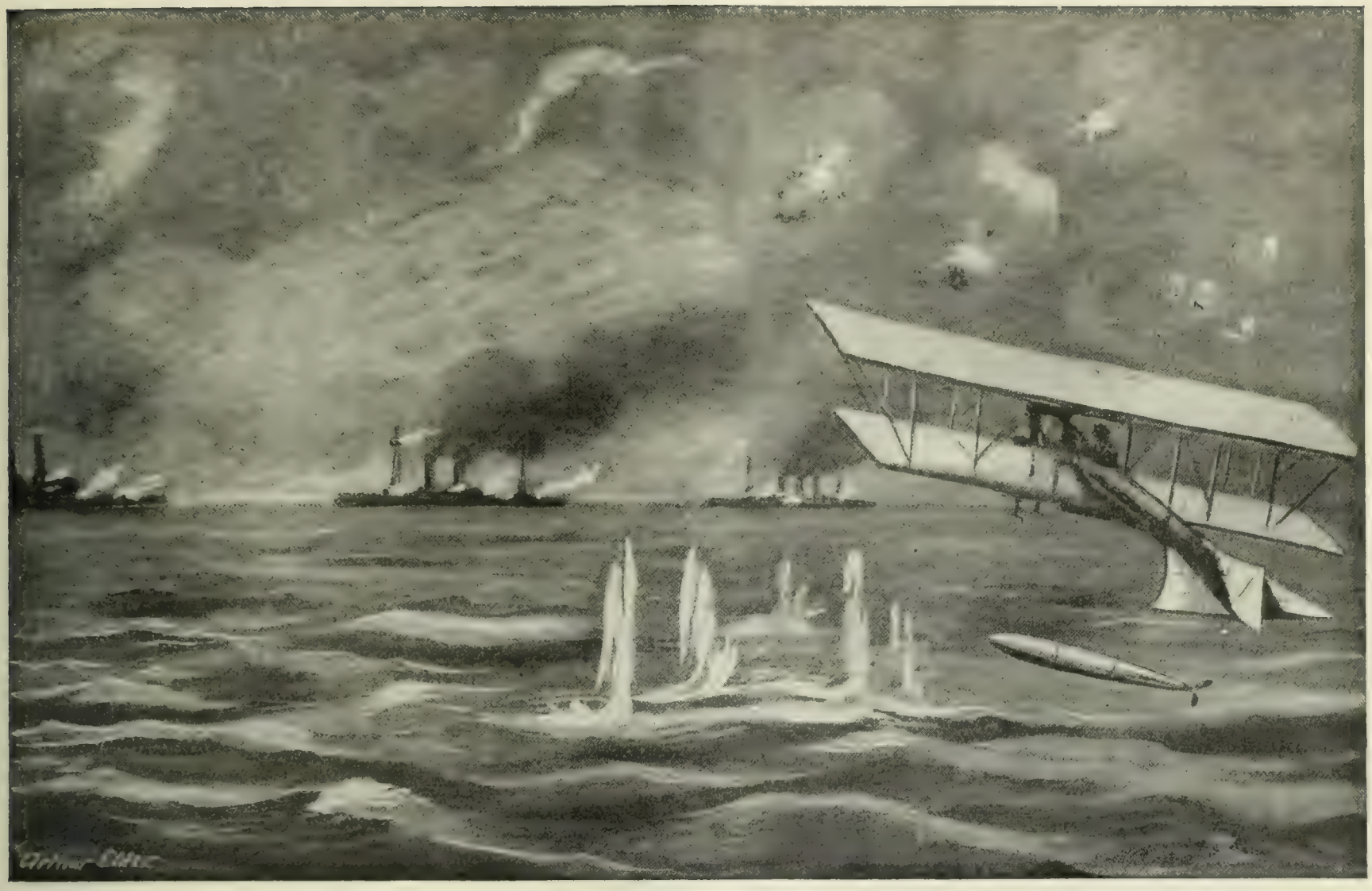
No May Day Strikes

During the latter half of April the European despatches were so filled with rumors of impending outbreaks that the uncritical reader might well have expected a revolution in Germany on the day devoted to labor demonstrations. But so far as is known May 1 passed more peaceably than it ordinarily does in peace time. Most of the workmen did not even take a holiday but stuck to their tasks and no cases of serious disorder are reported. This suppression of all manifestations of the discontent and unrest that undeniably exists among the German people was accomplished thru the combined influence of the military and civil authorities and the leaders of the Social Democratic party.

The Government is now working hand in hand with the leaders of the majority of the Socialist party in the maintenance of order and in their effort to negotiate a separate peace with the Socialists now dominant in Russia. The working classes of Germany seem to have been convinced that peace is likely to come soon thru the U-boat blockade, the weakening of Russia and the successful defense in France. They have been assured that the victory of the Allies would mean the loss of German colonies, the partial dismemberment of the German and Austro-Hungarian empires, and the imposition of such heavy punitive indemnities that the workingmen of Germany would be virtually the slaves of the Allies for all time to come.

Wisconsin Legislature Expels Socialist

State Senator Frank Raguse, a member of the Wisconsin Legislature from a Milwaukee district, so greatly offended his colleagues by a disloyal speech that he was expelled from office by an almost unanimous vote. Such action, altho very unusual, is legal by the Wisconsin constitution, which provides that either house of the Legislature may by a two-thirds vote expel a member for contempt or disorderly behavior. Mr. Raguse, who is a German by birth, accused the American Government of having plotted the destruction of the "Maine" in order to bring about the Spanish-American War, and remarked that the same spirit was evident today, as "patriotism can be created in only two ways: you must destroy people or you must destroy property." Later, when threatened with expulsion, Mr. Raguse explained that he spoke only of false or jingoistic patriotism and intended no slur on the real love of country. But he refused to sign a prepared retraction disavowing any remarks which "savored of disloyalty."



A PROPHECY COME TRUE

This drawing of a torpedo-plane is reproduced from The Independent of Nov. 2, 1914, in which Mr. Benjamin first explained the "flying-fish" attack

THE FISKE TORPEDO-PLANE

BY PARK BENJAMIN

"LONDON, May 2.—The Admiralty announces that the British steamer 'Gena' of 2784 tons was sunk May 1, by *a torpedo discharged from a German seaplane* off Aldeburgh (Suffolk, England)."

The foregoing despatch sets forth the first use by the Germans in the present war of the torpedo-plane invented by Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., and described in full for the first time by the present writer in The Independent of November 2, 1914, with the illustration here reproduced. A mobile torpedo, similar to the torpedoes projected under water by submarines, is supported on an aeroplane frame directly below the aviator's seat and is so arranged that by pulling a single lever it is freed and its propelling engine started. The torpedoplane, as Admiral Fiske calls it, is launched either from the land or from the deck of a ship, rises some 6000 feet and stays at that elevation until its target is sighted, whereupon it rapidly descends at a precipitous angle. If the objective is a transport or other weak vessel, it may approach before firing to a distance of about 1500 yards; but if armed vessels are attacked this interval is augmented. The torpedo's nose at the moment of release is pointed directly at the target, and this release occurs when the torpedo-plane is about twenty feet above the water. The torpedo automatically takes a certain depth, and rushes upon its prey unerringly in a straight line and at a speed of some thirty-five miles per hour. It carries enough high explosive to blow up or put out of action any vessel, however strongly armored.

The formidable character of this new weapon was quickly recognized everywhere except in the United States Navy Department. Since The Independent published its description it was used by Lieutenant Boyle of the British Navy to sink four Turkish vessels in the Sea of Marmora. It was experimentally tested by Captain Guidoni of the Italian Navy upon the standard naval target 3000 yards distant and made nine hits out of a possible ten. When it was brought—and repeatedly brought—to the notice of the United States Navy Department, it was ignored, in accordance with a persistent policy of decrying naval aviation in general, in consequence of which our fleet today is without such scouts and therefore in comparison with the German fleet, which is amply supplied with them, is pretty nearly blind. Whoever is responsible for this obduracy and neglect should be held accountable for whatever disaster may result from such a policy.

Meanwhile, and as usual, having been the first to invent a new weapon, we do nothing to avail ourselves of it until after other nations have done so. This is the way we acted with respect to the submarine, the telescope gun sight (which has made modern naval gunnery possible) and the machine gun. And in the present latest instance of the lack of foresight of the Navy Department we have now the humiliation of witnessing the invention—not of some unknown genius but of the ablest inventor the Navy itself has ever produced—adopted by the public enemy and liable to be turned against ourselves at any time.

THE Allies are now clamoring for help from the American inventor to save them from starvation. It has become desperately necessary for our own sake, as well as theirs, to find a way of detecting and destroying the German submarines—or, better still, of annihilating the bases on the German coast wherefrom these sea vermin emerge, and wherein the German high seas fleet is harbored. In the writer's opinion, the only promising means at the present moment is the Fiske torpedo-plane. The German fleet is reported to be in the Kiel Canal and in Wilhelmshaven. It is apparently practicable to drop the mobile torpedoes into the canal. No aiming is necessary. Even if after immersion they run into the banks and explode they will tear therefrom great masses of earth and masonry revetment and hurl them into the canal prism, thus choking the passageway—as the Culebra slides choked the Panama

Canal. This may operate to cut in two the fleet therein and prevent junction of the divisions, enabling each to be dealt with separately. Such torpedoes as travel in other directions in the canal will destroy everything afloat which they may happen to encounter. To drop them into Wilhelmshaven is to blow up any vessels within their range, and the closer together the ships are moored the more of them will be destroyed. To whatever extent the German vessels are sunk or made useless, in like proportion will the entrance of an attacking fleet be facilitated and the bases themselves be destroyed. Without bases for replenishment of mines, torpedoes, food and fuel, the submarines become harmless.

We should have built long ago large numbers of torpedo-planes and tried them out. It is not too late, even if the English and the Italians and (most exasperating) the Germans have shown us the way, for us to do so now. At all events the present need is too urgent, even if the country can patiently witness the spectacle, for us to permit Admiral Fiske and his friends to undertake this work, for the safety of the nation, at his and their own cost and expense.

New York City

RIGHT MAKES MIGHT

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS

In this article Mr. Gompers, presenting the problem of labor mobilization, continues The Independent's series of articles by members of the Council of National Defense on their various departments of organization for war. For about twenty-five years Mr. Gompers has been president of the American Federation of Labor, an organization in which over two million workingmen stand together to obtain "an equitable share of the fruits of their labor." He is also first vice-president of the National Civic Federation.—THE EDITOR.

AS our national crisis became steadily more and more acute, it became more and more clear that no practical program of defense could be adopted and executed without the coöperation of the men and women who use the tools. For tools are the basic agencies of our civilization.

In no previous war has organized labor had a direct part to play. In no previous war has organized labor had representatives in the councils authorized to deal with the conduct of war. For this war is one in which the armies and navies at the front are dependent, as is civilization itself, on the men and women in the factories and fields. It is clearly just as essential to protect all these auxiliaries at home from baneful economic and industrial evils as it is to safeguard the lives of the men at the front. Nothing could be more evident. Labor must see to it, as part of patriotic duty, that the rights of working people be kept at heart. The experience of England shows how necessary it is that this thought be kept clearly in mind. We must profit by that experience.

And further than that:

We have heard the claim that democracy is not and cannot be efficient.

With the people of the United States rests the responsibility of demonstrating that democracy, as exemplified in America, can—in war as well as in peace—prove itself to be efficient.

TO make this country efficient in the highest degree coöperation between the agencies of the Government and particular units is necessary. That coöperation is dependent very largely upon the men and women who handle the tools. I think the great lesson to be got from English experience is that coöperation in the form of good results cannot be got from underfed workingmen and women. They must be paid enough to permit them to live decently. They must not be asked to work over eight hours a day, six days a week. They must not be asked to work unnecessarily in unhealthful conditions.

Of course, if you want to get all there is in men in the shortest possible time, work them twenty-four hours a day. You can do that two days in succession. But at the end of the second day they will be worthless.

This democracy will prove itself most efficient if it does not ask its workingmen and workingwomen to work more than eight hours a day. This fact has, to my mind, been amply demonstrated. Many of our ablest employers have laid it down as a law that labor shall not be asked to work more than six days a week, eight hours a day. Let me quote one of them, Henry Ford:

"Employers who are hostile to the eight-hour day," Mr. Ford says, "do not know their business. Eight hours is long enough for anybody to work. A man can't work more than eight hours and do good work. We've proved it often. We have had the eight-hour day in force in the Ford factory for three years and we have made more money each succeeding year under it. It has proved its own merit. When you get down to eight hours you observe a wonderful increase in efficiency. After we put the rule into effect our product simply skyrocketed in output. The men are full of efficiency, life, ginger. They feel this way: 'Well, here's eight hours of hustle. I'll hustle and earn my fair wage, and then I've got all the rest of the time to myself. I can improve myself. I'm not worn out, tied down.' I don't know what the increased profits have been to our company. But we've got so much money we don't know what to do with it. The eight-hour day has increased our earnings by millions and made our men better off. And it would be the same for other properly conducted businesses."

The eight-hour-day six-days-a-week rule—so Mr. Ford and many other manufacturers have demonstrated—is a principle. It is no longer debatable. To break away from such a principle in a time of stress such as this would be to display enterprize instead of judgment and to prove that in time of war democracy as exemplified in America stands ready to defeat its own ends.

It has also been established as a principle that good working conditions —good light, sanitation, etc.—are essential to maximum output.

IN a word, good working conditions are as essential to high production as high production in this time of stress is essential to the maintenance of a battle-front. It would seem to be treason to the best interests of this country to desert such principles now. Now more than at any time in our national history we do not want production to fall off; rather, we want to accentuate it. Now more than ever we want the army in the factories and fields to be an army of strength fighting for democracy; we don't want a nation of working people with hearts and bodies weakened. We need, rather to strengthen our men and women for the war and for the reconstruction after the war.

It is on these grounds that the committee of which I am the head recommended to the Council of National Defense the adoption of resolutions urging the maintenance of existing legislative and administrative standards. The adoption of this resolution, coming just at a time when not a few efforts were being made to induce legislatures to repeal laws that had been got with difficulty and when other attempts were being made to take advantage of our national situation, was most salutary.

For war is the open season of a large class of unpatriotic persons who are ready to make the best of all opportunities afforded by national distress. Our committee has an enormous program directed to the carrying out of this resolution and to the mobilization of every possible ounce of labor energy, to the end that the world "may be made safe for democracy."

The supreme thought that I have in coöperating and in asking the coöperation of the men of labor in America is to demonstrate that democracy does not spell inefficiency, but, on the contrary, to demonstrate that the democracy of America can show to the whole world that in war as in peace it is united for any emergency.

Washington, D. C.

M-E-N

BY DONALD WILHELM

AUTHOR OF "THE STORY OF STEEL"

A GREAT captain of industry said to me, two months before America's declaration of war, "I tell you, the big problem that is confronting all industry today is Men—M-e-n." (He spelled it out impressively.)

I went to a farmer to ask how farmers in general were getting on with the old, old problem of the farmhand. He threw up his hands in despair, and said something to the effect that there isn't such an animal as a farmhand. "The farmhand has gone to the factories," he said, in substance, "and my crops have gone to the dogs!"

I went to a factory not twenty-five miles away. I sought out the proprietor. "I'm so busy trying to keep costs down that I can't talk to anybody," he cried, almost hysterically. "I tell you I *am* doing a tremendous business, but I'm not making as much as some of my men. I used to, with the same organization, but my records show that labor costs more—much more—and isn't as productive as it was. I don't dare say anything, tho. I hardly dare go into the plant because every time I meet one of my men, almost, I have to give him a raise to keep him working."

A workingman—a "handy man"—in another plant described the same startling condition: "Today I asked the boss for a raise and he took a good ten minutes to explain to me that he couldn't raise me again right away, but that he would just as soon as he could. He said he was very sorry. What would he have done in 1914, before the war? He'd have fired me on the spot and picked up some one else."

"These are parlous days, aren't they?" I said to this man's boss, a plant superintendent, to whom I went to confirm the story. This superintendent—a quiet individual with blue eyes that often smile before his lips have parted—listened. At last a little grimly he said: "I guess we downtrodden 'bosses' will have to organize!" A little later, with his own characteristic humor, he admitted "Labor these days is King."

Then, to illustrate the kind of a time he had been having: "Mark Twain, coming back from Europe on his last trip, was asked, on the pier, if he had had a good time at the King's dinner. His answer was 'No, but the King did!'"

These rather typical conversations just before our declaration of war are signs that the pendulum had swung since 1914.

Thru the winter before the outbreak of the war in Europe—the winter of 1913-14—our industrial field was cluttered with idle men. A year later there were fewer.

Two months ago—before our own declaration of war—there were not nearly enough men to fill the vacancies.

In 1914 employers were able to pick "selected men" from the army of the unemployed. The result was we had the rule of the most desirable—the rule of Youth, to illustrate, and the passing of "old men past forty." We heard much, also, of undesirables—men who smoked cigarets, or left-handed bank clerks, or office boys with more enterprize than judgment.

In 1914 things industrial were bad—so bad that there were, on the East Side and elsewhere, threats against all those who were successful in business and ominous efforts even against government itself. "Just such a winter," it was then observed, "will some day awaken America to its own industrial staggerings. It will jam the cities a little fuller. It will jam the jails and bread lines and saloons and lodging houses a little more and pack the city hospitals and frighten employers until—"

BUT the Great War in Europe worked miracles in America.

The third winter after the panic winter of 1913-14 hardly any loiterers were to be found in the city that is the Sick Man City of America in times of industrial distress—hardly any even in its East Side saloons. The whole labor world had been elevated, it seemed, at least one level, so that now there were no dregs.

The munition plants got many of the "undesirables," tho, in their hurried need for organization they hired and fired extensively—some of them firing 400 of every 500 men hired, a curious commentary on our American educational effectiveness. Some of them since have taken a lesson from well-established employers who, feeling the necessity of conserving men and of building better men, have been in the last few years using admirable intensive methods to encourage men to do their best; that is, in recognition of the scarcity of men, with infinite patience some American employers try every man at one job and another, encouraging him, educating him, doing anything to get him really fitted into an organization.

Other employers insured their men, furnished them medical service, sold them stock, gave them pensions, or raises, or—this was particularly common—bonuses which cannot, as is often mistakenly believed, easily be discontinued later on when the labor scarcity is over.

Before our own declaration of war, to resume, "old men" were working in the places where they could work—many of them were back in old places as salesmen again; some of the really old were doing delivery service. And young men were in the jobs they could do best.

At Eddystone, Hopedale, Pittsburgh, other munition centers, were to be found some college undergraduates who were trying, in short order, to get money enough to carry them thru succeeding college years. Young men everywhere were being courted by "scouts," who work, mostly, at "so much for every young man brought in." Lo! Even the poor farmhand had thrown aside his pitchfork and had done with his traditional $25 a month, his "three squares and roof that doesn't leak." Section hands were at machines, so that railroads had to import Mexicans and use negroes by the score and did not dare to court a strike. "There never was anything like it!" exclaimed a Bridgeport workman. "I used to be working on a railroad all the livelong day. Now I'm making more money here in a day than I used to make in a week, straightening rifle barrels. I tell you, it's a regular workingman's dream now!"

This "dream" is difficult of presentation.

And it had some very immediate effects. One effect, for instance, was noted by a woman member of the State Industrial Board of Pennsylvania: "There is the greatest change imaginable in the faces of your workers here," she told the plant manager of the Eddystone Ammunition Company. "Perhaps you don't observe what a tremendous change has occurred in your men and women in two years. When you started here you had a haggard lot of people. Now they all look better fed, better clothed, happier—much happier! They'll never go back to the old life if they can help it!"

THIS "dream" has been to millions of working people something very real, as real as two eggs for breakfast where there was only bread and coffee before. It has had consequences. Nevertheless there have been many, and there are still some, who have dismissed it with some convenient aphorism such as "O, it's just a nightmare! It's a boom at best—after the boom will follow the deluge! Why? Well, because in America it always has."

Of course it is very easy to base definition of the future on premises from the past—so easy that nearly all reactionaries habitually do it.

But let us look a little more closely, and follow a little more patiently this "dream."

Let us go to a few men who are not reactionaries, that is, who believe that sometimes there are new things under the sun!

"If I choose my premises from things as they are, which is the intelligent thing always to do," argued a professor in economics, "I should say that our tremendously high prices are due to five causes: The increased gold supply is one cause—one that is given little attention; others are short crops, increased exports with no importations,

increased consumption by men better paid than ever before, and, most important of all, I think, increased consumption by those who are here in America earning more than ever before. If high wages continue, the wealth of the world will be more widely distributed than ever before. And high wages will continue, if the shortage of able-bodied men continues. We shall have as a result something of a social revolution."

SINCE it seemed that the supply of able-bodied men was the crux of the whole situation, I made off to Ellis Island to ask the views of Commissioner of Immigration Frederick P. Howe. I went to see him before the President's war message—before our declaration of war.

"After the world war," the Commissioner said, "there will be a world-wide shortage of men on one hand and an unparalleled demand for them on the other. Such a period has not confronted Europe since the beginning of the industrial revolution and probably no such condition ever confronted the world before. It may result in a reversal of positions of employer and employee."

All students were by no means agreed, I found as I went about investigating, that after the war there will be an "unparalleled demand" for labor in Europe, because, some of them said, there will not at once be found places or means to put the millions now in the trenches to work.

Just here it is worth noting that labor, left free, seeks the best market for its services. To illustrate: Again and again alien labor has streamed to this country because this country needed it and was willing to pay for it. And again and again the aliens have left. For instance, in 1907-1908 their exodus kept regular pace with the spread of depression.

Many Americans think, vaguely, that the aliens will come to the rescue of the manufacturers, railroads, and other employers again. Many of them say that our boom will continue at least two years, despite readjustment. Therefore, they argue, as soon as the Europeans lay down their arms they will turn and make off to help America in its labor dilemma!

But will aliens come from Europe to help employers in America?

AFTER the war there will undoubtedly be thousands of able-bodied Europeans who will desire deliverance from militarism or other tyranny, but many of these will be unable to stir from their heritage.

There will be thousands, too, who will seek deliverance from taxes that, even before the war, were almost unendurable, and thousands who, with a new love of freedom got by life in the trenches, will migrate if they can. But it may be that many of the European governments will prohibit migration, or discourage it in such ways virtually as to prohibit it altogether.

And now other things have happened —as if to establish a new order of things beneath the sun.

First, labor got made into law the literacy test—to do what it was meant to do—to ward off labor from our shores.

Next, the Russian Republic "occurred." Of a sudden, Russians in the Old World do not want to get to the New World. Moreover, Russians in the New World are now eager—thousands of them—to return to Russia.

And then, at last, comes our war! And with it not a gathering in of aliens from Europe but instead the tremendous business of pouring out of our factories and fields, and of pouring across our ocean borders, we hope, of tens of thousands, even hundreds of thousands of the able-bodied men in this country!

Of course we hope that every one of them will return. Nevertheless there is no reason why we should blink at the indisputable fact that already in Europe more than ten million men have been killed or been permanently disabled. Some investigators estimate nearly twenty million.

At once we think of the millions of widows and orphans. If the European governments consider these as liabilities it is probable that some of those governments will be glad to get rid of them.

"Perhaps," some American employers conjecture, "we can get alien women and orphans to come to help us, in spite of the literacy test."

But, to begin with, it may be inquired:

"Will not the war countries, robbed of their men, cherish children as never before?

"And will women be liabilities?"

WHEN all the guns that bluster have ceased to brag and millions more men are in their graves, when poverty is riding the world and every little deed of productive handiwork is more precious to the European governments than ever before, is it to be doubted that women will in some countries be forced to take the place of men and in others continue to do so? It would be strange, in fact, if great economic power were denied them.

Thus cometh another new thing under the sun!

For, just as surely as any class is given great economic power invariably it gains great political power. Likely, I think, women will be one of the new elements of world power—perhaps *the* new element—that once and for all will make an end of war. The strangest paradox in all history is, truly, that the Great War, with all its dire destruction of husbands and sons and brothers, answered the prayer of women—not in its means, of course, but in its ends. Years back Olive Shreiner wrote: "We women claim all labor for our province."

The Great War came, it may be said, to exact a place for women in every province of labor that there is. There are in Germany more than four million women enrolled in the benefit societies and taking the place, for the most part, of men who are in their graves or are crippled irreparably. England has more than three and a half millions. France has, it is thought, half as many. If it is said that industry in some of the war countries—notably England—was overmanned before the war, it may be answered that the surplus of men, plus many more, has, in numbers at least, been destroyed. And if it is still insisted, from one reason or another, that women are not to stay in the mechanical departments of industry, where they have been the least welcome in years gone by, then it may be answered that there is a deeper, more precise reason than any heretofore given why they shall invade even mechanical departments—a reason that has been quite as fully demonstrated here in American munition plants as anywhere else in the whole world.

HERE, in a word, women have shown past any doubt in the minds of those who have had charge of them, that, in the hum of pulleys and the sounds of lathes and in all mechanical work consistent with their strength, and that includes very much of mechanical work because cranes are used very extensively, they are more efficient than men—a great deal more efficient!

There is not room here for demonstration, in figures, of this conclusion, yet, in a canvass of many munition plants, hardly a dissenting vote to it has been found. It is believed, when generally known, that this revelation will be the most important thing in American industry in many a day.

The Kaiser, it seems, has put militarism out of the running by starting a war that has actually established the industrial dominance of women on this earth!

A corollary of the Kaiser's enterprize is that a great many reactionaries—employers and others—are saying that he has put "a rack and a wrench to the world and twisted a lot of things out of joint."

There are elements in the present situation, certainly, that are new to things beneath the sun. Women have got by war a chance they have never had.

Labor has got unprecedented power. And it will likely retain this power because of the shortage of able-bodied men. It may be well for us all to ponder what these premises mean.

And it may truly be not altogether out of point to suggest that the historian, writing twenty or thirty years from now, may look back on these days of change and write:

"Spring, 1917, found the United States in the midst of an industrial and social revolution. Even in the third year of the Great Affliction—about a decade short of a millennium—the elements of the Great Change by Americans had hardly been discerned at all."

New York City

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



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Colonel in 1914, General in 1915, Commander of French forces at Verdun in 1916, and Chief of Staff at the French Ministry of War in 1917, with the immediate possibility of being given extended authority in the field—Petain, the Prepared!



© *Brown & Dawson and E. M. Newman*

A preparedness parade in Hawaii. If these ranks continue to recruit to war strength at their present rate the pineapple industr

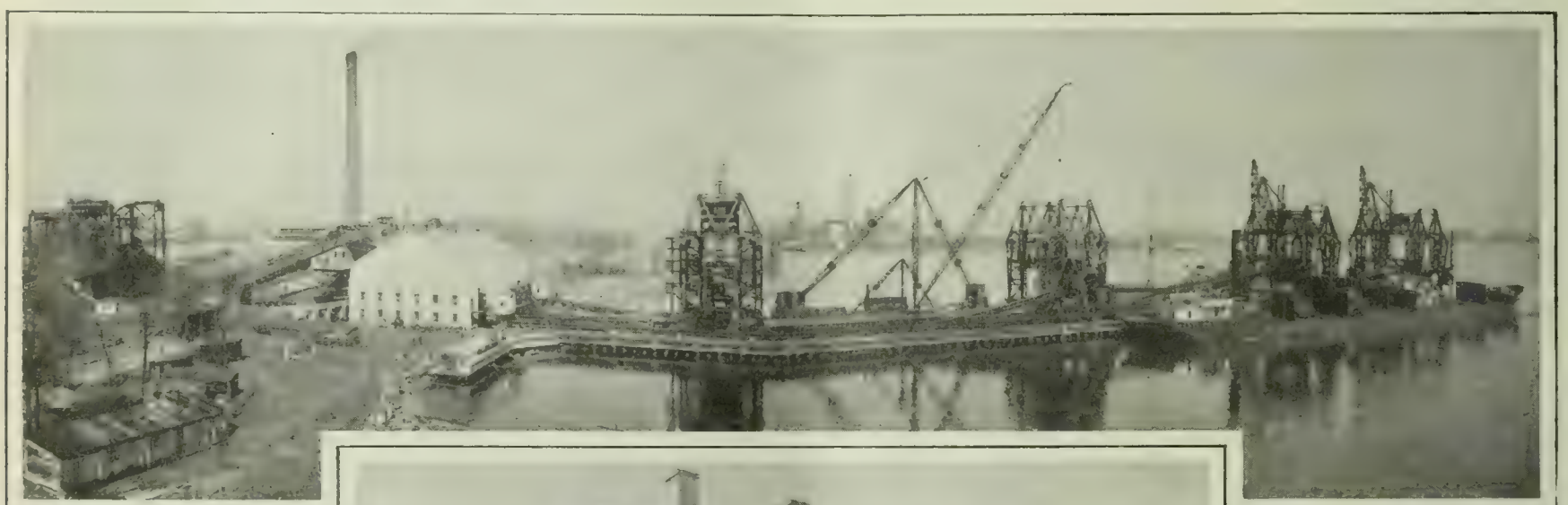


e two or three million cases of the canned fruit this year for world consumption. Fine! But wouldn't you like to see them growing?



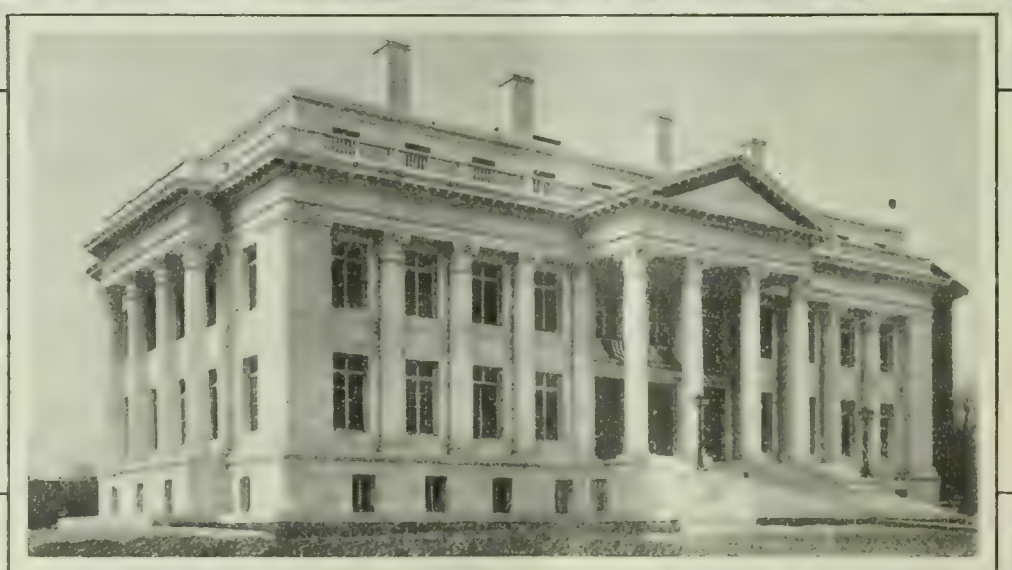
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Can you read it? These boys know a dozen ways to spell V-I-C-T-O-R-Y with flags or lights or mirrors or dots and dashes



Press Illustrating

The American Red Cross is to dedicate its new executive headquarters in Washington on May 12 by the first mobilization ever held in this country of women workers uniformed for war



Bain

We have the largest coal pier in the world, a part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad terminal in Baltimore harbor. The photograph above shows its facilities for handling 12,000,000 tons a year



International Film

Here's a sample of what the Middle West can do for war—a battle of naval recruits at the Great Lakes training station



Paul Thompson

"Long may it wave!" Five thousand school children suited the action to the word with enthusiasm at this patriotic rally

DIGGING THEIR BIT

BY R. V. INGERSOLL

COMMISSIONER OF PARKS OF BROOKLYN



DOES YOUR BACKYARD GARDEN LOOK LIKE THIS?



THE LATEST BROOKLYN PLAYGROUND-GARDEN

SCHOOL children cannot all be Boy Scouts—fortunately, perhaps! But the public schools can offer universal military training—productive, educational, wise and practically critic-proof, training that fits equally well into the educational scheme of city or country districts. Both of them, in fact, have already adopted it to a considerable extent, tho they have not usually labeled it military training. Playground gardening, planting vacant lots, school children's plots are some of the names more often applied—but call it what you will, the value of garden training for boys and girls has been proved and its wartime importance can hardly be overestimated.

In the spring of 1914 the Department of Parks in Brooklyn began a concerted effort to convert McCarren Park, a barren and dreary waste of ground, into an attractive center of outdoor recreation for the crowded industrial section in which it is located. This general effort included such diverse changes as a better system of lighting, improved police conditions, planting of several hundred trees, opening of children's playgrounds, baseball fields and tennis courts. The new Children's Gardens, however, proved to be the point of most vital and picturesque interest.

Beginnings were made with 120 individual garden plots. These were supervised by two very capable women, thoroly trained in horticulture, and gifted with sympathetic understanding of children. Each plot was assigned to a child from some neighboring school, care being taken to get children of from ten to twelve years, the age most responsive for activities of this sort. During the second season the number of individual plots at McCarren Park was increased to four hundred and twenty and a new garden of three hundred plots was laid out in another densely populated district. This was followed the third year by a garden of one hundred plots in a still different part of the city, making about 800 plots in all. As one child has charge of a plot for three months and another child has it for the succeeding three months, a total of 1600 children each season have an intensive and extended gardening experience. In addition, more than fifty thousand children visit the gardens in classes from the public schools for observations and instructions in nature study.

WHEN the gardens open, each boy or girl is given a tag representing individual proprietorship of a plot. Each plot, to be sure, is only four feet by eight. This size, however, has proved to be satisfactory since every part of the plot can be easily reached from the narrow surrounding paths, and still enough crops can be grown to insure zest for the harvest. The young gardener begins by spading the soil and getting it into proper condition. Then comes the planting, when such vegetables as lettuce, onions, radishes, string beans, carrots and corn are planted under careful instructions. The child soon learns the importance of giving his crop systematic daily attention and becomes familiar with the processes of fertilizing, cultivating, watering, weeding and protection from insect enemies. So genuine is the interest taken that it has not been found necessary to prescribe any definite hours of attendance.

In addition to the individual plots, each garden is provided with a number of community observation plots where such exotic plants as hemp, flax, cotton, tobacco, peanuts and sugar cane are cared for by coöperative effort. There is also group responsibility for a border of flowers and for a large central flower bed. But it is in the common care of the paths—to keep them smooth, hard, well drained and free from stones—that helpful group action and work comradeship are most clearly developed.

A considerable catalog could be made of the rich educational values for growing children in the methods here briefly outlined. There is muscular activity in the open, combined with the fine discipline of a definite and self-chosen purpose. The joy of productive effort is almost like a new discovery. So also may be the natural relations with elders, where for once discipline is not uppermost. The girls learn incidentally something about cooking and about food values. The garden itself inspires a sense for order and beauty. Combating insect pests helps to make sanitation and the fight against disease germs more comprehensible. There is the most natural training of sense perceptions, of use of eyes and hands and of the care and use of tools. A new respect for intelligently directed labor helps to balance the bookish and clerical tendencies of the schoolroom. Patience, method, careful observation and attention are developed in many children who at their desks indoors seem listless and dull. Contact with the ground and with the influences of soil, sunlight and moisture answer in themselves a deep human instinct. After all, a child's mental and moral responsiveness is at its very hight when he is throwing himself eagerly into his chosen play. And truly these gardens are his own playground—no matter how serious he may be about bearing home his basket of vegetables at the exciting time of harvest.

If it is sought to apply these principles to the conditions in small towns or in the open country, various adaptations would readily suggest themselves. The essential elements of the children's gardens touch life at so many points that the conception has power and is bound to go forward. New recognition of the value of outdoor life gives the gardens impetus. So also does the increased interest in intensive agriculture. This feature will naturally be more emphasized when gardening has become a usual feature in the rural schools. But even in the cities this factor has some weight. It has been found in Brooklyn, for instance, that many backyard gardens have been started as an outgrowth of children's farm gardens. This fact has led to establishment in the Park Department of a number of model backyard gardens where questions are answered, instructions given and leaflets and graphic charts distributed to the public. More than six hundred backyard gardens are known to have been planted in Brooklyn during the first season in imitation of these model backyard gardens.

Brooklyn, New York



BETSEY HEAD IS AN OASIS IN CITY STREETS



THERE ARE FOUR HUNDRED WAR PLOTS AT McCARREN



THE "CHINESE LANTERN" IN DETROIT
The set for this production at the Arts and Crafts Theater was designed by its director, Sam Hume, and painted by Katherine McEwan

THE LITTLE THEATER REVOLT

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

AUTHOR OF "THE AMERICAN DRAMATIST"

EXPERIMENTAL theaters are cropping up everywhere thruout the United States. They are a measure of the discontent of groups of people with the way in which the commercial theater is run. They are an indication of that strong desire for self-expression which communities have, and which heretofore has found an outlet in amateur theatrical clubs. They are the natural consequence of a widespread interest in drama for its own sake, encouraged by the extensive reading of plays which bring to the most isolated community the very best that is being thought and written in the theater.

People say that readers in Galesburg, Illinois, who thru their library have been able to enjoy Galsworthy, Masefield, Shaw and the Irish playwrights, and who thru their playhouse have heretofore been offered some flimsy, inferior comedy by the theatrical trust, have seen an incongruity between the supply and the demand, and have set themselvs to work to establish a theater of their own, supported by their community and assuring to the community the type of play in which it is interested. There are other communities like Galesburg; the consequence is that from Boston to Los Angeles, along a circuit as well defined as the circuit of the professional theater, Little Theaters are now a definite part of the artistic life of the country.

There has been no attempt to organize the Little Theater Movement in this country; the different centers have been content to run each on its own initiative, and to follow the tastes of the particular group that has organized it. Examine the repertories of these Little Theaters, and you will find them widely different. Now and again a play that has been tried successfully in a Little Theater in New York will be presented in the Little Theater at Detroit, and eventually be given on the strength of its success in the Little Theater at Los Angeles. But there is no exchange of ideas among these Little Theaters. By their very independence they proclaim their amateurishness and their lack of a definite reason for being. These theaters are in a state of revolution against the commercial theater, and out of the revolution there may come some definite program.

There are many types of Little Theaters. One is organized directly thru the self-conscious efforts on the part of social settlements to supply a given neighborhood with specific, well-governed entertainment. Such an organization, born in the Henry Street Settlement in New York City, is the Neighborhood Playhouse; outgrowing its strictly "club" function, it has now become well-established as one of the most distinctive communal art institutions there is in the country. To this Little Theater belongs the credit of having made generally known the artistic worth of Lord Dunsany as a dramatist. It is not only a community playhouse, but, following the idea established by Professor Baker, of Harvard, in his "Workshop 47" it is likewise a "workshop" where not only are the people in the community trained as players, but likewise where scenery and costumes are made on the premises. This idea is not original with The Neighborhood Playhouse. It is partly borrowed from Hull House, in Chicago, where the theater, under the auspices of that settlement, has an honorable history, and a most distinctive repertory of plays to its credit—plays which would do any professional repertory house credit as far as the weight of the selection is concerned. For a Little Theater, such as the Neighborhood Playhouse, to have won the distinction of impressing itself upon such a large community as New York, with its varied theatrical interest, and its confusion of Broadway standards, is something to the credit of that institution; it shows its vitality.

THERE is another type of Little Theater, professional in its character and founded on the principle that a man in the professional game wishes to run his theater in as artistic and as inexpensive a manner as possible. To keep outside the exercize of certain fire laws governing the regular theaters, these Little Theaters are usually limited in the number of their seats to two hundred and ninety-nine, and are classed as "hall," the requirements being the same as those governing moving-picture places. In New York, Mr. Charles Hopkins' Punch and Judy Theater, and Mr. Winthrop Ames's Little Theater, both of them professional, are situated in that part of the city where real estate is at its highest value. In order to pay expenses, therefore, these Little Theaters have to appeal to a class of theatergoer that can afford rates of two dollars and fifty cents. They are outside the range of communal interest, and cannot necessarily appeal to the people at large.

The third class of Little Theaters is the experimental playhouse, founded with the idea of testing new values in the theater. There are in America many young men of artistic inclination who have gone abroad to study art, and come under the influence of Gordon Craig in Florence, Reinhardt in Ber-

lin, and Stanislovsky in Moscow. These young men have received training in an art school which believes in the new symbolic stage setting, the new type of stage lighting. They have returned to America and sought, not the professional stage so much as the experimental stage, where they have gradually impressed upon the community the fact that it is unnecessary to waste the financial substance of the theater in over-decoration and slavish adherence to the now wornout methods of realism. These experimental theaters are likewise not only affording an opportunity for the public to see plays which are not given a chance on the professional stage; they are also encouraging local dramatists to write plays for special productions. Because of the Washington Square Players of New York, and their experiment in the Little Theater business, a group of playwrights has grown up around them; because of the development of the Provincetown Players, a group of dramatists has evolved from that movement; because of the interest of a certain literary group in Madison, Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Players have come into existence, and Professor Thomas H. Dickinson has brought out a volume of Wisconsin plays, representative of the work they have accomplished. Prizes are being offered for plays written by Michigan men, by residents in the Mississippi Valley, by would-be dramatists of every locality.

It is evident from this that the Little Theater Movement, despite its amateur environment, is calling forth some original work from playwrights. These Little Theaters are themselves becoming the centers for development of literary work, just as "Workshop 47," at Harvard, has sent forth from its classes playwrights for the professional stage of such worth as Percy MacKaye, Josephine Preston Peabody, and Edward Sheldon.

The university interest in drama cannot be ignored in a discussion of Little Theaters. Most of the universities are trying to establish Little Theaters as part of their collegiate plans. In the University of North Dakota, Professor Koch of the English Department has combined his efforts with those of the University Dramatic Association, and there is a Bankside Theater which produces pageants written by groups of students under the supervision of the Professor of Drama. At the Agricultural College of North Dakota, it has been realized that the isolated communities have no proper entertainment, and a Little Theater has been established for their special encouragement. Professor Arvold, who has the work in charge, is obtaining interesting results among a population seventy-five per cent of which is foreign born. The same spirit of coöperation in the theater actuates the students of Dartmouth, Oberlin and other colleges where drama is being seriously studied.

All of these theaters are more or less alike in their objects and endeavors, however independent they may be. Because the actors are amateurs and are limited financially in the expense of production, the attention of these organizations has been centered almost entirely on the one-act play of small cast, and of simple scenic possibilities. This does not necessarily mean, however, that only one-act plays can be produced in a Little Theater.

As a commercial proposition, the Little Theaters should not be considered. But as centers of special interest, Little Theaters are very significant. They can never have the wide democratic appeal the moving-picture houses have, because they cannot duplicate themselves as extensively, nor present as wide a repertory at as low a cost. Altogether the Little Theater Movement tends to be one of the most significant and revolutionary movements that has entered the theater in America. It is further strengthened by the fact that in communities where there are no Little Theaters, there are at least earnest workers in the field who are presenting plays in which they themselves are interested. Which fact should be a tocsin to the astute commercial manager, and should make him hasten to send to that community a type of drama which is not beneath its understanding. The Little Theater interest does not spring wholly from the old-time amateur theatrical spirit. It springs from a much more vital and a much more deeply-founded interest in the drama itself. It is a protest against the unthinking way in which the theater has heretofore been conducted.

Of all the groups of amateurs that have attracted widespread public attention, most interest has been centered around the Washington Square Theater in New York, the Portmanteau Theater, which can be carried in trunks from place to place, the Little Theater in Chicago, and the Neighborhood Playhouse. These organizations show the weakness and the strength of the movement. The Washington Square Players, for example, have taken themselves so seriously as to sever themselves from their revolutionary *raison d'être*. They have challenged professionalism and remained amateurs. The salvation of all Little Theaters will rest in their being content to remain amateurs and, thru the excellencies of their performance, to challenge the professional theater. Thru them the professional manager will come to realize how profoundly does the theater-going public want a better class of play.

New York City





REBEL AND REGULAR

Two types of Little Theaters. The Prairie Playhouse at Galesburg, Illinois, expresses the people's protest. The New York Punch and Judy is a Little Theater, but not a true community playhouse

KEEPING DOWN FOOD COSTS

BY HARRY C. DOUGLAS

FORMER EDITOR OF THE "SYDNEY TIMES"

STATE control of food and necessities need not be the delicate and difficult problem that friends of the old, happy-go-lucky, *laissez-faire* school would have the public believe. Many apologists for unrestricted individualism postulate that our whole social order would totter upon its foundations if a few callous speculators in food and fuel, with all the instincts of ravenous wolves eyeing a defenseless flock of sheep, were to have their unnatural greed curbed in the interests of the greater public at large. It may be argued that the wolves are well able to look after their own predatory hides in any case; it may be asserted that the only safe procedure is to legislate *against,* and not *for,* them; leaving aside such theories, there remains the timorously advanced suggestion that perhaps any general adoption of national—or state—control of the necessities of life savors too much of the Utopian, the socialistic, the impractical. To this there is one certain answer: "It has been done. It is being done now—and it works."

Most European nations have put food and other commodities under government control: their action was dictated by a set of abnormal circumstances. But Australia has tackled the same problem under conditions very nearly approximating those in the United States. When the war broke out, a group of Australian speculators got very busy indeed. They thought they saw a splendid opportunity to send the prices of food and necessities skyrocketing to unheard-of hights. So they started in to corner supplies, firm in the belief that if they could not "hold up" their own people, at least England would be glad to pay their extortionate prices. Their case looked a pretty sound one—to them. There did not seem to be a flaw in it. But they had overlooked one thing—the labor government. The labor government had not overlooked anything, not even the food speculators. The labor government had had a very wary weather eye focused upon the speculators from the beginning. And so the cards were stacked against the food gamblers, the long-suffering wheat pool men, who only found out when it was too late.

At that the speculators had worked with great efficiency and despatch. They had lost no time. As soon as the dogs of war were unleashed, up soared the price of wheat—thirty cents a bushel. Soon the vicious circle was completed. The flour manufacturers boosted the price of their product. The master bakers played ducks and drakes with the public's bread supply. The grocers, faithfully tagging along behind the bigger men, joined in the orgie of price boosting. The situation was much as it was in New York last fall and early winter, when the cost of fuel, the cost of milk, the cost of groceries—in fact, the cost of everything people *had* to have — began the upward climb that ended by thorcly arousing the public to the need for protective, prohibitive legislation.

Less than a month after the price-boosting sharks got busy, the labor government of New South Wales got a little busier. It planned, drew up, passed and put on the statute books its reply. And that reply was a law authorizing the appointment by the Governor of the State of a Necessary Commodities Control Commission, in which was vested practically unlimited powers to fix the maximum prices to be charged for nearly everything except limousines, steam yachts and Turkish carpets. "Necessary commodities" was given a wide interpretation, the term being held to include all fuel, gas—whether supplied to householders or manufacturers—all articles of food and drink, and the ingredients used in making such articles, and, finally, any article which, after investigation, the commission might persuade the government to add to the list. A daily bulletin fixed the maximum prices for necessities within the act.

It was recognized that some speculators, bolder or more defiant than the rank and file, might go ahead and charge their own prices despite the fixed dead lines; that others might retaliate by withholding the supplies they had accumulated. The labor government provided against these contingencies by ordering a penalty for such evasions of the strict letter of the law. Any offenders faced a fine of almost $500 for each offense, a year in jail—or both. The commission was empowered to enter forcibly any premises of suspected persons.

The scheme worked like a charm. The following prices ruled the day before the first price-fixing governmental bulletin was issued: wheat, $1.26 per bushel; flour, $56.01 per ton; bread, on the point of being boosted from seven to nine cents for a 2-pound loaf. After the bulletin was issued the prices were: wheat, $1 per bushel; flour, $46.37 per ton; bread, ordered to remain at seven cents.

In New South Wales, after the appointment of the commission, butter fluctuated in price between 35 and 40 cents a pound. In the neighboring State of Victoria—which is the only state in Australia that has not a labor legislature, and which had no food control commission — butter was around 60 cents a pound.

The New South Wales Government went even further in its determination to enforce obedience from recalcitrant speculators. A group of the biggest operators in the state had 400,000 bushels of wheat stored on the waterfront ready for instant shipment to London. The Governor issued an order in which the speculators were named, and which gave the state power to seize the whole consignment. Directly after this drastic action the wheat speculators threw up the sponge: some 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, held for huge profits, were put on the market at the legally fixed price of one dollar a bushel. That broke the back of price-boosting. No one wanted to "sit in" such a losing game. To cap the climax, the government entered upon a scheme of state bakeries.

Practical socialism has gone a long way indeed in New South Wales. The state owns and operates a fleet of trawlers, which bring plentiful supplies of fish into Sydney some three times a week. Furthermore, the state owns and operates a chain of fish stores in which are marketed the catches of the government trawlers. Prices charged, of course, are just enough to cover operating expenses. An inexhaustible quantity of wholesome, palatable food is thus assured the people at all times of the year. Drouths on the sheep and cattle "stations" need worry the general public only in a general way. The troubles of butchers are their own affair. "We'll make every day Friday if we have to," one man said to me. So well is the scheme working out that the minister responsible for it recently informed the government that a further $500,000 would have to be spent to buy more trawlers.

A unique innovation—even for Australia—was the establishment lately in New South Wales of a Fair Rents Court, to which all tenants who believe they are being mulcted by grasping landlords may take their tales of wo. At the opening of the court, D. R. Hall, State Attorney-General, said:

"The experiment which begins today will be watched with the keenest interest, not alone in this state, but thruout Australia, and, indeed, the older countries of the world. Students of social problems, not less than rack-rented tenants, will interest themselves in the history of this court."

In the very first case tried in the court it was laid down by the presiding judge that a return of six per cent upon his investment was all that the landlord had a right to expect.

Railways, street car and telephone systems, and other public utilities are publicly owned. The number of private franchises for public services in Australia is an ever diminishing quantity. The state of Queensland has gone into the brewing and hotel business; at least, it probably has by now — the scheme was well on its way to realization when I left Australia a few months ago. The public do not get service at remarkably cheap rates — not because municipal and state ownership has proved a failure, but because the cost of labor is so high. There is no doubt, however, that the public are served more cheaply by their own government than by the old private companies.

New York City

PEBBLES

"I've learned," said the aged egg, "that ten years make one decayed."—*Chaparral.*

Eggs, according to a market report, have dropt at Smithfield. One of those lady porters evidently.—*London Opinion.*

Owing to the raw material being required for war purposes, there is a famine in gramophone needles. Another proof that this war is upsetting all records.—*Passing Show.*

Lawyer (to witness at a booze trial)—Did you take cognizance of the man who sold him the liquor?

Witness—I took the same as the rest.—*Awgwan.*

Broadway Pecan—England will soon be a republic if she changes her money to dollars and cents.

Fifth Avenue Butter Nut—How's that?

Broadway Pecan—Have to give up her sovereigns.—*The Lamb.*

An Irishman out of work applied to the boss of a repair shop in Detroit. When the Celt had stated his qualifications for a "job" the superintendent began quizzing him a bit. Starting quite at random, he asked:

"Do you know anything about carpentry?"

"Sure."

"Do you know how to make a Venetian blind?"

"Sure, I'd poke me chisel in his eye."—*New York World.*

He was Scotch and naturally he hated spending money. Therefore, when a friend in the South sent him an unstamped letter, he was much annoyed at having to pay two-pence postage.

He was still more annoyed, on opening the letter, to find nothing in it save a single sheet, saying: "I am well.—George."

In return he procured a large, flat stone, packed in a wooden box, with many wrappings, and despatched it C. O. D.

When his friend had paid over 5 shillings charges he sought for an explanation, and found it in a letter at the top of the package.

"Dear George: When I heard that you were well, this great load rolled off my mind."—*New York Globe.*

The son of the well-to-do family had recently joined up as a private, and was spending his Christmas leave at home.

Returning from a walk, his mother espied a figure in the kitchen with the housemaid.

"Clarence," she called to her son, "Mary's got someone in the kitchen. She knows perfectly well that I don't allow followers. I wish you'd go and tell the man to leave the house at once."

Clarence duly departed to the kitchen, but returned in about half a minute.

"Sorry, mother, but I can't turn him out."

"Can't turn him out? Why on earth not?"

"He's my sergeant!"—*Saturday Night.*

SONGS OF THE ECONOMIC WAR

A SPINACH CAVALIER

A spinach cavalier stood in his overalls,
And played such a sweet obligato;
He sang of the wheat, the bean, and the beet,
The rutabaga, and the tomato.

Chorus

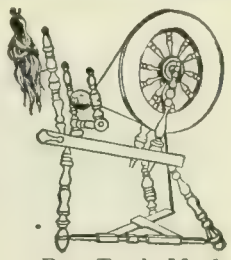
Say, darling, say, when I am mowing hay,
Sometimes you may think of me, dear.
Sunshine and rain are good for the grain
Remember what I say, and be true, dear.

PLANTING TONIGHT

Many are the backs that are weary tonight,
From using the spade and the hoe;
Many are the men who are straining their sight
Watching for the stuff to grow.
Planting tonight, planting tonight, planting in the old back yard.

—*F. P. A. in the New York Tribune.*

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And by the way, if you are having difficulties with that garden of yours, remember that the Countryside War Garden Bureau answers questions—of any sort and as many as you like.

THE COUNTRYSIDE WAR GARDEN BUREAU

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A NUMBER OF THINGS

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

THE popular demand for a lyrical outlet for our pent-up patriotism has again called attention to our lack of a perfectly satisfactory national song. The "Star-Spangled Banner" is a splendid band tune, but when a crowd of people try to sing it they are apt to drop out at various points along the line like stragglers on a long hike, some on the uphill and some on the downhill slopes. Altho it has a London tavern tune, the words are characteristically American in their flamboyant patriotism and in beginning with "O say."

But we should, as the preachers always say, omit the third stanza. I never could see that the third stanza of a hymn was any worse than the others, altho whenever I was warned against it by the minister I have read it with care to see what heresy or other objectionable matter it contained. But in this case the third stanza is manifestly improper in the present war and might well be dispensed with permanently:

And where is the band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave.

These lines deal with an invasion of American soil and so are not applicable to the present circumstances when we propose to carry the war into the enemy's country. Besides to refer to our gallant British allies by such words as "the hireling and slave" and "their foul footsteps' pollution" is, as we would say, "not very nice" and, as they would say, "rather nasty." Then, too, it is always a bother to mind pronouncing "confusion" as tho it were "Confucian" so as to prepare it for riming with "pollution" two lines to come.

"John Brown's Body" is, as Kipling said, one of the best marching songs in the world and now that it is rid of the sectional and scurrilous words at first attached to it in the Civil War it has become truly "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," in which everybody can join heartily except, perhaps, some of our non-Christian fellow citizens.

"Marching Thru Georgia" is another magnificent marching tune that needs to be rescued in like manner from its suggestions of loot and fratricidal strife to make it palatable to our people as a whole. Sousa and other composers have added to our patriotic music but suitable words are still lacking. I don't understand why it should be easier to get good airs than good verses. We have, for instance, two admirable light patriotic tunes, "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," but the words of both are nonsensical. It is as true today as was said a hundred years ago that

Yankee Doodle is the tune
Americans delight in.
'Twill do to whistle, sing or play,
And just the thing for fighting.

But even the antiquarians are not sure what the "macaroni" means and they are altogether nonplussed by the "Doodle."

Lincoln shocked the White House band shortly after Appomatox by asking them to play "Dixie," but in reply to the remonstrants he explained that "since we have captured the Confederacy we own all their pretty tunes." Lincoln has proved a true prophet. "Dixie" has become a national air and thanks to the efforts of the Southern claque in every audience it is now greeted with more enthusiasm than any other tune.

"America" is not national enough to suit our present temper. There used to be something inspiring in the thought that the three great branches of the Teutonic race, Americans, British and Germans, were singing their patriotic sentiment to the same tune tho in different words, but such an international concert is now out of the question. It would be decidedly annoying to be caught nowadays, as sometimes we used to be, rising and taking off our hats at "Heil dir im Siegeskranz" on the supposition that the band was playing "America." We don't dislike so much "Die Wacht am Rhein." It is "Die Wacht am Somme" that we object to. If the Germans would only go back to their side of the Rhine and stay there all the world would breathe easier.

Do you remember that amusing incident at the international banquet of the St. Louis Exposition when the band struck at playing "Die Wacht am Rhein?" All of the foreign representatives were there and the air of the banquet hall was thick with international comity. As each of the distinguished guests arose his national anthem was played, "Boje Tsaria Khrani" for the Russian, "Marseillaise" for the French, "Himno de Riego" for the Spanish, "Kimi Ga Yo" for the Japanese, etc. But when the German delegate got up to respond to his toast, not a sound was heard, not a funeral note. The toastmaster signaled frantically to the band master but could not attract his attention, so the diners hemmed and hummed and hawed their way thru "Die Wacht am Rhein" on various keys and to these maimed rites the representative of Germany had to respond. The program committee then recognized that they had made a mistake in getting the Garde Republicaine Band of Paris to supply the music for the occasion.

But most of the national anthems are born of war and so contain reminiscences of old feuds offensive to somebody or distasteful to the sentiment of later generations. The English national hymn originally read:

Oh Lord our God, arise
Scatter his enemies
And make them fall.
Confound their politics
Frustrate their popish tricks
On Thee our hopes we fix
God save us all.

But after the emancipation of the Catholics "popish" was changed to "knavish." Even this language was felt to be too violent in the halcyon days before the war—"confound" is perilously near profanity—so it came to be customary to omit this stanza—it was of course the fatal third—or to substitute some milder version. Now, however, it is proposed to restore the stanza with "hellish" or "Hunnish" in place of "knavish." In the "Khaki Song Book" these verses are given:

Where'er her flag unfurled
Protects the conquered world
Britain is King.
Shout the great anthem we
Where'er our exile be,
Echo from sea to sea
God save the King.

. . . . .

God bless our colonies
Brethren across the seas
Our kith and kin.
Loyal as well as free
May they united be
Just as one family
God save the King.

This version will probably not last and does not deserve to. The reference to "the conquered world" is as capable of misinterpretation—internal or external—as is "Deutschland über Alles." But worse is the reference to the proud and self-reliant dominions as "Colonies across the sea" and their loyal but homeloving inhabitants as "exiled." The Canadians in their version have a much better conception of the relation of the parts to the whole:

Our loved Dominion bless,
With peace and happiness
From shore to shore.
And let our Empire be,
United, loyal, free,
True to herself and Thee
For evermore!

It is this sort of a song and not the "Little England" version quoted before that will be found to fit the British Empire as it will be reconstituted by the war.

As for me my favorite patriotic song is the one my father used to sing to me when I was a little boy: "The Sword of Bunker Hill." But, alas, this is so far forgotten that I cannot even find a record of it for my phonograph.

* * *

As a new instance of the prophetic power of poets I may call attention to Tennyson, who, it seems, did not confine his verse to the Crimean War. His invitation

Come into the garden, Maud . . .
To the valleys of Paradise.

has just been accepted and General Maude has entered the Garden of Eden at the head of the British troops.

The New Books

A NEW GOLDEN FLEECE

There are two methods of writing history. One is the careful, matter-of-fact method usually adopted by the trained historian; the other is marked by a conscious effort to give to an otherwise dry account of material progress the air of romance. Professor Scherer in *Cotton as a World Power* has adopted the second method. His book is an interesting story. True, there is nothing startlingly new in the presentation. The sources of the author's information and his conclusions have been known to students of economic history for a number of years. Still, the book may be accepted as a distinct contribution because it presents the matter in a popular way. The man who would never think of reading a carefully compiled history of cotton will find this book entertaining and instructive.

Cotton as a World Power, by James A. B. Scherer. F. A. Stokes Company. $2.

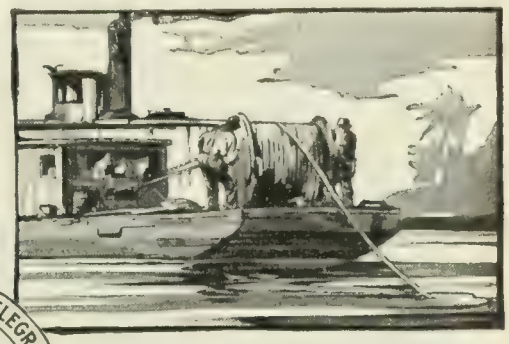
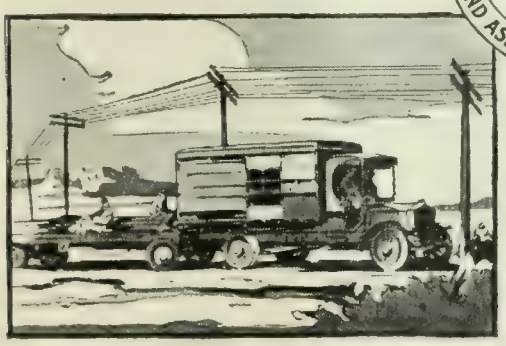
IN THE FLOWERY KINGDOM

The Wanderer on a Thousand Hills, by Edith Wherry, is an intensely interesting story of contemporary life in China, showing how the normal and beautiful impulses of womanhood may be thwarted by the hideous severities of ancient conventions and superstitions. Tung Mei, the chubby baby of the village schoolmaster, Tung Mei, the "wild" child playing in the fields of the village of "Benevolence and Virtue" with feet unbound, was richly endowed by nature. Tung Mei, the young nurse of the missionary's baby, the bride of the kind Jung Kuang, the distracted little widow, bereft of her child by her husband's cruel parents who hate her, wins and holds our sympathies. We almost forgive her for running away with the little child of the missionary and bringing him up to be a Chinese lad without knowledge of his real parents. Well analyzed is the strange forcing of this boy's life into channels alien to his race and temperament. The book has dramatic quality and atmosphere.

The Wanderer on a Thousand Hills, by Edith Wherry. John Lane Company. $1.40

HUMAN BEINGS

The Physical Basis of Society, by Carl Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania, is to be recommended to those lacking scientific training who wish to understand the science of man and the laws governing human progress. For many years the author has opened his university courses in sociology by briefly sketching the physical background of life, the relation of the organism to the environment, the question of heredity, and the general idea of evolution as applied to human beings and to the


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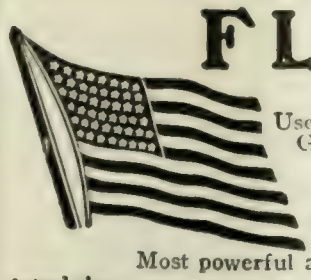
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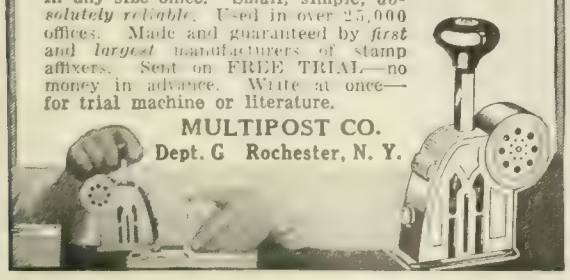
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development of social theory. This material he has here gathered into book form, so making a work that widely read would do much toward bridging the gap between the older generation and the new.

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One could open the book at random and find quotable passages. Here is an extract from the chapter on "The Nature of Progress":

> Because man's progress is conditioned on his intellectual growth, it by no means follows that his chief occupation is thinking. Far from it. There is nothing the average society dislikes more. Man's effort to satisfy his emotional desire for an easy and comfortable existence results in the astonishing paradox that he opposes the only method thru which better adaptation might come. . . . Let anyone suggest that his philosophy of life rests on unsound bases, that social institutions need radical overhauling, that present programs are not conducive to human welfare, that other races are surpassing his in the struggle, and he is on the defensive at once, ready to use any brick or cudgel on the offender, or even daub him with mud. The last thing that occurs to him is to admit that the criticism may be honest and investigate it to see what merit it contains.

The Physical Basis of Society, by Carl Kelsey. D. Appleton & Co. $2.

SOLDIERS OF FRANCE

Lieutenant René Nicolas writes in *The Campaign Diary of a French Officer* an absorbingly interesting war book with all the distinction of French authorship. Thus, while the scenes he depicts flash from his pages as if one actually witnessed them, there is always present, even in the most terrible moments, that resilience of French character which has enabled the nation, as a whole, to perform an unending series of heroic actions. Thru it all, too, one senses the fine democratic spirit of the French army, which, with duty and discipline willingly shouldered by all, makes of the French military organization so admirable a model. We have confirmation of this from every American "glad and proud" to serve under the French colors.

Flying for France, by James R. McConnell, contains an element of infinitely greater value than mere "thrilling experiences," which his publishers set such emphatic store upon. In this little book the reader cannot escape the splendid spirit animating these young Americans who have offered their services to France—that strength of morale which they themselves assert has swept into them, the eager pride with which they strive to do their duty, their loyalty to their comrades and the cause which in their deepest consciousness

they believe to be just. It is this note of a spiritual awakening which lifts Mr. McConnell's book out of the class of the adventure narrative.

The Campaign Diary of a French Officer, by René Nicolas. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1.25. *Flying for France*, by J. R. McConnell. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP A FAILURE?

In *Government Telephones* Prof. James Mavor of the University of Toronto gives a history and critical examination of the experience of Manitoba, Canada, with the public ownership and operation of the telephone system of the Province. The early development of the service was promoted by the Bell Company, beginning about thirty-five years ago. The government purchase was made in 1908 and Prof. Mavor contends that his thorough examination of the Government's work shows indubitably that the public ownership has been a practical failure. He declares "the management has been ineconomical, the enterprize has been handicapped by political intrigue," and "the obligations of the public have been enormously increased without adequate compensatory advantages." Strangely enough, the author holds that these defects cannot be eradicated. They are necessary accompaniments of government ownership! A surprizing induction without confirmation.

Government Telephones, by James Mavor. Moffatt, Yard & Co. $1.

THOUGHT AND MOTION

In Margaret Floy Washburn's contribution to the Vassar Semi-Centennial Publications, *Movement and Mental Imagery*, are brought together the results of hundreds of experiments and observations on the thesis that the direct reaction to stimulation is movement; sensation (as a state of consciousness) and other "mental" processes being secondary effects of movements or of tendencies to movement. To the layman this thesis becomes intelligible when he reflects upon the fact that he cannot "think" of the spoken word *bubble* with his mouth wide open; or upon the changing facial expression of a person reading a dramatic tale to himself; or upon the strains and stresses of his own muscles when he recalls an incident that had aroused his anger. There is practical application of these theories in methods of teaching and in discovering the mental attitudes most favorable to the efficient conduct of our everyday affairs.

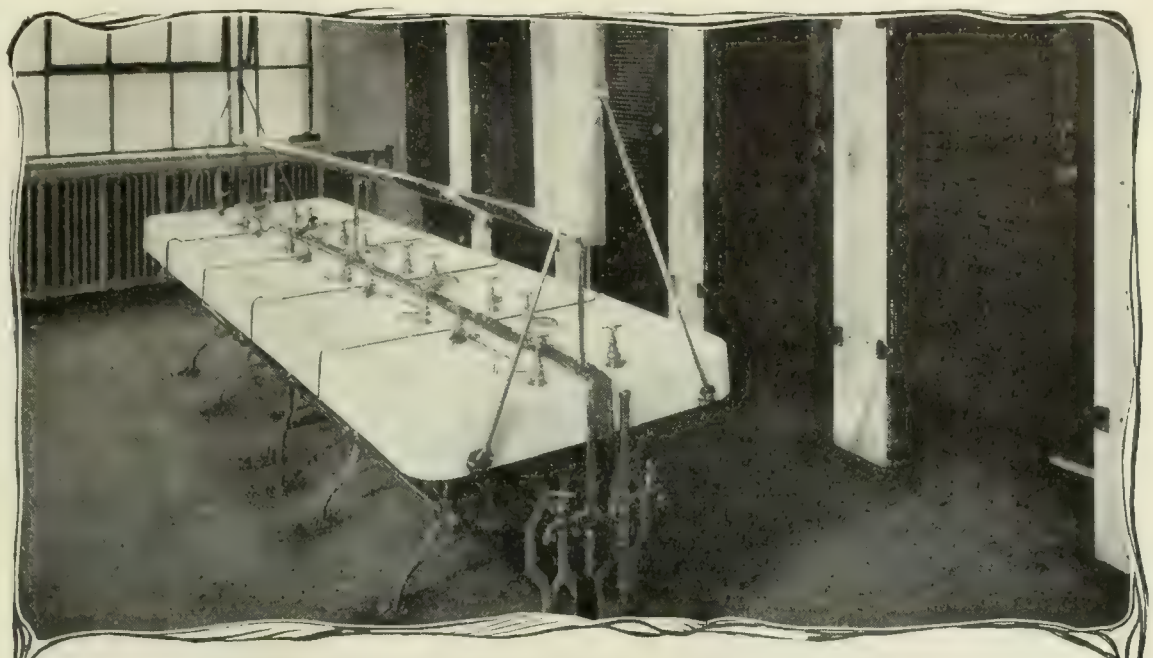
Movement and Mental Imagery, by M. F. Washburn. Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1.75.

THE GREAT WAR

Hardly more than a magazine article, Paul D. Cravath's little book, *Great Britain's Part*, makes clear methods of organization and the way work is done behind the British lines. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.)

The Boy's Life of Lord Kitchener, by Harold F. B. Wheeler, is a straightforward narrative of the stirring events of "K of K's" distinguished career, and can be read with equal interest by grown-ups. There are many characteristic anecdotes which show Lord Kitchener to have been a real soldier. (T. Y. Crowell Company, $1.50.)

From Dartmouth to the Dardanelles is the stirring narrative of a boy of fifteen who joined the British navy at the out-



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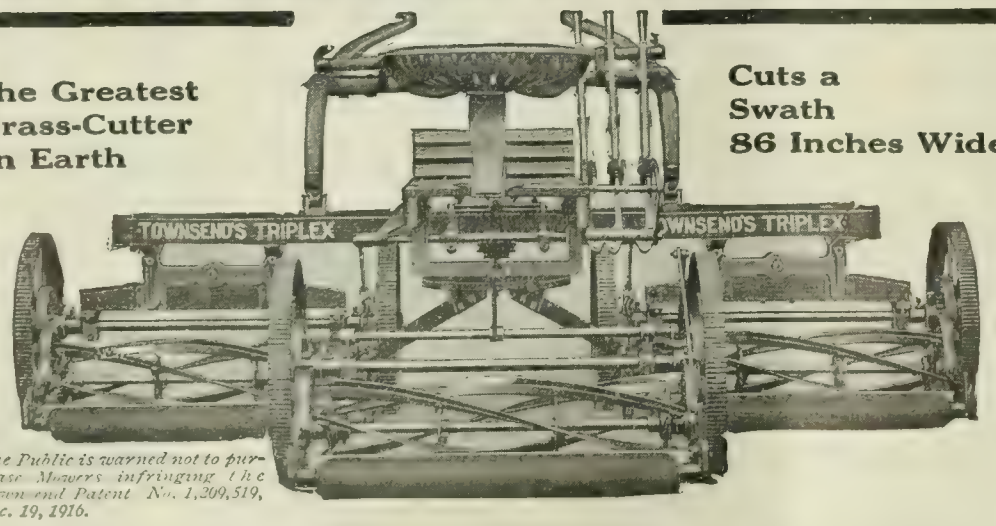
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break of war, until his ship was sunk off the Dardanelles. The book shows the fine, manly spirit of a young sailor, who tries to do his duty, learns by mistakes, and is ever ready to praise his comrades. (E. P. Dutton & Co., 60 cents.)

Herbert Bayard Swope's *Inside the German Empire* gives the situation in Germany up to the end of 1916. There is an ably drawn characteristic portrait of General von Ludendorff, Germany's military "Man of Mystery," and some light thrown on General von Mackensen, who has never permitted press correspondents with his armies. (The Century Company, $2.)

In *The Deportation of Women and Girls from Lille* we have the letters of those who suffered, with the official protests and the German replies. In the letters it is more than once stated that German officers and soldiers refused to carry out the deportation order, and were confined for disobedience within the fortress of Lille. (G. H. Doran Company, 50 cents.)

In a handy little volume, *The British Empire at War*, Urban H. Broughton appeals chiefly to his many friends in America. While these personal friends will read it with interest, for others possibly his chapter on Finance will be found of timely value as containing an up to date reckoning of how Great Britain stands in this respect. (202 Caxton House, Westminster, London.)

If there is nothing very new in *To Verdun from the Somme*, by Harry E. Brittain, it is a well written description of scenes along the French front, with characteristic sketches thrown in here and there which make both interesting and instructive reading. On the whole, it is entirely worthy of the complimentary foreword by James M. Beck. (John Lane Company, $1.)

In *With the French Flying Corps*, Caroll D. Winslow emphasizes the rigorous training necessary for a war pilot. What are generally regarded as trick air stunts he insists must be mastered for a war pilot's safety. He notes many of the perils, with some of his own experiences, and has much to say of the rapid development of the science of aero-dynamics. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

The Adventures of the U-202, by Captain Baron Peckelsheim, presents us with a "peculiar" sea-faring psychology. It crops out in the bombastic manner of our daredevil hero and his stage-strutting crew. Compare this stuff with the modest, straightforward narrative of a real sailor such as Captain König of the "Deutschland!" The book does not bear a single German official endorsement. (The Century Company, $1.)

STORIES SHORT AND LONG

In her novel, *Undertow*, Kathleen Norris skilfully describes the influences that cause many married couples to live beyond their means. The desire to appear to advantage in a respected social group can be responsible for much unhappiness. This book is a lantern of warning set on a rock pile! (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.)

Daybreak is the last book of Martin Nexo's epic of labor, "Pelle the Conqueror." It is the story of a labor leader but, beyond that, it is the story of labor. Artistically and socially it is interesting even tho one may disagree with the author's theories. The four books ought to be read consecutively. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

The Spring Song, by Forrest Reid, is a story of the summer vacation of a family of interesting English children. One of them, a sensitive imaginative lad, is unfortunately influenced by a friendship with an organist who has been insane and tortures the child with ghost stories and morbid mental suggestion. A book for adults. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.40.)

The short stories in *More Tales by Polish Authors*, translated by Else C. M. Benecke and Marie Busch, grip from the first to the last page by their earnestness and the

power of their different authors to portray characters quite out of the ordinary. The style is exceptionally free from the abruptness so common in Slavic translations. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50.)

In *The White People*, Mrs. Burnett enters for her a new field, that of the Scottish second sight. It is a beautifully wrought piece of work, something more than pretty and amusing. (Harper and Brothers, $1.20.)

Herbert Jenkins' *Bindle* is the story of Bindle, the furniture mover, a good fellow, what the English call "a card," who is married to a lugubriously pious wife. The humor of the book is slap-stick comedy and sometimes it is too obviously planned, but parts of it are entertaining. (F. A. Stokes Company, $1.35.)

BIBLE STUDY

For students of the International Sunday School Lessons comes the *Pocket Lesson Commentary*, by E. W. Thornton. This gives much data and many suggestions, covering the entire year's lessons, in vest pocket notebook compass. (Cincinnati: The Standard Publishing Company, 25 cents.)

The four gospels interwoven to form a consecutive biography is the aim of H. T. Sell in the *Twentieth Century Story of the Christ*. For those who do not object to the up to date phraseology of the "Twentieth Century New Testament," which is the text used, this harmony will be a welcome aid. (F. H. Revell Company, 60 cents.)

Another harmony, this not including St. John, is *The Ministry of Jesus*, arranged by A. S. Ward in a continuous account. The revised version is the text used. There are marginal references to the differences in the records. This is a most useful and satisfactory work, and a pleasant bit of book-making. (Boston: Pilgrim Press, $1.)

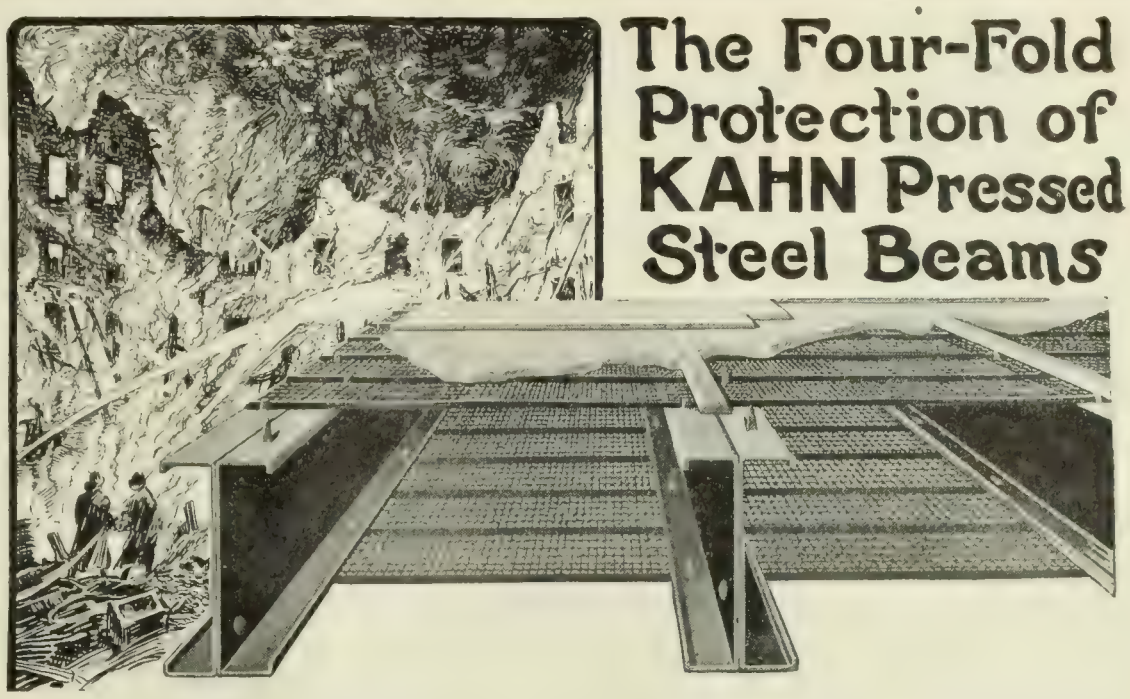
The Gospel of John, by Prof. Charles R. Erdman, of Princeton Theological Seminary, is an exposition giving the usual traditional materials arranged with special reference to the witness of the gospel to the person of Christ and to the struggle of faith and unbelief. The volume is helpful and homiletical, but not stimulating. (Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 60 cents.)

Using the Bible in Public Address, by Ozora S. Davis, will be of practical value to leaders and teachers in helping them to acquire, organize and present Biblical truth, adapted to brief addresses at prayer meetings, Y. M. C. A. gatherings, boys' and girls' clubs, shop meetings and such gatherings as require short, practical talks on religious themes. (The Association Press, 75 cents.)

Those using the International Sunday School lessons will be especially interested in a valuable series of studies of the *Gospel of St. John*. These are prepared by Dr. Goodspeed and embody the results of recent scholarship. The course here issued in weekly leaflets is appearing also in the current *Biblical World*. (American Institute of Sacred Literature, University of Chicago, 50 cents.)

Delightful and full of suggestions are the short talks by Dr. Charles Reynolds Brown in *The Master's Way*. These form a series of studies in the synoptic narratives. The aim is not to present a life of Jesus, but to interpret the more significant actions and utterances of the Master in their bearing upon present-day needs and experiences. (Boston: The Pilgrim Press, $1.75.)

The Gospel of Jesus, critically reconstructed from the earliest sources by Clayton R. Bowen, is a splendid addition to the helps for studying the content of primitive Christianity. The author works on the basis of the two source theory of the synoptics. His reconstruction is the outcome of a careful study of the many intricate problems involved. This should be in the hands of every New Testament teacher. (Boston: Beacon Press, $1.)

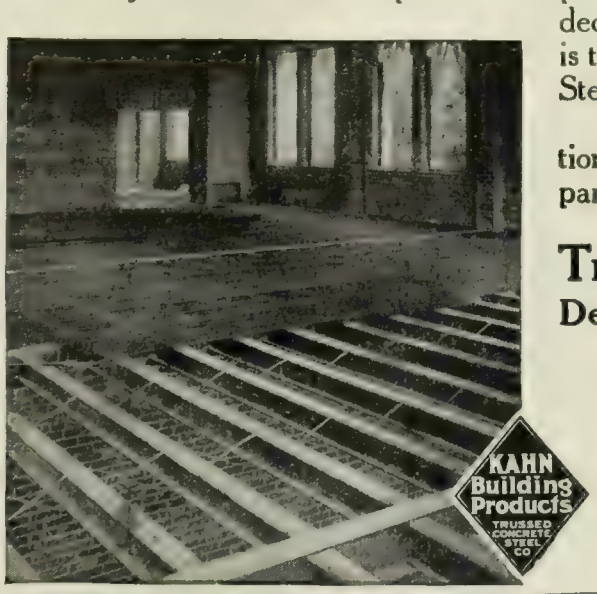


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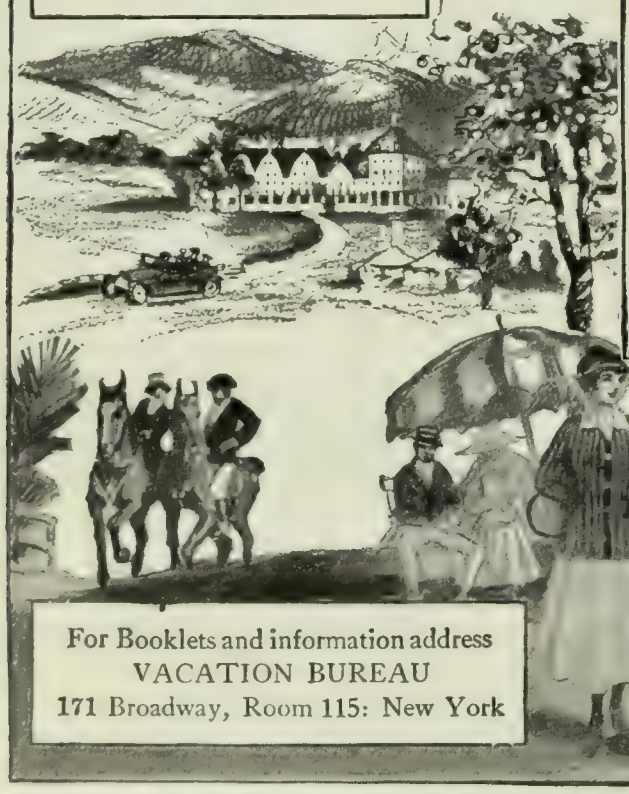
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No. A strong enough longing makes the words "too late" look foolish. Many of the world's greatest deeds were performed by men and women past fifty. The most famous inventors, philosophers, bankers, scientists, merchants of today are "old" men—and the youngest in the place! Women! Jane Addams, Ella Flagg Young, Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Harriman, Mrs. Sage, hundreds more, have accomplished their best work after your age, forty-five.

Suggestions. Focus on writing or speaking—musical technique is too hard to learn at forty-five. Get books of Cornaro, Bennett, Fletcher, on art of keeping young. Study your new profession by mail courses. Join women's clubs, for larger outlook on life. Do prison, hospital, charity or welfare work, and deepen your sympathies. Let your husband guide, but not repress you. Take mazagines that specialize in your field. Cultivate persistence—your progress may be slow. Read the lives of great women.

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422. Mrs. H. L. C., California. "Kindly tell me where to procure the following labor-saving devices, mentioned in one of your efficiency articles: (a) The electric washing machine, ironing machine, dish-washer; (b) the sanitary window ventilator; (c) the safety clothes line; (d) the meat perforator."

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(a) Western Electric Company, Chicago; Ohio Electric Works, Cleveland; H. L. Barker, Binghamton, New York; The Maytag Company, Newton, Iowa.

(b) Perfect Window Ventilator Company, Wood street, Pittsburgh; Continental Company, Detroit; Window Ventilator Company of America, North Dearborn street, Chicago.

(c) Silver Lake Company, Newtonville, Massachusetts.

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423. Dr. S. A. I., New York. "I would thank you to give me the names of a few modern books that teach the science of optimism."

Every man has to teach himself to be an optimist. There are books, however, to give you a fine start; among them "Health and Happiness," by Bishop Samuel Fallows; "Power, Peace and Plenty," by Orison Swett Marden; "Just Be Glad," by Christian D. Larson; "Culture of Courage," by Frank Channing Haddock; "In Tune with the Infinite," by Ralph Waldo Trine; and my own "How to Be Happy," recently published in a new collection of efficiency monographs.

A basic truth of psychology is that every man is helped most by the teacher he trusts most. We believe you would specially enjoy the optimistic writings of other physicians—Drs. Dubois, Schofield, Walton, Saleeby. For all these books write Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York.

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424. Mr. E. P. P., Indiana. "I am contemplating taking a course of Commercial Illustrating by correspondence. I would like to know if you recommend the I. C. S. at Scranton, Penna., for such a course."

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Send for your Check List today. Fill it out carefully and mail it to our Passenger Car Service. You will receive a thorough report on any questions you may ask. Write

THE INDEPENDENT PASSENGER CAR SERVICE

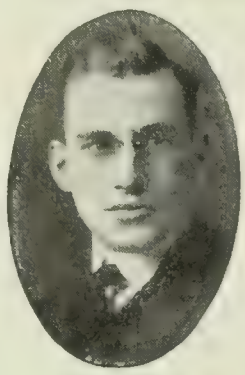
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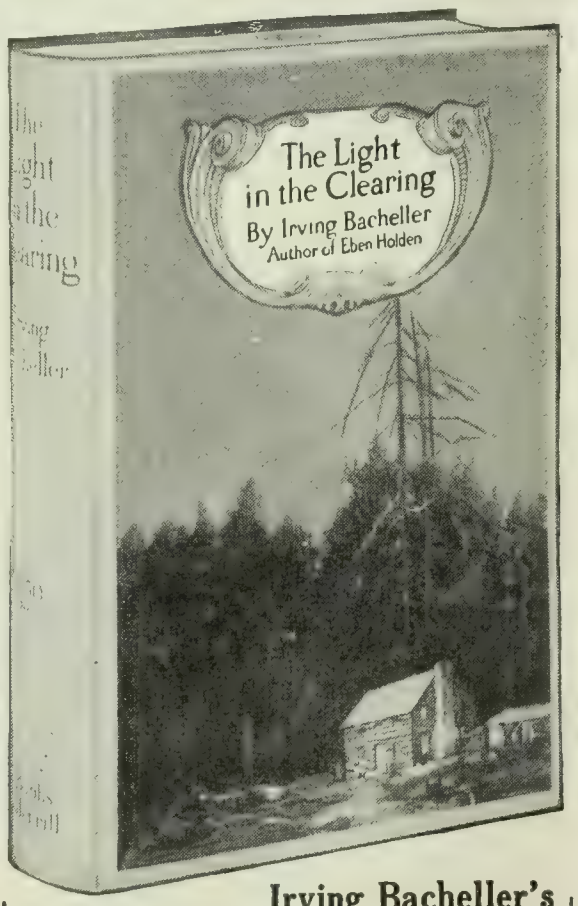
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The Editor of THE COUNTRYSIDE.

as we have often stated. We urge upon you, moreover, to obtain all descriptive literature from other schools that offer similar courses; and not to join any till you have compared all. If you don't know where to find other courses in commercial art, apply for information to Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York.

425. Mr. L. H. O., Argentine Republic. "Is there such a thing as a dictionary of words of contrary meanings? If so, please give me the name and address of bookseller?"

One of the most popular books of antonyms to fill your need is James C. Fernald's "English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions" (price $1.62 by mail), to be had from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York.

426. Miss S. H., Pennsylvania. "Please tell me (a) if Eugene Christian's "Little Lessons in Correct Eating" are reliable; and (b) your opinion of *Good Health Magazine*, and the books of the Battle Creek System, especially "Colon Hygiene"—do you know of any better books on health subjects?"

(a) We are told that Mr. Christian has had the largest experience of any food specialist in teaching diet by correspondence. This fact alone proves exceptional merit—the greatest is usually the best. However, we do not entirely agree with any single school of diet. The founders of any school or system are nearly always a little prejudiced, unconsciously and unintentionally; —the health seeker must compare many systems, and find, or make, one that fits him. Read the "Little Lessons," but in applying them, follow your own judgment and instinct.

(b) We do not know of a better book on the particular subject than "Colon Hygiene." Other good publications are by Dr. A. B. Jameson, Dr. Charles A. Tyrrell, Bernarr Macfadden. Particulars from Efficiency Publishing Company. The Battle Creek books are well worth studying, and probably 80 per cent true. But don't become a devotee, don't swap your backbone for a book.

427. Mr. N. R. W., Kansas. "I am a young man of twenty, college sophomore in liberal arts course, expect to be civil engineer. (a) Should I leave the college and begin at once engineering studies? (b) If I complete course here, could I not find vacation work in engineering somewhere?"

(a) Why not finish your course in some university having a good school of engineering, and combine classical and technical studies? Better take your degree, unless financially compelled to leave college; but don't spend all your time on purely cultural studies. You can learn the rudiments of civil engineering by home reading, if necessary, but only as a last resort.

(b) Probably—at salary nothing, or next to nothing. Go over back Question Box files, for answers along this line—several have appeared since your letter came; or write Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York, for list of publications and institutions of possible advantage.

We would urge you, and all inquirers, to follow the Question Box answers regularly, as your problems may often be partially met in replies to other readers. And preserve back files for possible use later.

428. Mr. A. A. R., Minnesota. "Your recent Question Box answer about the need for a new educational system just hits me too. Why don't you outline a plan for the system you have mentioned?"

Because the time is not ripe. A common psychological blunder is to announce what you are going to do before you are able to do it. The time to share a promise with the public is when you have made it a performance. A large amount of preliminary work is necessary to the execution of our plan.

Meanwhile, the article on The American Boy in last December 18 Independent may stimulate thought. How many schools in the United States prepare a boy to meet the twenty-five points in the test chart we gave? Examine the different charts in my book "Efficient Living," ask the same question, and you begin to realize how far we must go to arrive at efficiency in education.

"Schools of Tomorrow," by John and Evelyn Dewey (price $1.50), sold by Efficiency Publishing Company, will give you a good idea of what is being done in educational reform.

The Market Place

THE MARKET FOR STOCKS

The week opened, on the last day of April, with a dull and narrow stock market, and only 321,000 shares were sold on the New York Exchange, the smallest number in more than two months. Restraint was due to uncertainty in the minds of investors and traders concerning the coming new taxes, the great issue of bonds and war conditions in Europe. Reports of several railroad companies for March showed comparative increases of gross revenue, with decreases of net, owing mainly to the additional cost of the eight-hour law. Unexpected reports that Mexico was inclined to stand with the United States against Germany raised the price of Mexican Petroleum shares by 4 points, and motor stocks were strong, but as a rule the day's gains were fractional. More than one-fifth of the business was done in Steel shares, with an advance of ⅞. In a broader market on Tuesday, the 1st, the price tendency was downward. Statements made at Washington by Lord Percy and others about the submarine menace were depressing, and railroad shares declined when it became known that the companies had been asked by the Interstate Commerce Commission to say whether they were willing to limit their dividends during the war. An advance of 2 points for International Mercantile Marine appeared to have been caused by a prevailing belief that our Government's use of the seized German ships might prevent the commandeering of similar American vessels. A large majority of the price changes were small; 99,000 Steel shares were sold, with a net gain of only ⅛.

Losses were larger on the 2d, apparently on account of official comments and predictions relating to submarine warfare and some anxiety about Russia. The downward movement continued on the 3d, when greater activity was shown and 848,000 shares changed hands. Net reductions for railroads and war order company stocks were from 1 to 3 points. Steel shares (238,000 sold) were lower by 1¼. Again the depression was due to pessimistic opinions about the war, the work to be done in it by the United States, the submarine danger, and the effect of coming heavy taxes. On this day the offering of $2,000,000,000 bonds of the great Liberty loan drew a very large number of applications or sub-

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scriptions from all parts of the country, and it could be seen that success was assured. The books will be closed on June 15 and the bonds will be ready for delivery two weeks later. This favorable response to the Government's invitation seemed to have no weight in the stock market. Prices of railroad shares may have been affected by the address of President Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, at the conference of Governors in Washington, concerning new plans for railroad service. By reducing the number of passenger trains it is expected that 4000 of the 14,000 passenger locomotives will be released for freight work. Preference will be given to coal, iron and agricultural implements, and the filling of orders for new domestic equipment will be deferred in order that our manufacturers may promptly satisfy the wants of Russia and France.

WHEAT AT HIGH PRICES

After passing the two-dollar mark, which was reached on April 4, the price of wheat has advanced by leaps and bounds. Two weeks later there were sales in the Chicago market at $2.42, and on the 3d the price rose to $2.80. Considerable quantities have been sold for immediate delivery at $3.04. When Canada removed her import duty of 10 cents a bushel, two or three weeks ago, wheat figures in Chicago sharply declined. As our own duty automatically disappeared, the door was open, and shipments of Canadian wheat to our northwestern mills and markets were expected. But Canada's surplus is small, like our own, and nearly all of it is controlled by the British Government, and the price at Chicago soon resumed its upward march. There is a similar movement in the Canadian market. At Winnipeg the price additions were 33 cents on the 2d, and 30 more on the 3d, when for a time the prevailing rate was $3.05.

According to the estimates of crop experts in the West, the fields in the winter wheat states where the plants were killed amount to 9,900,000 acres, or nearly 25 per cent of the land in which seed was placed. Recent improvement of the plants that survived, caused by favorable weather, may raise the Government's estimate of output from 430,000,000 to 480,000,000 bushels. Unfortunately, the desired and greatly needed increase of spring wheat acreage has not been made. There is a gain of 7 per cent in Minnesota, but the two Dakotas show a reduction, which in South Dakota is reported to be 17 per cent. Farmers there are said to have been restrained by shortage of labor and the high cost of seed and farm machinery. There is danger that the entire crop will be no larger than last year's, and that the quantity harvested will be only enough to supply the home demand.

The following dividends are announced:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, quarterly, first preferred and original preferred, $1.50 per share, payable May 15.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, common, quarterly, 3 per cent, payable June 1.

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The regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the company for the period commencing February 1, 1917, and ending April 30, 1917, will be paid by checks mailed May 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., April 30, 1917.

San Francisco, California, April 30, 1917.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., April 26, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common stock of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, payable on June 1st, 1917, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business on May 15th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

THE Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company, on May 1, 1917, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock, and a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable June 1, 1917, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to holders of record of such stock at the close of business on May 15, 1917.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed.

WILLIAM O. THOMPSON, Secretary.



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INSURANCE AND THE WAR

The entrance of the United States into war with a foreign power affects insurance contracts of all kinds. The hazards of war are risks not contemplated nor accepted by insurance companies up to the time we became a belligerent. The premium rates of none of them included those hazards. As a result, a new set of conditions is set up which must be met by supplementary agreements, involving the payment in most cases of additional premiums and, in some instances, even of the cancellation of the policy.

As all the companies in the various branches have not as yet agreed to take concerted action, I would advise all policyholders to keep in close touch with the companies, thru the agents and brokers of the latter, for the purpose of ascertaining exactly what the position of each insurer is, in order that compliance therewith may be made and, as far as possible, preserve the integrity of their policies as contracts of indemnity.

By way of illustrating my meaning on this point, let us consider the provision to be found in all standard form fire insurance policies exempting insurers from losses incurred as the result of public disturbances. I quote from the New York form:

"This company shall not be liable for loss caused directly or indirectly by invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, or military or usurped power, or by order of any civil authority."

At the time this is written, a fire insurance company is without authority to accept the hazards enumerated in the exemption recited. They may, as the result of recent legislation, insure against losses due to explosions and bombardment, and I understand that an effort is being made to give them the privilege of accepting the others. But until this is done, it is plain in the language of the contract that conflagrations due to war waged upon us or in our own defense are not covered.

We are apparently not in danger of attack by enemy land forces, but our coast cities may become the prey of predatory visits from submersible craft. New York has recently enacted a law empowering the fire insurance companies to grant indemnities against the hazards of bombardment, and in Massachusetts it has been legal for some years. But, as previously indicated, this is supplementary to the ordinary protection afforded by the regular fire insurance policy. Persons who think they should be assured against bombardments, or losses directly arising from

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Through these associated schools Hartford offers ample training, both scholarly and practical, for the Christian ministry; meets the present demand for trained lay workers in church, Sunday-school and social service; and gives special missionary preparation for the foreign field. Each of these schools has its independent faculty and its own institutional life, but together they form one interdenominational institution with the unity of a common aim and spirit.

such attacks, will have to equip themselves with policies for that specific purpose.

There is one feature in connection with the purchase of explosion and bombardment insurance on which I think I am warranted in cautioning my readers. It is an emergency service which such companies as undertake it will provide their customers. I presume that those which do undertake it have a reasonable expectation of making the venture profitable. In truth, as matters now look, there seems to be small chance of loss. And yet before the war is over we may become the victims of a number of nasty operations. The companies are without any experience on this line of business and they must necessarily make what I shall call guess rates. How many companies will go in for it, I have no idea; but I am afraid that, as it seems to be a pretty safe gamble, their number include some which are not overburdened with net surplus, inspired by the hope of big profits reaped in a short campaign. I would therefore advise the selection of only the strongest companies from which to buy insurance against explosions and bombardments.

So far as I am able to determine, none of the companies issuing accident and health policies will on any terms grant their insured permission to undertake any service connected with either the military or naval branch of the Government. As all of them point out, their contracts are not designed to cover such hazards, having been based exclusively on the habits and pursuits of civil life. To have made the rates adequate in time of peace, in an effort to build up sufficient reserves to stand the strain of war—an event that might never come—would have put the price so high as to make it prohibitive. As one company observes on that point: "It follows, necessarily, that the companies, not having been paid for such insurance, cannot furnish it."

If paid for it now, can they furnish it to any one going into the war? It seems not. Men now holding policies who enlist in the army or navy, members of the National Guard and Militia upon being mustered into active service, at the front or in training camps, will have abandoned the occupations under which their premiums were calculated for others classed in the manual as "uninsurable." The companies will return to them a pro rata portion of their premiums and cancel the contracts. In most companies travel across either the Atlantic or Pacific oceans are hazards not now undertaken.

A number of states have in each community a semi-military organization of citizens generally known as Home Guards. A final decision in respect to policyholders performing this class of service has not been arrived at. I am informed by some managers that they are desirous of aiding this movement to the fullest extent practicable with safety to the financial interests in their charge, and that while the members of the organizations continue to pursue their usual daily avocations, spending

but a small fraction of their time in guard service, the full coverage granted by their policies will be continued. But if the service is extended, involving exposure to hazards exceeding those common to civil life, it may become necessary to readjust the status of the policyholders to the classification of police. If they become organized on a military basis and are used to quell riots or otherwise perform duties incident to soldiers, they then become, as previously stated, "uninsurable."

Citizen civilians—non-combatants—killed or injured by bombardments, explosions, attacks from the air, land or water, or as the result of invasion by enemy forces; or those injured in consequence of insurrections or riots in which they are not voluntarily participants, will be fully covered by their policies.

IT now remains for me to discuss the life insurance side of this matter.

Most if not all American life policies are incontestable after being in force one year. The usual phraseology runs: "This policy shall be incontestable after one year from the date of its issue, except for non-payment of premiums." Some of them contain a war clause to the effect that military and naval service in time of war is a risk not assumed by the company or covered by the policy during the first year (some companies make it the first two years), and that if the insured shall engage in such service within the time specified the policy will become void, any claim under it to be limited to the amount of premium paid on it.

We easily conclude from this that the vast majority of all the life insurance policies in force are now incontestable, and that the holders of all which have been fully two years in force are free to enter the military or the naval service.

New business in all companies will be subject to restrictions in this respect. An effort has been made by a few companies to secure uniformity in the matter of extra premium and clause phraseology, but it has failed and each company is now promulgating its own rule on the subject.

The amount of insurance permitted to those intending to enter the service varies with different companies—running from $2000, the lowest yet noted, to $5000, the highest. The amount of extra premium charged also differs, ranging from $25 per $1000 to $100 per $1000.

As already stated, while there is no uniformity of action by the companies in this matter, the announcement of any one company is informative and I will therefore briefly paraphrase that made by the Metropolitan Life:

Policies issued on residents of the United States prior to date of announcement (April 16) are free from restrictions as to military or naval service in, for, or on behalf of the United States. The following clause now goes into all policies:

If the insured within five years of the date of this contract shall engage in military or naval service in time of war, this contract will remain in full force and effect, except as to the provision hereinafter contained with respect to the total and permanent disability benefits provided the insured within thirty-one days from the date of engaging in such service shall notify the company thereof and shall pay such extra premium as the company may determine; the pro rata of such extra premium for the remainder of the current contract year to be paid within thirty-one days after notice of the amount thereof shall have been mailed by the company to the last known address of the insured; and succeeding extra premiums during the continuance of such service to be paid at the time that the premiums under the contract shall be payable.

If the insured shall fail to comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraph as to notice and payment of extra premiums and shall die while in such service or, within six months from termination thereof as the direct or indirect result of such service the liability of the company under this contract shall be limited to the reserve theretofore accumulated on such contract, based on the American experience table of mortality with 3½ per cent interest.

Any total and permanent disability provision contained in this policy shall become inoperative in the event of such service within five years, but shall be restored after discharge from such service on evidence of good health satisfactory to the company.

To the company's regular incontestable clause these words will be added—"except for violation of the 'Restrictions as to Military or Naval Service,'" meaning the clause preceding.

For the present, the extra premium will be $25 per $1000. Amount of insurance will be limited to $2000 on members of the National Guard, Militia, Naval Reserve, or men contemplating enlistment in any branch of the service, premiums payable annually, together with extra premium.

As it is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule for the guidance of policyholders in over two hundred companies, each of which is handling the matter in its own way, I would advise every insured person who either intends to perform military or naval service, or who expects that he may eventually be compelled as the result of a conscription law to respond to the call, first to read all his policies carefully for the purpose of getting a complete understanding of his rights under them, and to correspond freely with their home offices and clear up every doubtful point.

It is particularly important that this procedure should be followed carefully by every man who may become a part of the military or naval forces assigned to duty outside the continental limits of the United States.

I know that a great majority of the companies will in a spirit of patriotism do everything possible in their relations with their policyholders to help the country's cause and lighten the burdens of policyholders, and I have faith enough to believe that they will all do this.

But we must remember that their responsibilities are now heavily increased and that they will be held to a strict accountability for the safety of the vast funds, aggregating billions, held by them in trust for the relief of future orphans and widows.

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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Your Current Events Club has asked you to prepare a speech in which you will give reasons for or against sending United States troops to France in accordance with General Joffre's suggestions. Present the speech.
2. One of your friends says that the German U-boats are doing slight harm to Great Britain and will soon be defeated; another friend says they are doing great harm and will soon be victorious. Present what you think a reasonable view of the situation, basing your remarks upon facts.
3. Your uncle, who is employed by a bank in Brazil, writes a spirited letter concerning recent events in South America. Reproduce the letter.
4. One of your relatives, who owns a small farm, visits you and says: "Well, how is the war going to affect us farmers?" Give your answer.
5. Your mother says: "I can't understand where all the money is coming from to pay for this war." Tell your mother all you can concerning war finance.
6. You hear a boy say: "America hasn't done a thing in the war!" Give him a proper answer based on facts.

Editorial Articles.

1. Explain the title, "Peace in War Time." Apply the thought to some event in which you have been concerned.
2. One of your acquaintances says: "I have conscientious scruples against war, and I should not be drafted." Try to bring him to a realization of his duty.
3. You hear a man say: "The United States ought to settle the Nicaragua Case." What is the Nicaragua Case?

Right Makes Might. By Samuel Gompers.

1. A reader says: "This article shows that Samuel Gompers is patriotic." Show in what way the reader is right.

M-E-N. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Make a list of the principal thoughts presented in this article. Show how each thought has been interestingly or emphatically presented. Write a paragraph in which you praise the good characteristics of Mr. Wilhelm's writing.
2. Write a somewhat similar article concerning S-T-U-D-E-N-T-S.

Digging Their Bit. By R. V. Ingersoll.

1. The principal of your school has asked you to speak in the school assembly on "What School Children Can Do for the Country." Give a short address suitable for the occasion.

Keeping Down Food Cost. By Harry C. Douglas.

1. Your mother says: "Isn't there any way to keep down the cost of food?" Tell her what has been done in other lands.

The Fiske Torpedo-Plane. By Park Benjamin.

1. You have said: "The Fiske Torpedo-Plane might end the war." Try to prove your statement.

SECTION II. GRAMMAR.

1. Select any section of "The Story of the Week." Give the syntax of the first five nouns, the first five verbs or verbals, the first five adjectives, and the first five adverbs.

SECTION III. LITERATURE.

The New Books.

1. Explain the following literary terms: clear methods of organization; straightforward narrative; characteristic anecdotes; stirring narrative; characteristic portrait; timely value; complimentary foreword; bombastic manner; marginal reference; homiletical.
2. Your father has offered you as a birthday present any one of the books mentioned in "The New Books." Which book will you select? Present reasons that will make your father feel pleased by your choice.

The Little Theater Revolt. By Montrose J. Moses.

1. What is an "experimental theater"? How does it differ from other theaters? What is the purpose of such a theater?
2. In what ways are experimental theaters likely to aid in the better development of the American drama?

A Number of Things. By Edwin J. Slosson.

1. Is the writer justified in his criticism of the third stanza of the "Star-Spangled Banner"? What suggestion does the writer make concerning "Marching Thru Georgia," "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie"? What thoughts should be exprest in a national song?
2. Write in a series of short paragraphs words that, when put into suitable verse, would make a good national song.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Army or Navy?—"The Business in Hand," "The Fiske Torpedo-Plane," "Joffre Wants an American Army," "The Toll of the U-Boats," "British Admiralty Criticized."

1. Are you in favor of immediately sending an army into France? State as fully as you can the reasons for or against the plan.
2. "It is true that military operations can constitute only a small part of the tremendous task," etc. Does this paragraph lead you to modify your opinion?
3. Examine a map of the region bordering on the English Channel, the North Sea and the Baltic. Where are the chief English and German bases of attack and defense?
4. What is the task imposed by this war on our navy? What are the chances of success?

II. The Isthmian Canal—"The Nicaragua Case."

1. Review the history of the relation of the United States to the Isthmian Canal question from 1850 to 1901. From 1901 to 1916.
2. What is the Colombian Case referred to in this editorial? The Nicaragua Case?
3. Study the last paragraph in the editorial. What do you think of the suggestion?

III. Changing Conditions in Germany—"No May Day Strikes."

1. Make a study of one or more of the following in Germany under conditions previous to 1914: (a) the privileges and powers of the German Emperor; (b) the powers and limitations of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag; (c) the chief political parties in the Reichstag and the program of each; (d) the powers and limitations of the chief ministers of state; (e) suffrage and the obligation of every citizen to service.
2. Discuss the changes which seem to be taking place in one or more of these institutions.

IV. Organizing Our Food Supply—"Keeping Down Food Costs," "Digging Their Bit," "Nationalizing Agriculture."

1. "State control of food and necessities need not be the delicate and difficult problem," etc. Write out, in as much detail as possible, the plan which you think should be put into effect now.
2. "Practical socialism has gone a long way indeed in New South Wales." Why is the scheme adopted in the colony described as practical socialism?
3. What are the advantages of the scheme of school gardening described in the second article? Has your community done anything along this line?
4. Compare the proposed Congressional legislation for the regulation of food supply with the measures which have been adopted in Australia.

V. The Labor Element in Industrial Efficiency—"Right Makes Might."

1. Explain the sentence: "For tools are the basic agencies of our civilization."
2. "Eight hours is long enough for anybody to work." Prove this assertion.
3. "It has also been established . . . that good working conditions . . . are essential to maximum output." What are these good working conditions? Show how they contribute to maximum output.
4. Is there any evidence of a desire in your state to violate the principles laid down in this article?

VI. The New Industrial Revolution—"M-e-n."

1. Compare the condition of the labor market at the present time with the condition in 1914. How do you account for the condition then and now?
2. Comment on this quotation: "The farm hand has gone to the factory and my crops have gone to the dogs."
3. "I should say that our tremendously high prices are due to five causes," etc. Discuss one or more of the five.
4. "Such a condition has not confronted Europe since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution," etc. Compare the present economic situation with that which existed at the end of the eighteenth century.
5. What effect is the present situation having on the economic position of women? Is the effect likely to prove a permanent one?
6. "Spring, 1917, found the United States in the midst of an industrial revolution." This sentence sums up the entire article. Make it the topic sentence of your summary of the article.

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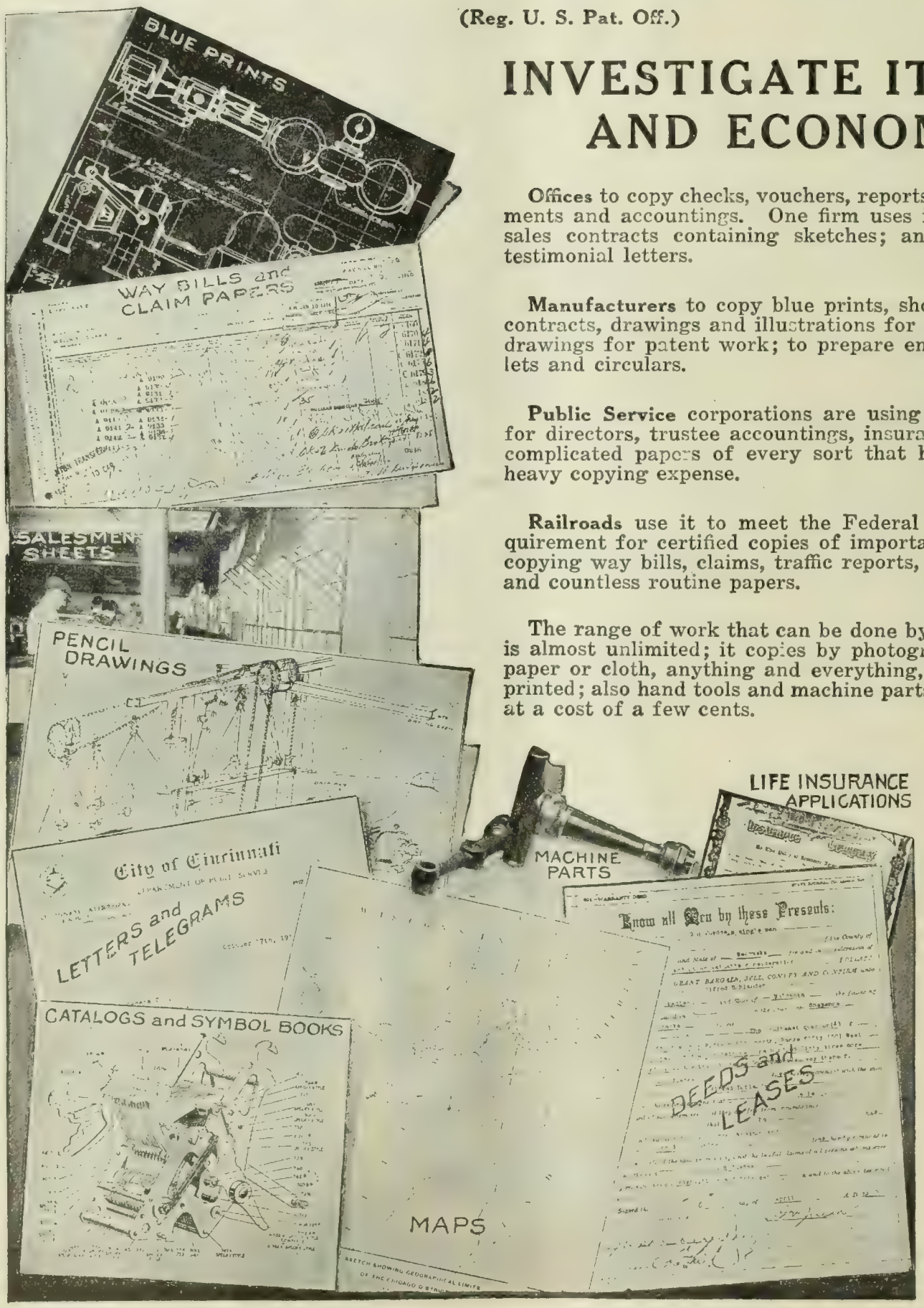
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Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

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THE NEW PLAYS

More tragic than the original novel, yet with all its charm preserved thru the sympathetic interpretation of an excellent cast, *Peter Ibbetson* is an artistic and satisfying performance. (Republic Theater.)

In *The Highwayman* Reginald De Koven attempts to come back. But altho all the old musicianship remains the opera is many miles behind "Robin Hood," whether in tunefulness, plot or comicality. (Forty-fourth Street Theater.)

Clare Kummer is the lucky author of two theatrical best-sellers this season: "Good Gracious, Annabelle" and *A Successful Calamity*, clever in plot and lines. But the best reason for seeing it is William Gillette. (Booth Theater.)

The *Washington Square Players* love experiments, perhaps because their experiments usually succeed. "In the teeth of all the schools" they have revived Ibsen's *Ghosts;* José Reuben's interpretation of the son more than justifies their venture. (Comedy Theater.)

REMARKABLE REMARKS

SARAH BERNHARDT—Ibsen horrifies me.

H. W. GOSSARD—I introduced front lacing.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—The tide has now turned.

AMBASSADOR GERARD—I do not believe the Germans will rise.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—There is nothing so funny as upset dignity.

TOM P. MORGAN—The Eskimo sport eats his candle at both ends.

EMPEROR CHARLES—I know what it means to die in the trenches.

IRVING BACHELLER—Germany is ruled by a group of Harry Thaws.

MARY PICKFORD—You would be amazed if you could see the hundreds of letters that come to me.

ROBERT GOLDSMITH—The present task now is to make statesmen out of pacifists and pacifists out of statesmen.

CONGRESSMAN LONDON—I would give my life for a conference of all socialists to bring about universal peace.

GOVERNOR WHITMAN—There are too many roof gardens and too few vegetable gardens in the city of New York.

SENATOR BORAH—It is better to lose a battle than to lose the benefits that flow from the vigilant, independent press.

MARGARET DELAND—It is as much an effort to keep your spirit from growing fat as to keep your body from growing fat.

EUGENE V. DEBS—I'd rather be lined up against the wall and shot down as a traitor to Wall Street than fight, a traitor to myself.

LUKE MCLUKE—What has become of the old-time vaudeville comedians who clubbed each other over the head with bladders.

DR. HAHN, leader, Reichstag Conservatives—There is only one way to deal with our Anglo-Saxon enemies and that is to be as brutal as they.

T. WELLS BREX—The first complete sentence I wrote on my typewriter ran as follows: f $ Gaar % L * P. & zglarg ot: J @ zodipl = and ync werpsey tum.

LAURA JEAN LIBBY—Those who have dodged love so far should resolve this coming year that it is wisest and best to surrender to Cupid's will without demurring further.

WHAT TO READ ABOUT SEA WARFARE

Probably the most stirring stories of the war as fought on sea are those that may not yet be told, the adventures of the British mine sweepers, the net layers, the submarine chasers. But meanwhile we find ourselves not very sure as to the work cut out for our own navy and what it needs for its task.

Sea Warfare, by Rudyard Kipling. (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York, $1.25.) Kipling, almost the only writer who has been out with the British fleet, has brought back to us vivid sketches of day by day life in the navy, and poems that have something of his old fire.

Open Boats, by Alfred Noyes. (F. A. Stokes, New York, 50 cents.) The horror of submarine warfare is nowhere made more real than in these terse records, drawn from Admiralty reports and from the accounts by survivors.

Naval Handbook as Bearing on National Defense and the European War, by T. D. Parker. (Newbegin, San Francisco, $1.) Here are answers to the many questions as to types of battleships, guns, ammunition, main points of international law, and relative strength of navies.

Our Navy and the Next War, by R. W. Neeser. (Scribner, New York, $1.) A broadly informing book, convincing by reason of its calm and grave facing of the situation which the writer foresaw in 1915, and which now is upon us.

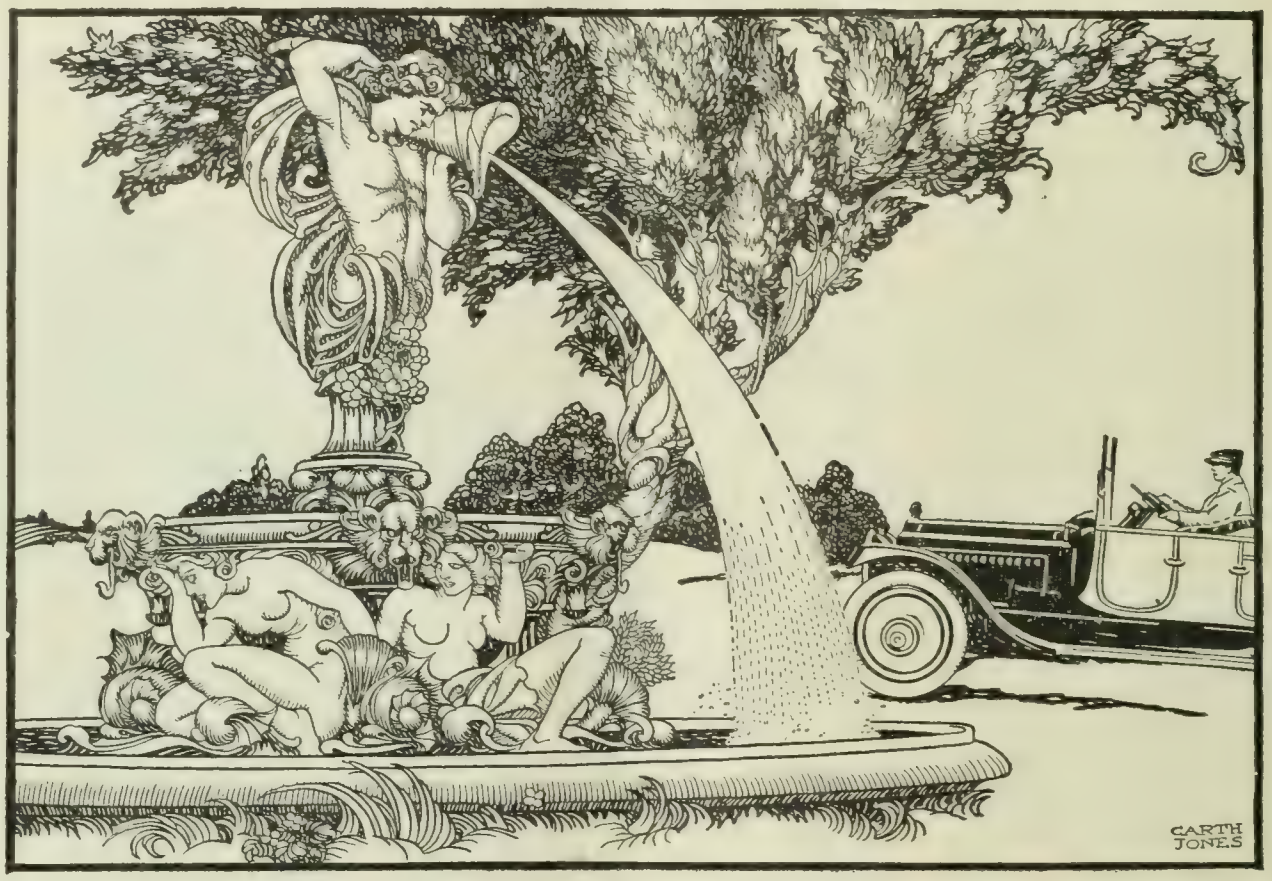
Fundamentals of Naval Service, by Commander Yates Stirling. (J. B. Lippincott. Philadelphia, $1.) A comprehensive up-to-date handbook on the navy as a profession, the navy department organization, our present fleet, and the present methods of warfare.

Submarines, Mines and Torpedoes in Time of War, by C. W. Domville-Fife. (G. H. Doran, New York, 50 cents.) Tells how the undersea craft and weapons work, and also the changes brought about by these new methods of warfare.

Interest of America in Sea Power Present and Future, by A. T. Mahan. (Little, Brown, Boston, $2.) Admiral Mahan, the authority the world over on naval affairs and their relation to national development, has here set forth the part our navy must play in our future foreign relations.

PAMPHLETS. *German Sea Power*, 5 cents. *Sea Power and the War*, 8 cents. (Oxford Press, New York.) *Enlistments, Instruction, Pay and Advancements in the United States Navy.* (Navy War College, Washington, D. C.)

ARTICLES. *Independent*, October 5, 1914, to November 8, 1915, April and May, 1917 (Eighteen articles on various phases of the war on sea by Park Benjamin). *Outlook*, February 28, 1917 (British and German Blockades). April 18, 1917 (Mobilizing the Merchant Marine). *Century*, April, 1917 (Can We Defend the Panama Canal). *Contemporary Review*, November, 1916 (Sea Power and Civilization). *Review of Reviews*, March, 1917 (Our Repudiation of the Blockade). *Sunset Magazine*, December, 1916 (Give Us This Day Our Daily Ship). *North American Review*, March, 1917 (Evolution of Commercial Blockade). *Nation*, March 15, 1917 (Germany's Submarine Measures and the British Blockade). *Forum*, April, 1917 (Strategic Value of Newfoundland).



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A Journal of Civilization

PAYING FOR THE WAR

OUR participation in the Great War will cost us, if it lasts till July 1, 1918, during the next fiscal year, three billion eight hundred million dollars. This is the estimate of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. Two billion dollars of this is to be provided by the great Liberty Loan. The rest is to be raised by new taxation. This means that during the next year the American people will pay more new taxes than the whole normal receipts of the Government for that period. It means that the United States Government will receive during that time, to be spent on its usual activities and on the prosecution of the war, $33 for every man, woman and child in its population. This seems enormous and it is; but the British people are contributing $60 per capita for the same purposes. The task of "making the world safe for democracy" is a costly one. Those who would call the tune must pay the piper.

The War Revenue bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee goes boldly at the giant problem. It proposes to raise a half billion dollars by increases in the income tax, two hundred millions by increases in customs duties, one hundred and fifty millions by higher taxes on liquor, one hundred and seventy-five millions by taxes on transportation, thirty-three millions by stamp taxes, and other great sums by taxes on luxuries like tobacco, automobiles, phonographs, jewelry, motion picture films, sporting goods, perfumes and cosmetics, theater tickets, soft drinks, pleasure boats, chewing gum. It doubles the rate of taxation of excess profits, increases the rate of letter postage and the postal rates on newspapers and magazines.

In broad outline it is a wise and sound bill. It takes no necessaries of life in common use by those to whom the cost of living is an ever present menace. Its income tax proposals follow the admirable principle that those best able to bear the financial burden should be drafted to pay the bills of this crusade for democracy just as those best able to make the ultimate sacrifice are drafted to fight the battles. But drastic as the increases in the income tax schedules seem to us, they are modest in comparison with the British scale. There an income of more than $50,000 pays a tax of 42½ per cent; under the present bill the rate from $60,000 on is only 11 per cent, and even above $500,000 it is only 33 per cent.

If the war goes on and on the rates will surely rise again and yet again; but the more courageously we can foresee and discount the future from the beginning the more effective will be our participation in the war.

There is another leaf from the book of British experience that our legislators might well have studied and applied. The present bill, like the existing law in relation to excess profits, makes no distinction between war profits and normal profits. Certain industries are making vast profits just because the world is at war, and the things they produce are indispensable to the waging of modern war. It would be good business, sound economics and even-handed justice for the nation to take a substantial part of these war profits to pay the bills of war. England has done it with entire success—the war profits tax yielded $700,000,000 during the last year—and with gratifyingly little inconvenience to industry and business. The failure of the framers of the War Revenue bill to profit by this British experience is deplorable. But there is yet time; the bill should not be permitted to become a law without a heavy tax on war profits. The substitution of this tax for the proposed increase of the present excess profits tax would do much to meet the criticisms of that provision of the bill advanced by men who see in it disaster for their businesses. No one could reasonably object to a tax on the unusual profits arising from war conditions; an arbitrary tax on all profits above 8 per cent cannot be so easily justified.

GLORIOUS FRANCE

THIS is the word that has sprung to every American lip, in these days of tumultuous welcome to Joffre and Viviani.

American affection for France is instinctive and spontaneous. American admiration for France is sympathetic. Our historical reasons for gratitude to France are cogent, and are known to all, but that does not account for our feeling. It is our nature to feel ardently toward the people and civilization of France without seeking for reasons. Only a few Americans, perhaps, could give for our enthusiasm critical reasons of that clear intellectual quality which distinguishes French thinking. For the few, however, the psychological reasons are not far to seek and are quite as important as the historical ones. It is partly a matter of taste; it is very much a matter of sentiment, but more than all it is a profound regard for those qualities of character which have shone resplendent in this war.

We like generosity, and France has always been generous. It was a chivalrous generosity that France extended to us in our Revolutionary struggle. It was a splendid intellectual generosity that characterized de Toqueville's account of American political institutions; an intellectual generosity that for more than a century and a half has marked French thinking, French science, French art and criticism, as it marked the achievements of the Greek. We admire that simplicity of manhood the substance of which is courage; and from the days of the religious wars until now French courage has been superb. Most of all, we admire that generosity of the soul which can make supreme sacrifices, and say nothing about them, in times that call for



Underwood & Underwood

RED CROSS AND RECONSTRUCTION

President Wilson has appointed Mr. Henry P. Davison, vice-president of J. P. Morgan & Co., as chairman of the new Red Cross War Council. Its first work is to be relief and reconstruction in the districts of Northern France left devastated by the German retreat

the instant surrender of everything that men hold dear for a cause that is felt to be infinitely higher than the individual life, or even than the collective life of a generation. France has made this surrender on a scale which, as we see it today, seems to be without a parallel in history.

There is something too, very subtle but very substantial, in our liking for that adaptability which enables a people to be light-hearted and gay or grim and relentless, as occasion demands. For two and a half years the French men of the armies have shown the world that they know how to die; and French women have shown that they know how to take up the burdens of work and of sorrow; yet only a few years ago we were saying that the French, beyond all people in the world, knew how to live, simply, beautifully, and gladly. Will the day come when again they shall show by fine example how to live? There is no more heartfelt wish of the American people at this moment than this, that the French people shall survive their ordeal, to perpetuate thru long generations the stock, the mind, the civilization which are France.

France has loved *"La gloire."* A generation ago, deceived by the glitter and superficiality and militarism of the empire, we thought that "glory" meant to France these things only or chiefly. We know better now. Glory to France means living in and for and by the supreme things: courage, generosity, sacrifice, beauty, intellect, liberty, manhood and womanhood, civilization. France is glorious. *Vive la France!*

A GREEK REPUBLIC?

THE fashion of doffing crowns set by Nicholas of Russia promises to spread in royal circles this summer. The head that seems to lie uneasiest is that of Constantine of Greece. Whether he will be permitted to place upon the head of his son George the crown that is getting too heavy for himself or whether Greece, which first demonstrated the possibility of republicanism twenty-five hundred years ago, will return to this state, may be decided within the next few weeks.

The deciding factor is apparently the United States. The exiled Greeks of the United States, France and Egypt, the inhabitants of the Ægean Isles and northern provinces, even a considerable proportion of the people of Greece proper are republican by preference and have appealed to us for support in their efforts to overthrow the King. This is said to be one of the questions on which Mr. Balfour is to sound Washington, and he ought not to be left in any doubt as to American opinion on this issue. It is the pride of our history that the American people have always favored and often assisted republican movements in every part of the world. We helped the Greeks in their struggle against Turkish tyranny, and we sympathized with them when the great monarchies of Europe imposed a German king upon the freed people.

The present King of Greece, also of alien blood and married to the sister of the German emperor, has forfeited all right to the throne. He has violated the constitution and acted as an absolute monarch. He has delivered Greek forts, troops and munitions into the hands of the Germans and Bulgars and has kept the Allied forces at Salonica immobile for fear of being struck in the back if they went forward. A large part of his subjects are in armed opposition to him.

Why then has this tyrannical monarch and enemy of the Entente been allowed to retain his throne when the Entente forces occupy and control his kingdom? The answer is so strange as to be almost inconceivable. It is that Constantine has been kept upon his throne by the Entente Powers themselves, for they have hitherto preferred to have Greece remain a monarchy, tho an enemy, than to become a republic and an ally.

This has long been suspected but only within the last few weeks has the evidence been made public. Ex-premier Venizelos, who is heading the revolutionary movement in Macedonia and is now asking recognition from the United States, recently gave out an interview, published in *The New Europe* of March 29, 1917, in which he said in reply to the question why he did not give his movement an antidynastical character: "The answer is very simple. It was because the Entente had been good enough to promise me their indispensable aid under the express stipulation that the movement should *not* be antidynastic."

Venizelos then goes on to show how every effort he made to attack the royalists was checked by the Anglo-French authorities. He counted on carrying two-thirds of Greece, but the Allied troops shut him out of the districts he wanted to reach and forced him to evacute positions he already held. "It is due to their action that a reign of terror was instituted against all Venizelists, who were massacred and hunted like wild beasts by the royalist hordes at whose mercy they found themselves."

But why should the Entente Powers have intervened to protect a King who was their dangerous enemy from a just punishment by his own people? There is only one conceivable explanation; that is, they feared lest the movement headed by Venizelos, tho he disclaimed that intention, would result in the overthrow of the monarchy in Greece and so endanger monarchies thruout the world. The Powers in control of Greece were France, England, Russia and Italy. Now we may be sure that France and England were not primarily interested in the maintenance of Greek royalty, for France is a republic and the English throne would not be imperilled by the fall of Constantine. But the rulers of Russia and Italy were deeply concerned, for there was a strong and growing republican movement in both these countries. So we may safely assume that it was the influence of the Russian and perhaps also the Italian court that shielded the King of the Hellenes.

Now the situation has suddenly changed. The Czar is a prisoner in his own palace and the influence of Russia will be thrown upon the republican side. The United States will have something to say about it. At least Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law in reply to the question whether the United States was being consulted in regard to Greece said to the Commons on April 19:

> Up to the present the United States have not taken any part in the discussion, but I have no doubt that as soon as arrangements are completed they will be consulted in every matter in which their interests are concerned.

It should be made plain to the delegation at Washington that our interests are concerned in every republican movement and especially in one where men from America have taken so active a part. As the matter stands the foreign powers most concerned with Greece are three republics, France, Russia and United States, and two monarchies, England and Italy, instead of three monarchies and one republic as formerly. But the British cabinet has for a year past been subjected to sharp criticism in Parliament for its protection of the Greek King and it has been much embarrassed to defend itself without betraying, what probably was the truth, that this policy was not its own but imposed upon it by the Czar. Now this difficulty is out of the way King Constantine will have to depend solely upon his brother-in-law for protection.

No one attempts now to defend in its totality the tortuous policy of the Allies in the Balkans. It has brought ruin upon Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania, Albania and Greece. The Dardanelles expedition was an acknowledged failure and the Salonica expedition was ineffective. King Constantine, whatever his motive, was undeniably wise in keeping out of the three unfortunate campaigns into which the Entente Allies tried to draw him. But now matters have come to a crisis, for Greece is starving under a blockade from both parties. The British have seized the Greek ships and the Germans are sinking them. Zaimis, the pro-Ally premier, is again in power. King Constantine must take sides or abdicate.

POPCORN AS A BREAKFAST FOOD

THE package cereal is one of the greatest of American inventions. It has revolutionized the food habits of the nation and bids fair to sweep round the world. It is cleanly, convenient and wholesome and it permits the housewife to cater to the diverse, diverted and diverting tastes of her family. Many a household can rival the famous Spratts

Lycurgus votes for Father's Oats:
Proggine appeals to May;
The Junior John subsists upon
Uneeda Bayla Hay.

Corrected Wheat for little Pete:
Flaked Pine for Dot; while Bub
The infant Spratt is waxing fat
On Battle Creek Near-Grub.

But the pioneer of American cereals, popcorn, has been overshadowed by its later and more aggressive rivals for it is modest and fails to advertize. It masquerades under no curiosity-compelling name and bears no pretty girl on its carton. Yet there is nothing more toothsome, delightsome and wholesome than a dish of freshly popped corn—and nothing half so cheap. Its fluffy and fantastic flakes are crisp yet crunchable and their starch has been made soluble by the pressure of superheated steam. The process has been ingeniously extended to other unpopable cereals and we now have puffed rice and wheat shot out of a cannon. But the popcorn kernel is its own autoclave and any kitchen can prepare it. Fireplace or stove, coals or gas, wire cage or iron spider, can be used and ten minutes will suffice to put it fresh and hot upon the breakfast table. It can be sugared or salted; it can be savored with syrup or butter; it can be mingled with berries or served with meat. It can take the place of potatoes, rice, macaroni or toast in their various uses. In any shape it is a dish fit for a—for an American citizen. A few rods of popcorn grown in the back yard will make the household independent of the package factory and the corner grocery. Let the sound of the popper be heard in the land.

THE SECRECY OF THE SEA

ONE of the strangest contrasts in this war is that between our relatively detailed knowledge of the war on the land and our dense ignorance of the war at sea. We can guess within a wide margin of error the number of army corps the British have in France or at Salonika, but we do not know at all how many battleships there may now be in the British Navy or whether the German submarines are to be numbered by units, tens or hundreds. We know who won the Battle of the Marne; we do not know who won the Battle of Jutland. With a string and a few pins and the morning paper we can plot on the battlefields of Europe every advance or retreat of the contending armies, but we cannot trace the progress of the German submarine blockade except from the meager statements of loss of tonnage which the governments concerned choose to make public. This is as if all we could learn of the war on land was the number of soldiers reported dead or missing, with no word as to whether the losses occurred on the Rhine or on the Tiber.

This is not a question of censorship. All governments conceal all facts on land or sea which they do not wish to have published. But while it is perfectly possible to conceal for a few days the loss of a few miles of trenches, any great retreat or serious defeat would sooner or later be known to the public in spite of anything the censor might try to do to hide it. The movements of great armies are known not only to the millions of soldiers involved, but to thousands of civilians caught within the war zone; trains carrying the wounded and the prisoners to the rear pass thru the densest centers of population; rumors fly from mouth to mouth without the aid of the newspapers. If the Germans should take Paris, and the military chiefs of all the armies now fighting in France determine to keep the fact secret from the rest of the world, how long would this be possible? But the sea is its own censor. The greatest naval battle in all history might occur at any time and be known to the civilian public as "heavy firing heard off the coast." The "Deutschland" may at the present moment be a prize in some French or British port, it may be safe at home in a German harbor, it may have been sunk by a destroyer or caught in a steel net, or it may have stayed under water too long and met with some fatal accident to its machinery. Kitchener set forth on the open sea like his famous fellow-countryman King Arthur, and, like King Arthur, all we know of his later history is that he never came back. From the lost island of Atlantis to the last ship posted "missing" at Lloyds, the sea has kept its secrets. What has happened on land will come to light after the war. Much that has happened at sea will never come to light till the Day of Judgment when, we are told, "there shall be no more sea." War on land leaves its hideous traces until men hide them below the ground. The air rejects the relics of combat and hurls them to the earth. But the sea buries its dead and leaves no monument to mark the spot where ships have met in battle, even should forty successive wars be fought over one small tract of ocean.

SWEAR OFF PLATINUM

FOR the first time now we have a body of scientific experts taking an inventory of our natural resources and one of the first and most serious shortages they have discovered is that of platinum. This is more precious than gold because it is more useful, but unfortunately for the country it has become more fashionable because it was more precious. The chief sources of supply are Russia and Brazil and it is now hard to get enough at any price to supply the chemical laboratories where it is indispensable. The high explosives to fill the shells and the fertilizers for our fields are dependent upon sulphuric and nitric acids and these in turn are dependent upon the supply of platinum.

Consequently the American Chemical Society and the National Academy of Science have issued an appeal to the women of the United States to discourage the use of platinum for jewelry or photography. The Daughters of the American Revolution have pledged themselves "to refuse to purchase or accept as gifts for the duration of the war, jewelry or other articles made in whole or in part of platinum."

Visitors to Leipzig will remember the magnificent painting of the women of Germany tearing the bracelets from their arms and the rings from their fingers and ears to throw them into the melting pot to raise money for the army fighting against Napoleon. It is not yet necessary for the women of America to make such sacrifices, tho we believe they will prove as patriotic as the German women and contribute their platinum to the national welfare if this should be needed. But all they are asked to do now is nothing, that is, they are merely requested not to take for their personal adornment the metal needed by their country.

IT TAKES TWO TO MAKE A QUARREL

THE United States Government insists that it is at war with Germany. The German Government insists that it is not at war with the United States.

But Germany goes on sinking our ships and killing our people while we are not doing a thing to Germany.

This anomalous state of affairs cannot last long. Either we must convince Germany that we are warlike or Germany must convince us that she is peaceable.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

German Peace Terms

The open and acrimonious discussion of possible terms of peace in the German press reveals the wide divergence of opinion as well as a general desire for the war to come to an end. The Socialists, with the tacit encouragement of the Chancellor, are conducting an energetic propaganda for peace upon the basis of the *status quo ante bellum* without sacrifice of territory or the payment of indemnity by any belligerent. It is argued by the Socialists that only by such a public demonstration of the futility of war can a permanent peace be secured, for so long as a nation can gain either land or money by waging war it will be impossible to prevent its recurrence.

This idea of peace without annexation or indemnity has been adopted by the Socialists of Russia altho Kerenski, the Socialist Minister of Justice, formulates it as "no forcible annexations and no punitive indemnities." This would permit of the transfer of territory in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants as, for instance, the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, and of the payment of compensation for damages caused by military operations as, for instance, Germany offered at the beginning of the war to Belgium.

The new Austro-Hungarian Government has publicly exprest a willingness to conclude a peace with Russia at any time on these terms. This may well suit Austria-Hungary, for her armies do not hold as much Russian territory outside of Poland as the Russians hold of Austrian territory. A separate peace with Russia would be better for Austria-Hungary than a general peace on the same terms, for she might then compensate herself by holding on to the Serbian and Rumanian territory she now occupies. The hint from Count Czernin that Austria-Hungary would consent to a general peace without annexation or indemnity called forth a storm of criticism from the Prussian and conservative press, which accuses Austria-Hungary with starting the war from which she is now trying to back out. But the suggestion had met with influential support in other quarters and an article in the Bavarian *Staats-Zeitung*, accredited to Count von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier and head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Federal Council, urges that Germany is willing to relinquish all claims for indemnities and evacuate occupied territory if the Allies will do the same and allow Germany equal commercial privileges thruout the world.

But such suggestions of moderation in peace terms have aroused the fury of the Pan-German party, which demands the annexation of territory on both fronts. They insist that Courland and the other Russian provinces now must be retained as a protection against renewed Russian aggression and that on the other side Belgium must never be allowed to come again under the control of France and England. They also demand the acquisition of a port on the English Channel for strategic purposes and the holding of the coal and iron fields of France as necessary for the industrial future of Germany.



Bert Thomas in Passing Show (London)

WRITER'S CRAMP

Between these extremes there are all gradations of opinion. Some favor a plan for the partition of Belgium into its original elements by the creation of a Kingdom of Flanders under German protection to include the Teutonic part of the population, leaving the Walloons to gravitate toward France. So far, however, the efforts of the German Government to secure the good will of the Flemish by supporting their nationalistic aspirations has met with little encouragement.

THE GREAT WAR

May 7—British Admiralty reports loss of sixty-two vessels in past week. A German aeroplane bombards London.

May 8—Germans regain Fresnoy. Strikes in British munition works.

May 9—British daily expenditure now $37,250,000. Italian Embassy reports sinking of thirteen Austrian submarines.

May 10—German and British light naval forces encounter in North Sea. Joffre and Viviani received in New York.

May 11—Germans and Bulgars attacking on Salonica front. Balfour received in New York.

May 12—Australians take Bullecourt, Wotan line. German submarine base at Zeebrugge bombarded by British warships and aeroplanes.

May 13—General Korniloff resigns Petrograd command because of popular interference with military discipline.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg still refuses to commit himself on the question, altho both parties are storming at him for not making a declaration in their favor. It is supposed that he will, if possible, postpone a decision between the policy of conquest and that of renunciation until he sees how the Hindenburg line holds and how the U-boats succeed.

Sinn Fein

That the republican movement in Ireland is not crushed out but on the contrary is stronger than ever is shown by the election of Joseph McGuinness for the southern division of Longford County. His majority was only 37 out of a total of some 3000 votes cast, but the fact that he is a Sinn Feiner and now in Lewes prison for three years for taking part in the Dublin rebellion of a year ago, while his opponent was a Nationalist, is significant of the growing distrust of parliamentary methods. In North Roscommon, last February, the Sinn Feiners elected Count Plunkett by a majority of 627.

On Easter Monday, the anniversary of the rising in Dublin, the military authority took precautions to prevent another outbreak by prohibiting all public meetings and street gatherings, but this did not altogether prevent disorderly manifestations. The Sinn Fein flag of orange, green and white was hoisted over the ruined headquarters of the rebels and posters appeared on the walls in various places proclaiming that "The Irish Republic Still Lives." In Dublin the police and military were repeatedly stoned by the mob. So we learn now from the English papers received, but no hint of the Easter trouble came to America at the time.

The distrust of the Irish people for their representatives in Parliament may prevent the settlement of the Home Rule controversy which was confidently predicted last month. Premier Lloyd George declared in his Guildhall speech of April 27:

> We must convert Ireland from a suspicious, surly, dangerous neighbor to a cheerful, loyal comrade. Settlement of the Irish question is essential for the peace of the world and essential to a speedy victory in the war. I appeal to the patriotism of all men to sink everything for the one purpose of getting this question out of the way.

The compromise proposed was similar to that which was agreed upon by both parties last July, but afterward altered by the Ulsterites in the Cabinet, that is, to allow county option. Under this privilege four of the six Ulster counties, namely Down, Antrim, Armagh and Londonderry, would vote to stay out of Irish government, at least for the present, while Tyrone and Fermanagh would be doubtful.

A new factor in the problem is the necessity of considering American opinion. The Boston Clan-na-Gael urged

Congress to insist upon the immediate independence of Ireland. Members of Congress to the number of 140 have sent a message to Premier Lloyd George in favor of Home Rule.

But such interference with British affairs is hotly resented by the Unionists.

Activities of the British Commission

While M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre were touring the middle west and enjoying the hospitality of Philadelphia and New York, the British commissioners remained in Washington to confer with President Wilson and his advisers about the possible methods of handling the submarine menace, the utilization of the American loan to the Allies and other matters of similar importance. While in Washington, Mr. Balfour spoke before the Senate, drawing a parallel between the German contempt for the military power of Great Britain in 1914 and their similar blunder in underestimating the military power of the United States today. He asserted his firm belief that the German submarine campaign could not determine the issue of the war. On May 11, the British commissioners left for New York to join the French emissaries.

It is apparent that the activities of all the Allies are to be coördinated by a series of conferences. Several members of the Italian war commission, under the leadership of Enrico Arlotta, Minister of Maritime and Railroad Transportation in the Italian cabinet, are already in this country, and other envoys, including Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, and Prince Eugene, nephew of King Victor Emmanuel, are shortly expected. The personnel of the American commission to Russia has been officially announced. Elihu Root is chairman. Among the members of the chosen delegation are Charles R. Crane of Chicago, John R. Mott, general secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, Cyrus McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, Charles Edward Russell, the Socialist leader, Major-General Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, Rear Admiral James Glennon, Samuel Bertron, a New York Banker, and James Duncan, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Roosevelt May Get His Army

In spite of the fact that the conference report to the Senate and the House of Representatives recommended that the draft bill be brought to a final vote without any provision for a volunteer army, the House of Representatives approved by 215 votes to 178 the Senate plan authorizing the President to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment four infantry divisions. Altho the provision for a volunteer army raised from men over twenty-five years of age makes no mention of whom the President should appoint to lead the force, the only man in the country who has enrolled a large force of pledged volunteers is ex-President Roosevelt and his claim to go with the volunteer army in some military capacity can hardly be overlooked. The debate in the House was political rather than military in character and was concerned chiefly with the personal merits of Theodore Roosevelt. Many representatives, Democrats as well as Republicans, urged in his favor that he was not only a veteran campaigner but an ideal representative of the American people on a European battlefield. His opponents, who were found in both parties, urged that Roosevelt was a politician rather than a general and that no individual should be permitted special honor or privilege in connection with the war. The Roosevelt volunteers already number more than 180,000, including an exceptionally large proportion of well-to-do business and professional men, and the organizers of the force claim that it will be ready within a few weeks for service wherever needed.

The conference on the army bill made the age limit of those subject to the selective draft twenty-one to thirty years inclusive. This was a compromise between the Senate proposal of twenty-one to twenty-seven years and the wish of the House for a maximum age limit of forty. The prohibition amendment forbidding the sale of liquor in military encampments was retained in the conference report. Senator Fall's proposal for a small volunteer cavalry force was struck out of the bill, as was also the provision for the large volunteer infantry army which was later reinserted by the vote of the House. The monthly pay of private soldiers was increased by sums varying from five to ten dollars according to the present pay.

Senate Kills Censorship

After a debate which has been carried on intermittently for weeks in both Houses of Congress the Senate voted to strike from the Espionage bill all reference to the press censorship. Various attempts which were made to modify the strict provisions of the censorship clause in its original form did not satisfy the opposition who contended that Congress could not constitutionally abridge the freedom of the press. On May 12 the Senate voted by a majority of one to drop the objectionable clause from the bill altogether in spite of the evident desire of President Wilson and his advisers that it be retained. Altho the influence of the administration was exerted to secure the Espionage bill in its entirety the vote did not at all follow party lines. Fifteen Democrats and twenty-four Republicans voted to eliminate the censorship, and eleven Republicans joined with twenty-seven Democrats to sustain it.

The most remarkable amendment to the Espionage bill approved by the Senate makes it unlawful for a period extending from the first of September to the end of the war "to use or employ, directly or indirectly any cereal, grain, sugar or syrup in the production of intoxicating liquor in any form or of any kind," with certain exceptions as to wines and alcohol for industrial, medicinal and sacramental purposes. This amendment, fathered by Senator Cummins of Iowa, practically makes prohibition the law of the land for the duration of the war under the guise of food conservation.



Kadel & Herbert

THE YOUNGEST FRENCH BOYS ARE CALLED OUT

With the class of 1918 on its way to the front, France has given her utmost in fighting men. Only boys seventeen or under, women and the very old men are left at home now



© *International Film*

"THE HERO OF THE MARNE"

Americans may not be able to pronounce "Joffre," but they are finding plenty of other ways to honor the man and the country of most appeal to popular admiration here. This mass of flag-waving humanity in Philadelphia is typical of the celebrations that greeted the French Commissioners thruout the country

Fresnoy Lost

The first setback the British have received since they started their push was the loss of Fresnoy. This village lies eight miles northeast of Arras and was taken by the Canadians on May 3. But the Germans still held the ground to the north and south of it, and five days later launched a ferocious attack against this dangerous salient. Two fresh divisions of Bavarians, some 20,000 men, were concentrated on a narrow front and after a heavy bombardment with the gas shells as well as explosives the English troops stationed here were expelled from the village and the adjacent wood. But the Canadians to the north and the Australians to the south of Fresnoy held firm, so the ground lost was slight.

But this reverse coming just at the end of the first month of their campaign was not sufficient to detract from the just pride which the British feel in their achievement. Chancellor Bonar Law, in summing up the results of the month's work, said that the British had taken 20,000 prisoners, 257 guns and 227 trench mortars and had advanced a distance of from two to five miles on a twenty-mile front as compared with the advance of three and a half miles on a six-mile front in the Somme offensive of last year. There were, he said, double the number of German divisions now arrayed against the British and of these half have had to be withdrawn because of their losses. On the other hand the British losses were from 50 to 75 per cent fewer than those in the battle of the Somme.

The French offensive was started on April 16, a week later than the British, but they have taken 30,000 unwounded prisoners. The total German strength in France is supposed to be 157 divisions and of these 35 divisions have been exhausted and withdrawn. A division normally consists of 20,000 men, but now is reckoned at less than 10,000. That the losses in the aerial service have been severe is admitted on both sides, tho each claims that the enemy has suffered most. The Berlin report for April states that the French and British have lost 362 aeroplanes and 29 captive balloons, while the German loss was 74 aeroplanes and 10 balloons.

U-Boat Warfare

There are many rumors that a remedy for the U-boat raids has been discovered, but so far the figures do not show any material abatement of the danger. In fact, the British Admiralty report for the week ending May 6 a higher number of vessels lost than ever before, namely 62. But apparently the tonnage was less, for only 24, instead of 38 as reported last week, were of over 1600 tons. Besides these there were 22 ships under that tonnage and 34 fishing smacks. These figures, as usual, include some losses of the week before not previously reported.

But whether this means that the U-boats are slackening their activity or that there are fewer vessels at sea to sink cannot be told. We do know, however, that the latter is true in some measure, for the report of arrivals and departures from British ports shows a diminution for the week of over ten per cent. The United States and the other belligerents are still more reticent on the subject of U-boat depredations than Great Britain. We know, however, that the neutrals Holland, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Greece and Denmark are suffering severely, especially in their fishing fleets. The Greek steamer "Parthenon," valued with her cargo at $4,000,000, was sunk by a German submarine on April 30. The London *Chronicle* of May 10 says that "about two weeks ago a large steamer was sunk and seventy lives were lost, some of them people of note. No news has been published of the disaster." The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* cables:

> Germany has today about two hundred new, long radius cruising submarines in addition to smaller types and those she had before February 1. She is building faster than she is losing. The rate is approximately three to one.
>
> The losses to shipping from submarine warfare average from 8 to 10 per cent a month. Twelve months more, and there will be no shipping left worth mentioning.
>
> Of three armed merchant ships that meet submarines two get by.
>
> This means that the German submarines are the masters of the seas today.
>
> So it remains for America to meet these conditions, to organize her production, to organize overseas transport, to solve the submarine problem and to bring victory. And she has three months only in which to work.

In the Reichstag Dr. Pfleger, naval reporter for the budget committee, states that

> The reports in the enemy press about the number of U-boats lost are false. Our losses are small beyond expectation. Three months war experience is of more value than three years peace experience. The U-boat crews are equal to all demands. We expected an average monthly U-boat booty of about 600,000 tons; actually the result for three months totals 2,800,000 tons. This is 55 per cent above our expectations. Altogether, in three months, 1325 ships have been sunk.

Russian Peace Terms

The chief point of conflict between the Provisional Government and the more radical element represented by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies is over the terms of peace. The Provisional Government is anxious to maintain so far as possible the obligations of the old régime toward the Entente Allies lest it should lose their confidence and coöperation. The Socialists of the Council are trying to arrange with their comrades of the enemy countries an immediate peace without annexations, expropriations or contributions on either side.

To allay the anxiety exprest in England and France lest Russia should weaken or withdraw and so throw the whole burden of defense upon them, Professor Milukov, the Foreign Minister, sent on May 1 with the approval of all his colleagues including the Socialist members a note reaffirming the obligations of the old pact between Russia and the Allies. In this it was explained that the Provisional Government was in entire agreement with the ideas recently exprest by the statesmen of the Allied countries and especially President Wilson.

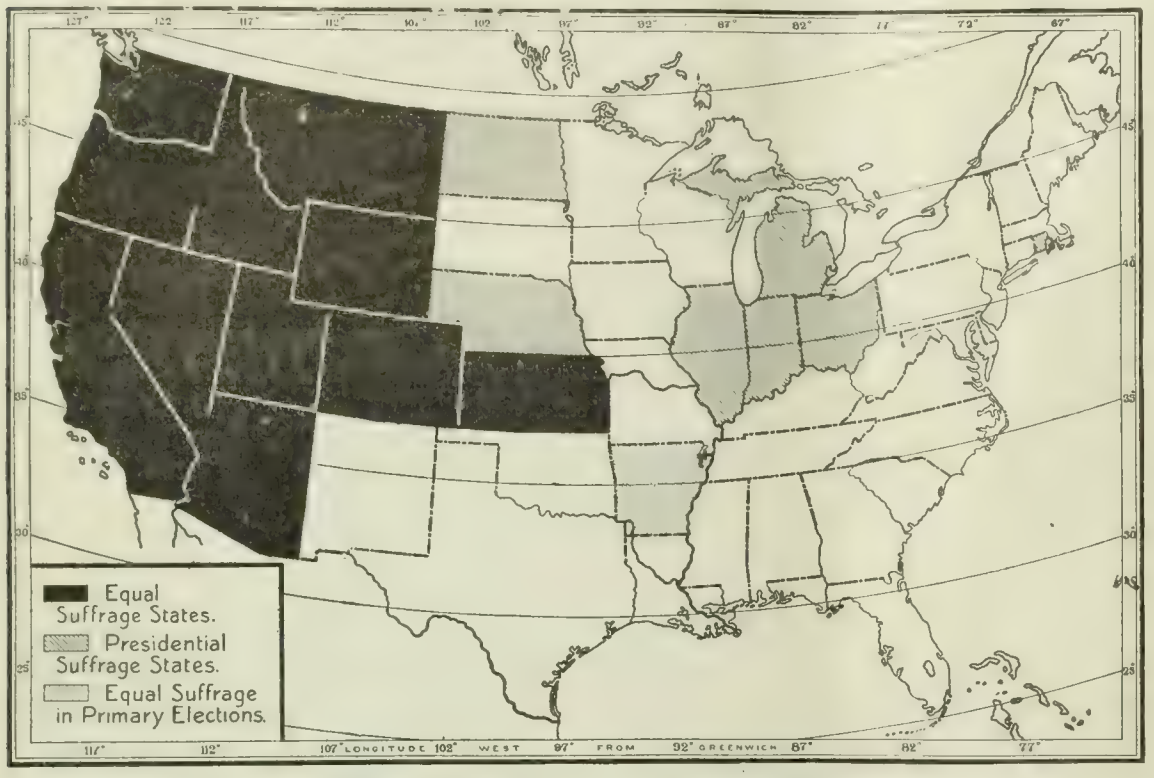
These principles were exprest lucidly also in the words of the President of our ally the great overseas republic. The Russian Government under the old régime certainly was not prepared to appreciate and share these ideas as to the liberating character of the war, the establishment of a stable basis for pacific coöperation of nations, the freedom of opprest peoples, etc.,



Kadel & Herbert

A CHAMPION AIRMAN

Captain Georges Guyemer of the French Aviation Corps probably holds the world record for successful air fighting thirty-seven German aeroplanes brought down or captured. The charred gun-parts in his hand and beside him are trophies of Captain Guyemer's latest victory



WHERE DOES YOUR STATE STAND?

Now that woman suffrage has got a foothold in the East, the last anti stronghold is beginning to show signs of surrender. The complexion of the whole suffrage map is changing rapidly these days. Can you name the states which belong in each suffrage group now?

but emancipated Russia can now use language which will be understood by modern democracies and hasten to add her voice to that of her Allies.

The declaration of the Provisional Government, being imbued with the new spirit of free democracy, naturally cannot afford the least pretext for assumption that the demolition of the old structure has entailed any slackening on the part of Russia in the common struggle of all the Allies. On the contrary, the nation's determination to bring the world war to a decisive victory has been accentuated, owing to the sense of responsibility which is shared by all in general and each one of us in particular.

This spirit has become still more active by the fact that it is concentrated on the immediate task, which touches everybody so closely, of driving back the enemy who invaded our territory. It is understood, and the annexed document so expressly states, that the Provisional Government in safeguarding the right acquired for our country will maintain a strict regard for its engagements with the Allies of Russia.

Firmly convinced of the victorious issue of the present war and in perfect agreement with our Allies, the provisional Government is likewise confident that the problems which were created by this war will be solved by the creation on a firm basis of a lasting peace, and that inspired by identical sentiments the Allied democracies will find means of establishing the guarantees and penalties necessary to prevent any recourse to sanguinary war in the future.

But the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council took alarm at this and demanded the deposition of Dr. Milukov on the ground that he had no right to commit the nation to the secret agreements of the Czar's government and that his statement conflicted with their desire for peace without conquests or indemnities. For a time it seemed as tho the Provisional Government would be overthrown, but finally the Council was persuaded to continue its support, altho the motion to that effect was carried by the narrow margin of 35 votes out of 2500. The Provisional Government explained that by the words "decisive victory" they did not mean forcible annexation and that by "penalties and guarantees" they did not mean indemnities but such essentials to a durable peace as the reduction of armaments and establishment of international tribunals.

Defeat of Australian Labor Party

The Parliamentary election on May 5 was of more than local significance, for it involved some of the vital issues of the war and the constitution of the British empire. Its immediate result is that Premier Hughes will remain in power with the support of the new coalition party, the National, which he has organized to "win the war." Mr. Hughes is a skilful politician and it was largely due to his eloquence and strategic ability that the Labor party rose to power in the Commonwealth. Last year he suddenly left Australia on some mysterious mission to England, and while there made impassioned appeals to the people of the home country to allow Australia and the other dominions a share in the control of British foreign policy. He came back with the conviction that in order to win the war Australia must adopt conscription for service over-sea.

But the Labor party repudiated Hughes and he was forced to submit the question to popular vote. The official Labor leagues were strongly opposed to compulsory service except for home defense, and as these leagues control the selection of candidates at an election they have immense influence over members who rely entirely upon their Parliamentary salaries for a livelihood. In spite of their commands, however, a few Labor members rallied to Mr. Hughes and went on the stump strongly advocating conscription. These men were at once expelled from the party by the leagues, altho opportunity was given them to come back once more into the fold. This, however, Mr. Hughes utterly declined to do. Instead he formed a new Ministry out of his twenty-five followers. Of these fourteen were in the Representatives, the other eleven were Senators. In fact, in the Lower House there were more Ministers than followers.

Obviously Mr. Hughes could only hope to carry on with the help either of the Official Labor Party or with the assistance of the Liberals. When the House met, in December, there was a full front bench of Ministers and four or five men sitting behind them on the Speaker's right. On his left the benches were crowded with Liberals and Laborites. There were 34 of the former and 26 of the latter. It was speedily clear that the Liberals intended to keep Mr. Hughes in office, altho it was asserted that no understanding whatever existed between the party led by Mr. Cook and that led by Mr. Hughes. So long as they did this the Prime Minister had a majority of 24 in the Representatives. The solitary Independent supporting him and the Speaker—a Laborite—not voting. In the Senate, however, the official Labor members outnumbered Hughesites (11) and Liberals (5) by two and immediately used their predominance in the Upper Chamber to control the Lower, refusing to pass the Supply Bill until amended to grant Supply for a period of two months only, thus compelling the early reassembling of Parliament.

But Mr. Hughes refused to accept his defeat as final. He set to work to form a new party out of the Liberals who supported him and the Laborites who followed him out of the Labor party, and this party has now secured the balance of power. According to the first returns the Nationalists, or Hughes coalition, will have 15 seats in the House of Representatives to 35 held by the Liberals and 25 by the Laborites. The Senate will be composed of 13 Laborites, 13 Nationalists and 10 Liberals. The Liberals will support Premier Hughes on all imperial questions.

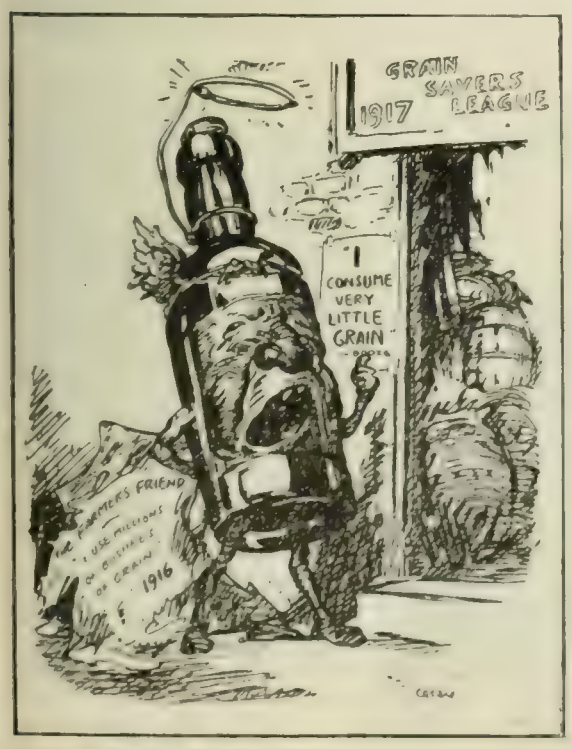
The fight in both elections was exceedingly bitter, the Liberals and Nationalists insisting upon the necessity of upholding the empire in its hour of peril, while on the other side secession, independence and even republicanism were openly talked of by the extremists. The opposition to an increased participation of Australia in the war is largely due to dissatisfaction with the London government, which it is felt is sacrificing Australian interests in the Pacific to the Japanese and using up the youth of Australia in European and dynastic quarrels with which the dominions have little concern and no voice. The Dardanelles expedition, in which the losses fell largely upon the Australians, was admittedly ill advised and mismanaged, and Irish Home Rule, which is favored by all the dominions, is still blocked by the party in power. As the course of the war tends to transfer the control of affairs from the liberal to the conservative elements in Great Britain the colonies are growing less in sympathy with the home government. But the last election shows that the majority of the Australians are loyal to the empire and determined

to make any sacrifices necessary to secure victory. Now that Hughes is securely in power he can take his seat at the Imperial Conference in London at which Australia has so far not been represented.

French Mission Visits New York

After visiting on May 6 the two great civic centers of Missouri, St. Louis and Kansas City, the French war commissioners went to Springfield, Illinois, to pay tribute to the memory of Lincoln. On their return to the Atlantic seaboard the train bearing the French emissaries narrowly escaped a wreck. Near Arcola, Illinois, the engine tender jumped the track and derailed several cars. No one was seriously injured and the secret service men pronounced the occurrence an accident. But it was several hours before the train could proceed and the time schedule of the party was deranged. Altho the commissioners were unable to stay as long as they had hoped in Philadelphia, M. Viviani spoke twice, at a municipal luncheon given by leading business men of the city and at Independence Hall. General Joffre was given a Marshal's baton made from a piece of one of the rafters of Independence Hall.

New York spent several days in elaborate preparation for its distinguished visitors and a program was prepared to keep them engaged during every moment of their stay. On May 9 the French commissioners arrived at New York and were formally received by Mayor Mitchel at the City Hall. Probably a million people gathered in the streets to catch a glimpse of M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre as they rode thru the city. The following day the French war commission "did" the city with great thoroness. From Central Park, where Marshal Joffre received a golden miniature replica of the Statue of Liberty, the commissioners went to Brooklyn to attend the unveiling of a memorial tablet to Lafayette; thence to luncheon with the Merchants' Association; thence to Columbia University, where the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, Baron Cunliffe of the Bank of England, and, in his absence, Arthur Balfour, chief of the British commission; thence to a memorial visit to the tomb of General Grant; thence to a reception of French-Americans at the city library, and finally to a testimonial meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House. Speaking at the Merchants' Association luncheon M. Viviani made the important statement that under no circumstances would France make peace while Alsace-Lorraine remained German. In view of M. Viviani's official position the cession of these provinces may be regarded as a definite part of the peace terms of the Allies.



Cesare in New York Evening Post

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES

Revenue Bill Before Congress

Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives reported the emergency war revenue bill on May 9. The general character of the measure conformed very closely to the popular estimate of what it would contain while its terms were still under discussion by the committee. The new war taxes are expected to turn into the treasury by July 1, 1918, the sum of $1,810,420,000; an amount nearly equal to the two billion dollar bond issue for the expenses of the war, not including the loan to our allies. This means that the burden of the coming year will be equally divided between the generation that fights the Great War and its successors. The ordinary receipts expected under existing tax laws would be approximately $1,500,000,000. Therefore the total receipts from the old taxes and the new will probably amount to more than $3,300,000,000, or about thirty-three dollars per capita. Heavy as the burden is, the total per capita exaction is only a little more than half what the average Englishman now pays to his Government.

Of the many taxes authorized by the war revenue bill the income tax is by far the largest item. The increased schedules for the next year will bring in over half a billion dollars and there is also a retroactive tax of thirty-three and one-third per cent which will be collected on all income taxes imposed by the revenue laws of 1916. This will yield $108,000,000 additional revenue. Inheritance taxes are increased by one-third. Corporation incomes will pay a four per cent tax and excess profits fourteen per cent. The rates on whisky and wines are doubled and heavy increases imposed on rectified spirits and fermented liquors. Taxes are placed on cigars, cigarets and all other forms of manufactured tobacco; on amusement and theater tickets and on railroad tickets; on soft drinks, syrups, proprietary medicines, perfumes, cosmetics, chewing gum, playing cards, jewelry, musical instruments, phonograph records, motion picture films, sporting goods, pleasure boats, automobiles, motorcycles and rubber tires; on freight and express bills, telegraph and telephone messages, advertising, insurance, electric lights, gas, domestic power plants, and on legal documents. Rates for first and second class mail matter are increased by about one-half and the zone system of postage rates applied to newspapers and periodicals. The most striking feature of the bill, as presented to a Democratic Congress, is the great change in import duties. All articles imported from foreign countries into the United States which are now dutiable by law, will pay ten cent ad valorem in addition to existing duties, and those which now pay nothing will be subject to a ten per cent ad valorem duty. This abolishes the free list of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law.

Of course the details of this revolutionary war budget are unwelcome to the majority of both parties and both houses. But, while a hot fight is inevitable on many of the details of the bill, notably the increased excess profits tax and the new postal rates, the measure as a whole cannot be defeated or even greatly delayed, as Congress is already subject to much criticism for not pressing to an early passage all necessary war legislation. The friends of the bill



Press Illustrating

ALL PACKED UP—AND NO PLACE TO GO

The rush of recruits at the Newport Naval Training Station is taxing its facilities far beyond their capacity and speeding up the training courses all that is practicable. There are seven thousand men and boys there now, learning to be seamen, firemen, hospital workers, bakers, radio operators, signal men and so on. Here is a young seaman, just graduated and looking for a job

candidly admit its defects and urge in its defense the impossibility of drawing up any bill raising the needed war revenue which would not bear heavily and even unjustly on some sections of the community. As Mr. Kitchin, who had the measure in charge, put the matter: "I am going to shut my eyes and vote for it."

Engineers Go First The first American troops to carry the flag to Europe, not including volunteers in the French or British service, will be nine new regiments of army engineers to be recruited from men with railroad experience. The War Department promises to send the engineers to France "at the earliest possible moment," altho no details are given out as to the exact time of their departure or the route they will take. While the new engineer regiments will carry the usual arms and equipment of engineer troops in the regular army, their chief function will not be entrenchment work but the construction and repair of railroad lines between the line of battle and the bases of supplies.

The expedition will have a total strength of eleven or twelve thousand men including every branch of railroad workers necessary to build or operate lines. Engineers and operators of lines who offer themselves will be selected in such a manner as not to cripple the operating forces of any company and so force our own railroads to curtail their necessary services.

What Crops May We Expect The Department of Agriculture has estimated the winter wheat crop as 366,000,000 bushels, the smallest since 1904. There will be no estimate of spring wheat yield until July, but unless it is unusually large the total for the whole year will not exceed 616,000,000 bushels which is only a little more than the normal annual consumption in the United States alone. The wheat export to the European Allies depends, therefore, entirely upon the reduction of consumption in the United States. Fortunately much of the acreage which would have been turned into wheat is now being used for corn, oats and potatoes and it is possible that these crops may break all previous records.

Mr. Hoover has requested Congress to grant more extended powers to the Department of Agriculture to cope with the food crisis. It is reported that Mr. Hoover may be selected as the head of an international joint food control committee to direct the distribution of all foodstuffs produced in the United States and Canada.

Solving Our Transportation Problems The general railroad board of the Council of National Defense has issued directions to the railroads to give shipments of coal and iron preference over all other shipments. To prevent traffic congestion, coal and ore cars when unloaded must be sent back without delay. Mr. Daniel Willard announces that the general railroad board is endeavoring to eliminate duplication of passenger trains in order to increase the number of cars available for freight shipments. To enable freight trains to increase the number of their trips the railroad board has decided to reduce the time allowed to shippers for loading or unloading cars.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is hearing testimony of railroad executives and experts of the eastern and western states as to the advisability of permitting a general and permanent increase of 15 per cent over existing freight rates. The president of the New York Central declared that even if the desired increase were granted the additional revenue would be less than the increased cost of labor and materials during the last few months. Profits, it was urged, were necessary in order to enable the railroad companies to continue building to meet the growing amount of traffic. The president of the Erie asserted that he had received no complaints from shippers that rates now in effect were too high, but many that facilities for transporting freight were inadequate. Statistics presented on behalf of forty-six carriers in the west show that the proposed advance in rates would come to $20,000,000 less than the increased operating costs on those roads.

Making a Merchant Marine President Wilson is urging upon Congress an appropriation of $500,000,000 to construct a merchant fleet of steel and of wooden ships to break the submarine blockade. Later necessities may double this expenditure, and a billion dollars will, it is estimated, build within two years a fleet of aggregate tonnage of five or six millions. To carry this program into effect all the steel mills in the country, except those already engaged on nationally important work, will be called upon to take part in the necessary construction. The Government will cancel any private contracts that may interfere with this program and, when necessary, pay damages to persons whose contracts have been canceled. Existing English contracts would be taken over by this Government. The cost of the plan, if it is carried into effect, will probably be met by a bond issue.

Since no part of the new merchant fleet will be ready to carry freight before October, by which time the success or failure of the German submarine campaign may already be determined, the Government has met the immediate emergency by commandeering and repairing the German ships now in American harbors. The House and the Senate have both approved putting the warbound German merchant ships into transatlantic trade and some of them will be ready for use within a few days. Passenger accommodations are being removed from the big German liners to give the greatest possible cargo capacity. Chairman William Denning, of the shipping board, has purchased on behalf of the Government seven ships of the Austro-American line with a total tonnage of over fifty-two thousand. The American owners of the ships who had purchased them from the Austrian company in April, sold them to the Federal Government without profit. The cost of the seven ships was $6,778,006.



Central News

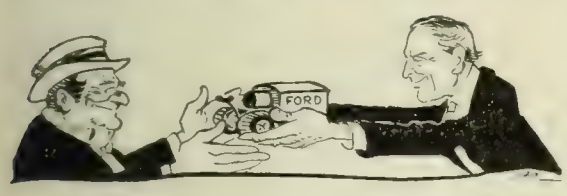
PEAS! BEANS! CORN! EVERY SCOUT TO FEED A SOLDIER!

If the Boy Scouts of America should make good the slogan of their great spring drive something like three hundred thousand soldiers would be fed. The two-scout team above, hard at work with a plow made by the boys themselves, is a fine sample of their earnestness, anyhow

IN THE SERVICE ARMY

"WE MUST ALL SPEAK, ACT AND SERVE TOGETHER"

The Jitney Tractor Enters the War Henry Ford has waived the patent rights on his tractor in order to permit the British Government to utilize the tractors in harvesting the crops of England and France. Mr. Ford hopes to have nearly 30,000 of these machines at work in the United States before the first of August. The tractor can do a wide



EVERY FORD TO FEED A SOLDIER

range of agricultural work and may be run by alcohol, gasoline or kerosene.

An Army for Food Conservation The National Housewives' League has started on the ambitious task of enrolling a million housewives in a common effort to economize on food consumption. The chief work of the "Housewives' Army for National Defense," as the new organization is called, will be the dissemination of information as to food costs and relative values thru the distribution of bulletins and thru public lectures by food experts.

Swords and Plowshares The Adjutant General has sent to all the departmental army commanders instructions from the Secretary of War directing that every available piece of ground on military reservations be cultivated. In spite of the labor shortage and the absence of troops from their posts, it is hoped that this policy may result in greatly increasing the supply of standard food products for the army.

Nevada First Fills Its Quota The states are now interested in the friendly competition for filling up their respective quotas of recruits for the regular army. Nevada was the first state to achieve full enlistment; by April 26 it had 173 volunteers, or eleven more than the required number. At that time no other state had much more than half filled its quota and only a quarter of the states had recruited as much as one-fifth of the number assigned. On the whole, the western



GOOD WORK, NEVADA!

states came much nearer to doing their share than the states of the Atlantic seaboard, and this in spite of the fact that most of the opposition to our participation in the Great War came from places west of the center of population. Illinois and Missouri made a better relative showing than New York or any part of New England.

Radicals Formulate War Program Several prominent leaders of the progressive wing of the Republican party and of those National Progressives who coöperated with the Republicans last fall have issued a statement of their views on the best war policies. They declare for universal military service, fixed prices for foodstuffs, guarantees that labor laws suspended during the war shall be restored after the conclusion of peace, a graduated income tax and a supertax upon war profits, restriction of borrowing, woman suffrage, and national guarantees against unemployment of



BULL MOOSE AND G. O. P. AGREE ON WAR

labor after the war by providing opportunities for the utilization of surplus labor. Among the signers of the declaration are Senators Johnson and Poindexter, Gifford Pinchot, William Allen White and Raymond Robins.

Quakers in Wartime A statement issued by Secretary Woodward from the central office of the Five Years Meeting of Friends in America defines the position of the church towards the present crisis. While in no degree relaxing their disapproval of war, the Quakers are anxious to be of the greatest possible service to the country. The national organization has urged all the young men of the church to undertake hospital service, relief work, agriculture or some useful branch of industry. Similar good service has been done by the Quakers in the belligerent countries of Europe.

Unhyphenated Japanese At San Francisco a large mass meeting of Japanese residents of the Pacific Coast states pledged their support to the American Government and promised to work in any capacity in which their services might prove useful. In Hawaii the Japanese are planning to raise a division of troops from the fifteen thousand Japanese reservists in the islands. This is the answer of the Japanese of America to the Zimmermann plot.

Tramps Must Dodge Maryland Governor Harrington of Maryland has announced that in the military census which is now being taken in the state the name of every



DIG!

idler will be filed and he will be ordered to start work at once. Those who fail to do so voluntarily will be conscripted for farm work at the house of correction.

Do Your Tax-Paying Early An unnamed American, whose fortune is believed to be in excess of sixty-four million dollars, has paid his income tax six weeks before the legal date. As the amount paid to the Government is said to be in excess of half a million dollars the taxpayer loses and the Government gains six weeks' interest, amounting to at least $3750. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has also forwarded to the Government the amount of its income tax, placed at $700,000, in advance of the requirement of the law.

Jack and the Beanstalk The leaders and organizers of the Boy Scouts of America are urging every member of the organization to start culvation of a vegetable patch to increase the agricultural resources of the nation. They advise the Scouts to concentrate their attention for the present on corn, beans, peas and potatoes. The slogan of the new movement is "every scout to feed a soldier."

Meat Packers Mobilize Five representatives of the meat packing industry have consulted with Secretary of Agriculture Houston on the regulation of the meat supply dur-



WHAT'S TO BECOME OF THE MIDDLEMAN?

ing the war. They urged that Congress pass legislation giving the Council of National Defense the power to supervise the distribution of foodstuffs and to fix maximum and minimum prices. It is estimated that proper regulation of the distribution of the meat supply will effect economies amounting to a hundred million dollars a year.

OUR DIMINISHING HERDS

BY J. OGDEN ARMOUR

PRESIDENT OF ARMOUR AND COMPANY, PACKERS

THE United States is confronted by one of the most serious problems a nation has ever faced and I hope that realization of that fact will come before we have had to suffer as has Europe.

Experience, you know, is cheap or expensive, depending on whether you use the other fellow's or insist on getting some for yourself. We have the experience of Europe before us and it behooves us to profit therefrom.

In my opinion, the most serious question before the country today has to do with producing and conserving food for next winter and with laying the foundations for a food supply for the next few years to come. Not only a hundred million Americans, but many millions of Europeans are looking to us for bread and meat to hold their bodies and souls together.

If we fail, terrible suffering stares America and Europe in the face. But we must not fail.

Here is the situation. Three years of war, such as the world had never seen, have wiped out the surplus food supply in Europe and three years of abnormal export demand, coupled with short crops and diminishing herds of live stock, have reduced stocks in this country until we no longer have a surplus. A normal crop this summer would hardly feed our own people and would fall far short of feeding our own and helping to feed Europe's.

Nothing but unusually large crops of every variety and the most careful distribution and use of them, will take us thru the winter months without widespread suffering.

The cry for larger crops is being echoed from coast to coast and I am hopeful that it will meet a hearty response such as only the farmers of America can make. Too little emphasis is being placed, however, on the need for conserving the supplies we now have.

This is especially true as regards live stock. At this time when great pains



© International Film

MR. ARMOUR

should be taken to safeguard our meat supply, the reverse is what is being done. Instead of working diligently to produce more and better meat animals, the tendency is to take advantage of the high prices and slaughter everything that can be sold to the packer.

To reduce our herds is bad enough but to slaughter breeding stock is little short of suicidal. Yet we are doing both those things here in America and absolutely ignoring the result of such a course as exemplified in Europe.

Nearly every country there permitted the live stock herds to be greatly depleted during the early months of the war. Prices were high and forage was scarce and expensive, and before the authorities awakened to the danger, the meat supply was so greatly diminished that meat cards and various kinds of food restrictions have been in vogue ever since. They learned by bitter experience that depletion of the live stock herds is disastrous.

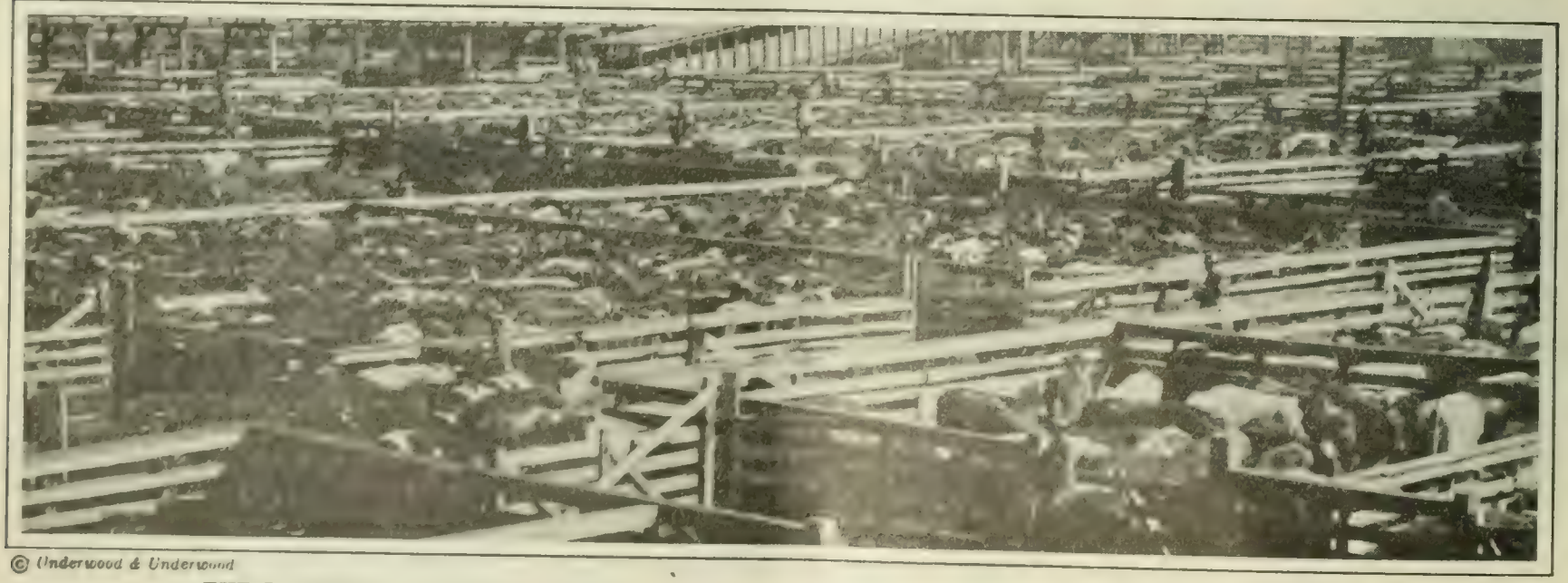
Of course this phase of the situation is one for the producers to solve, but there is, nevertheless, a most important phase of the food situation that is up to every individual in the land. That is the conservation of food itself.

Conservation does not mean self denial; it means using that which is necessary and using it all. In other words it is not necessary for you to go hungry; but it is necessary, or soon will be, that you eat no more than you actually need and that you permit no waste.

I saw by the papers recently that the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in national convention, dispensed with the banquet which was generally looked upon as a feature of the meeting. Experts estimated that the cancellation of the banquet saved $3000 worth of food that would have been eaten or otherwise disposed of at the banquet. And the ladies did not go hungry either.

Here is a way in which every individual in the country can do his bit toward the prosecution of the war. Eat what you need, but don't waste any food. Few of us but what eat more than is necessary. Many of us are in the habit of setting expensive tables and seeing a large part of that which is brought in go off the table as uneaten scraps or in such shape that it is past the stage where it can be conserved. The man or woman who wastes food thru the serving of too sumptuous meals is an offender against his country in its hour of extremity.

People of means should set an ex-



© Underwood & Underwood

THE LARGEST LIVESTOCK MARKET IN THE WORLD—GREAT UNION STOCKYARDS AT CHICAGO



© Underwood & Underwood

THERE WERE 30,000 CATTLE IN THIS ARIZONA ROUND-UP LAST YEAR

ample worthy of emulation thruout the land. They should do those very things in the way of conserving food that the nation as a whole is asked to do. We are not starving at our house, but Mrs. Armour has adopted measures that prevent any waste of food. If the menu includes rice, we dispense with potatoes and save for later use just the amount of potatoes that would ordinarily have been on the table. If we don't use the potatoes, some one else can.

I note that numerous well known women have announced their intention of conserving the food supply in their own homes. That is the place for all of us to start. Food conservation, like charity, should begin at home.

But we must not put the matter up entirely to the women. The men of the land must back up the women and encourage them to make their moves toward conservation more efficacious. If the men think more about their bodily needs and less about the cravings of their appetites, it will be easier for their wives to plan meals that will not waste food.

Besides conserving food, the men who have estates can set the nation a good example by becoming producers of food. I happen to possess a rather large country place at Lake Forest, Illinois, and I have given directions that all of it which is not permanently improved, be cultivated this year.

Besides eating less, and wasting less than in former years, it behooves us all to produce food if it be in our power. There are several kinds of slackers in addition to the one who dodges wearing a uniform and going to the trenches. The people of this land who waste food or who have opportunity to produce food and fail to utilize it are also slackers.

Let there be no slackers of any kind among us; let us all do our bit to render the nation competent to meet the crisis that confronts it. Produce food if you can; and in any event make an earnest and continued endeavor to conserve it.

Chicago

THE WHEEL OF SILENCE

BY C. L. EDHOLM

HERE is a boon to the nervous man, the individual who is wakened from his sleep by the shrill screech of the trolley wheel as it takes a curve, the worker whose thoughts are scattered by the creaking, slamming and banging of the Elevated outside his office window, the passenger who hates to ride on a street car and cannot rest in a Pullman.

For the wheel of silence has been invented and given a year's test. It has been demonstrated that a noiseless street car is a possibility and that a sleeping car berth need not be a place from whence sleep is banished.

The inventor has already done a good turn to every man who has carried in his vest pocket one of the little stamp books with waxed paper leaves, for the silent wheel was perfected by Edwin C. Madden, who as Third Assistant Postmaster General devised the non-adhesive stamp booklet, an invention that has made a couple of million dollars profit for Uncle Sam. Mr. Madden got his railroad experience earlier as engine driver on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad.

For more than a year a street car in Portland, Maine, has been running upon eight experimental wheels of the Madden type, and the inhabitants of that city refer to Number 404 as the "Ghost Car" because it glides by without making a noise like a boiler factory. It has been demonstrated in the



INSIDE INFORMATION

course of this extensive test that the new wheel is not only a nerve-saver for the public, but a money-saver for the railroad.

Here is what the new wheel means to railroad men: First, longer service for each wheel. It is estimated that the Madden wheel is good for 300,000 miles, while the present standard wheel is ready for the scrap pile after running only half as far. Second, longer service for the rails, frogs and switches, for it is evident that if a cushioned wheel eases its own jar, it will reduce to a corresponding degree the pound and wear on the rails. Third, longer service for the rolling stock: every time a car hits a rail joint or uneven place on the rail it sends a shock thru the springs and the frame, while the Madden wheel reduces this wear and tear to a minimum. Fourth, ease of replacement: when the tire is worn out, it can be removed easily and a new one slipped on over the central portion, which receives no wear. This applies to the rubber cushion which forms the essential detail of the patent, as it can be renewed with ease. It is supposed to have a life of four years. Finally, the elimination of noise and jar will benefit railroad operator and public alike, for the greater comfort given to the passenger, the more he will care to travel.

The silent wheel installed on the car gives no clue to its construction, but when the cases which protect it from dirt and side strain are unbolted, it is seen to be of unique design. As the photograph shows, it really consists of a wheel within a wheel with a cushion of springy rubber between the inner and outer sections. There are three recesses which are devised to prevent any creeping, either backward or forward, while side strain is cared for by the cases that at the same time protect it from injury, dirt and grease. The effect of the rubber cushion is to lessen the jar and to deaden the sound that is produced by either pounding of the tires or by scraping of the flanges on the rails.

New York City

DRAW THE SWORD, O REPUBLIC!

BY EDGAR LEE MASTERS

AUTHOR OF "SPOON RIVER ANTHOLOGY"

By the blue sky of a clear vision,
And by the white light of a great illumination,
And by the blood-red of brother-hood,
Draw the sword, O Republic!
Draw the sword!

For the light which is England,
And the resurrection which is Russia,
And the sorrow which is France,
And for peoples everywhere
Crying in bondage,
And in poverty!

You have been a leaven in the earth, O Republic!
And a watch-fire on the hill-top scattering sparks;
And an eagle clanging his wings on a cloud-wrapped promontory:
Now the leaven must be stirred,
And the brands themselves carried and touched
To the jungles and the black-forests.
Now the eaglets are grown, they are calling,
They are crying to each other from the peaks—
They are flapping their passionate wings in the sun-light,
Eager for battle!

As a strong man nurses his youth
To the day of trial;
But as a strong man nurses it no more
On the day of trial,
But exults and cries: For Victory, O Strength!
And for the glory of my City, O treasured youth!
You shall neither save your youth,
Nor hoard your strength
Beyond this hour, O Republic!

For you have sworn
By the passion of the Gaul,
And the strength of the Teuton,
And the will of the Saxon
And the hunger of the Poor,
That the white man shall lie down by the black man,
And by the yellow man,
And all men shall be one spirit, as they are one flesh,
Thru Wisdom, Liberty and Democracy.
And forasmuch as the earth cannot hold
Aught beside them,
You have dedicated the earth, O Republic,
To Wisdom, Liberty and Democracy!

By the Power that drives the soul to Freedom,
And by the Power that makes us love our fellows,
And by the Power that comforts us in death,
Dying for great races to come—
Draw the sword, O Republic!
Draw the sword!

"NO ANNEXATIONS, NO INDEMNITIES"

BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

On the cloudy question of the internal condition of Russia few Americans are so competent to speak as Mr. Walling, for he has for the last ten years been in close touch with the leaders of the revolutionary party now in power. His personal observations and study of Russian social problems have been given to the world in the volume "Russia's Message" and numerous articles in the press. Mr. Walling is best known for his books on socialism, "Socialism as It Is," "Socialists and the War," etc., but in the present crisis he has joined with other prominent Socialists in repudiating the anti-war and pro-German attitude of the official leaders of the Socialist party in this country. — THE EDITOR

THE "Provisional Government" of Russia has not given us any precise peace terms. The power behind the provisional government has. And what are these terms? They are embodied in the formula adopted by the Socialists of Germany and Austria in 1915: "no annexations and no indemnities." The phrase has reached us in several recent reports of the action of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates; its use in a direct answer to an enquiry cabled by Socialist Congressman London to that body leaves no room for doubt.

When the Austrian Government declared a few days ago that there was no difference between its aims thruout the war and those of the new Russian government, the world was naturally puzzled. It is not probable that the Austrian statement referred to the position of the real power behind the government of Russia? For it has long been clear that Austria would be amply satisfied if she is allowed to continue to rule over the same Slavic, Roumanian and Italian populations that were under her coercion before the war.

It is true that the *Russkia Volia,* an influential Socialist newspaper of Petrograd, says that the formula means only that there must be no "forcible" annexation, and one of the reports says that the resolution of the Workmen and Soldiers' Council was aimed only against "financial" indemnities. If these interpretations are correct, the formula means something entirely different from what appears; indeed, its meaning is reversed. But the new principle has been cabled to us repeatedly in a precise form that allows no such interpretations—"no annexations, no indemnities."

Moreover, two may always play at the game of interpretation. The phrase originated in Germany, where it was and is still the program of *both* Socialist factions, the only difference being that one faction thinks this end is to be attained only thru further war while the other believes it will be attained by immediate peace. All the pro-German Socialist Parties in the world realize that the German Socialists have succeeded in getting the real power that controls Russia to adopt their peace formula. All are thus vastly encouraged in their feverish efforts to secure an immediate peace on this basis, while the armies of Germany are still unconquered. And these Socialist Parties—even tho they have scarcely disguised the fact that they have been under German influence ever since the first day of the war—are not to be despised as a factor in world politics.

In Denmark a notorious pro-German, Stauning, is one of the leading members of the Ministry, and his Party has cast a third of the votes of that country. In Holland the pro-German wing of the Party now dominates, and here again the Party represents a third of the electorate. The Swiss Party is overwhelmingly pro-German. The American Party has adopted every important plank of the German propagandists, and its convention a few days ago in St. Louis voted by more than 20 to 1 a denunciation of the United States that would be accepted by the pro-war Socialists of Berlin without the change of a comma.

And now we must add the Argentine Socialists who control Buenos Ayres, as well as the Brazilian Federation of Labor, which even threatens a general strike. Moreover, the Italian Party, by the simple process of continuously expelling all members who believe that the German government must be defeated, has preserved itself as an immaculate pro-German organization.

NOR is this all. Where the organization has not been captured as a whole, powerful minorities are at work—as in Sweden, where the Socialists are almost in a majority, Norway, and even France. Recent Party Congresses in France have shown that more than forty-five per cent of the French Socialists (including an actual majority of those of Socialistic Paris!) are ready to leave peace terms to an international Socialist congress—tho well aware of the pro-German make-up of such a body, and the certainty that the "no annexation, no indemnity" policy would be adopted.

Bethmann-Hollweg has not yet adopted the "no annexation, no indemnity" program. But there is every prospect that he will soon be compelled to do so—if, indeed, the German Socialist peace mission to Russia was not evidence that he has already adopted it. I do not refer to the prospect of crushing defeats for Germany or Austria in the field of battle at an early date. I refer rather to the domestic situation in both countries due in part to the chances of ultimate defeat, in part to the food shortage, and in part to the effect of the Russian revolution. It will be necessary to yield to the oncoming storm of the peoples' wrath either by extremely radical political changes or by adopting their peace program. Now political reform yields neither bread nor peace and leads simply to further political reform. That way lies revolution.

ON the other hand the popular or Socialist ideas of peace are by no means far from those of the more moderate wing of the ruling class. The people want peace at once—but they do not dream that their Government is to have the worst of it. On the contrary, a great Central European state is to be established on the basis of the *status quo ante.* Possibly the Germans are not to dominate in law, but they are to dominate in fact over Austro-Hungarians and Slavs, Bulgarians and Turks. The relative position of Germany and her allies in the world, far from suffering, is to gain. German prestige is to be increased by liquidating past victories before it is diminished by future defeats. Germany's relative economic position is to be assured (even the recent "revolutionary" gathering in Buda-Pesth repeated this formula) in spite of the military threats by which some of her positions were won and sustained.

Why should not Bethmann-Hollweg accept this program? From the first day of the war there has been an almost unbroken coöperation between the Chancellor and Scheidemann, chief of the majority Socialists—sometimes the one leading, sometimes the other. Scheidemann is leading now—no doubt with the Chancellor's connivance, as when Scheidemann was permitted to lead the peace agitation which (so it was made to seem) resulted in the great German peace move of last December.

Is it not probable that Scheidemann is being used for the same purpose today? At any rate, have the Kaiser and the wiser junkers any reason to delay further the acceptance of his program?

THE practical conclusion is that we must be prepared for another peace agitation, based on the extremely plausible and highly popular cry of "no annexation and no indemnity"—almost an ideal solution of the war for a nation which has not been invaded, has risked only a part of her ships at sea, and is in a position practically to annex the territories of her allies.

The time to begin to combat this "no annexation, no indemnity" propaganda is now. I reached that conclusion as soon as the first report of its adoption by the Council of Workmen and Soldiers reached this country from Russia. And now the latest reliable report from Germany substantiates the view that the new propaganda has already been decided upon by the Kaiser's advisers. Cyril Brown, a newspaper correspondent who left Germany only a few days ago, cabled as follows to the *Sunday World:*

"This common-sense policy appears likely to be followed by Germany, which, moreover, has discovered that it holds an apparent trump in the form of its Socialists. They will undoubtedly be given a perfectly free hand to spin delicate peace tendrils over Scandinavia to their Russian comrades, with the official strategy of a peace offensive against Russia left in the first line to Austria-Hungary, the Imperial Government confining itself to complete agreement with its ally in all things Russian, and for the rest keeping well in the political background and making heroic efforts to squelch any tactlessness on the part of its annexationists.

"While I promised not to quote him, I gathered that Zimmermann, too, sees the peace dove speeding apace toward the longed-for goal and likely to round into the home stretch by late summer, with a vision of the revolutionary Russian and the Social Democratic German eagles soon fraternizing to the tune of a no-annexation leit-motif."

And now, finally, come Berlin and Copenhagen despatches to complete the chain of evidence. A special congress of the German majority Socialists reaffirms the demand for peace "without annexation and without indemnity," and the Copenhagen despatch adds that the resolutions were framed with the definite intent to encourage the Russian Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies, citations from the Council's peace appeal being inserted textually in the German resolution.

I hope, therefore, that American editors and public men will lose no time in exposing the dangers of this "no annexation, no indemnity" agitation. There is no difficulty in showing that its success would mean the defeat of the cause of democracy and permanent peace.

It is by far the most serious danger that threatens us, now that the menace of a German victory has passed.

Greenwich, Connecticut

TO THE SOCIALISTS OF RUSSIA

We who write and sign this document, some of us Socialists, some of us non-Socialists, are all life-long friends of Russian Freedom. Some of us have been to Russia and given physical help to Russian revolutionary efforts. Others of us have given aid and support to Russian revolutionists in America. All of us have given with voice and pen what assistance we could to the Russian people, struggling against black and cruel despotism. We have seen with joy the ending of these struggles in one of the greatest victories ever won for freedom. It is our single-hearted desire that the outcome of this war may be a similar enfranchisement for all mankind. It is to that end that we now venture to make an appeal, reading the news that representatives of that wing of the German Social Democracy which has supported the German Government are now in negotiation with Russian Socialists, seeking a separate peace.

Now we realize that it is a painful thing to urge any nation to enter a war, or to refuse an appeal to end one. We have faced that problem in our own lives. For nearly three years we have seen our country forced closer and closer to the brink of war. Some of us have resisted to the last moment; but we have been forced over —we now recognize and admit that no freedom can exist in the world for any people while the ruling caste of Germany is permitted to control the energies of a mighty empire, and use it for aggressive and brutal warfare upon mankind.

There is a proverb in English that the devil knows how to quote scripture for his purposes; and so it seems to us, when men who voted war-credits while knowing of the invasion of Belgium, men who have supported a government which has sunk passenger-liners, bombarded defenseless cities, and led whole populations into slavery—when such men come quoting the formulæ of brotherhood and internationalism, seeking to escape the consequences of their deeds, we say that such men are not Socialists, but betrayers; we say that the true voice of German Social Democracy comes not from them, but came from Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, now in their prison cells. And we call upon you in the name of that vision of the future to which we all look forward, to resist the lure of the deputized spokesmen of egotistic Nationalism, and say to them that they should return to their own land and do what the people of Russia have done—take charge of their own national life, and confront the world as free men, not as the slaves and dupes of Autocracy.

With the people of Germany neither we nor any Socialist have a quarrel. We call upon Socialists everywhere, however, to aid in the overthrow of the autocratic Hohenzollern government, which we are persuaded seeks to dominate the world. Knowing conditions in our own country, we can say that our Administration would not desire, nor would our public sentiment permit, that war should be continued in order to humiliate and crush the German people, or to deprive them of territories justly possest. Let the Social Democrats of Germany and Austria demand and obtain universal, equal and secret suffrage, freedom of speech and of the press, and control of military forces and of the war-making power by the Reichstag; they will then find their peace-proposals meeting with a far different reception from the democracy of America—and, we venture to say, from the democracies of England and France as well.

For ourselves, we desire and agitate for a peace that may be permanent, because it is just; a peace which will restore Belgium and Serbia, which will open the Dardanelles under international guarantee, and which will leave the people of Alsace-Lorraine, Poland and Armenia and their expatriated exiles free to determine their own destinies. The governmental Social Democrats of Germany and Austria may say that they desire such a peace today; and we need not doubt it; but in view of their recent performances their desire counts for nothing—any more than did their desire to preserve peace in August, 1914. Let them become their own rulers, and thus obtain the power to make their pledges count, instead of making promises that they are impotent to perform; let them show their zeal for democracy by overthrowing in their own countries the world's last important despots—that should be the answer which the Socialists of the world must give to the Socialists of Germany and Austria.

RAY STANNARD BAKER
CHARLES A. BEARD
JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS
HORACE E. DEMING
FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS
HAMILTON HOLT
HAROLD J. HOWLAND
ALVIN JOHNSON
PAUL KENNADAY
S. ADOLPHUS KNOPF
JOSEPH LEE
V. EVERIT MACY
JOHN MARTIN
DAVID S. MUZZEY
ERNEST POOLE
W. J. SCHIEFFELIN
LEROY SCOTT
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN
JOSEPH SILVERMAN
UPTON SINCLAIR
E. E. SLOSSON
GEORGE STERLING
J. G. PHELPS STOKES
BARTLEY J. WRIGHT

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



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"Our deep-tongued guns give answer"—An extraordinary photograph of the gunner on one battleship firing at another



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Three views of the Allies' great drive in France—the photograph above shows the lay of land as an air scout sees it, a spreading network of zigzag trenches, roads and fortifications



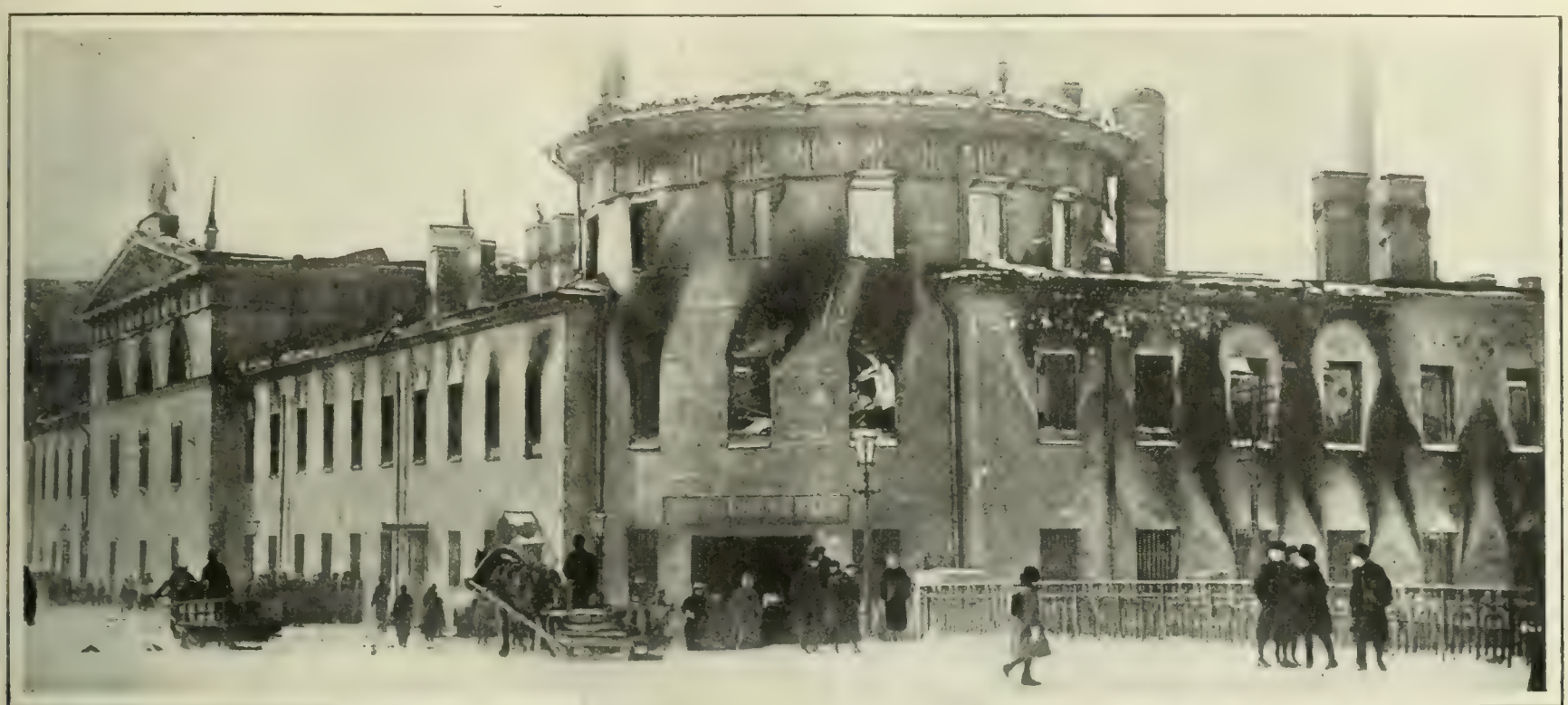
© *American Press*

A spectacular phase of the fighting is the gas attack, in this case used by the French with a favoring wind to help them take possession of the first line of opposing German trenches



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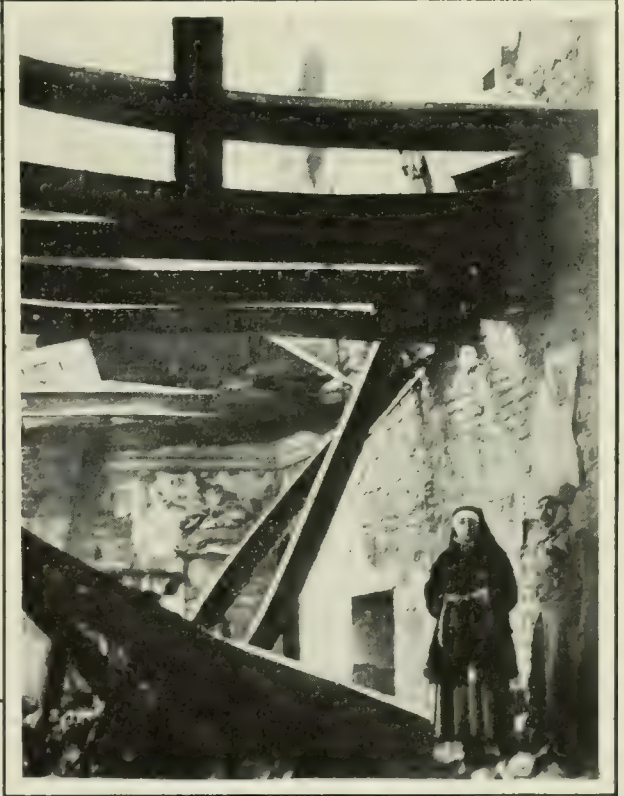
That the retreating Germans stood not upon the order of their going is evidenced by the bombs in this evacuated trench





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At last we are beginning to get the full picture-story of the Russian revolution, the incidents and sidelights that give body and color to the salient facts. The ruined prison above, for instance, expresses graphically the first eager impulse of the successful rebels to destroy their bonds. At the left is the soldiers' banner carried in the funeral procession for the martyrs to Russian freedom. The Red Cross sister and officer of the new government, on the other side, are standing in what was a dungeon for enemies of Czardom





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A new page in history—the first session of soldier-deputies in the Duma. The Czar's portrait is torn from its frame

PROHIBITION'S PROGRESS

BY WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

This article by America's leading advocate of prohibition concludes The Independent's series of four important viewpoints on prohibition. In the issue of March 5 Rollin O. Everhardt, editor of "The American Issue," the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League, discust "Prohibition: When and Why." Charles B. Alexander presented his plan for a national prohibition commission in The Independent of March 19, and Rev. Wallace M. Short explained "Why I Am Not a Prohibitionist" in the April 21st issue, in which The Independent also stated its own position definitely favoring prohibition.—THE EDITOR.

PROHIBITION has made more than a Sabbath day's journey forward every day since the November election. The adoption of a constitutional amendment in Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota and Montana, together with the advance recorded in several other states where the liquor laws were made more stringent—these all combine to give to the movement a decided impetus. Among the causes responsible for the growth of the temperance sentiment, three stand out as of special importance.

First, the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the Webb-Kenyon law vindicated the contention of those who supported it and completely overthrew the arguments relied upon by the opposition. It will be remembered that the leading opponents of the law relied upon its unconstitutionality, the dignified and respectable argument usually resorted to when a legislator is ashamed to give the real reason for his opposition. Nearly all the senators and members who spoke against the bill when it was up for passage thundered their protest against the passage of an "unconstitutional law." It was vetoed on that ground by one of the most eminent jurists who has ever occupied the White House, and he was supported in his position by the written opinion of a learned attorney general. But when the law came before the nation's highest tribunal, behold! the court by a vote of seven to two sustained the constitutionality of the law and virtually declared that the saloon has no constitutional rights. It was black Monday for the liquor traffic.

The mortification which this decision has brought to the "constitutional lawyers" (who live in wet cities) suggests a rule which it is safe for legislators to follow, namely: *never vote against a good measure on the ground that it is unconstitutional.* The courts, and the courts alone, have authority to decide constitutional questions. If the constitutionality argument is allowed to defeat a pending measure, its validity can never be definitely determined because it can never reach the only forum in which its constitutionality can be decided. A legislator cannot err, therefore, in voting for an unconstitutional measure, because the court will prevent its going into force. A legislator can, however, not only err, but bring humiliation upon himself by voting against a constitutional measure.

ENCOURAGED by the sustaining of the Webb-Kenyon law, a number of states have passed what is known as the "bone-dry" law, entirely excluding the importation of liquor from without the state. These laws are unmistakable evidence that the tide against the saloon is still rising, because in most cases they were passed in states that have already closed the saloon.

In this connection reference may properly be made to the amendment, added to the postoffice appropriation bill just before Congress adjourned, by which the Government coöperates with the states in enforcing prohibition against importation. That amendment denies to interstate commerce the right to carry prohibited liquor into the states which have themselves taken such action.

The new statute also comes to the aid of the states which prohibit the advertising of intoxicating liquor, it being made unlawful to use the mails for carrying into a state any advertisement prohibited by the state.

THE second cause which has operated in favor of prohibition is to be found in the constitutional amendments which have been submitted during the last three months. Wyoming led in this, altho her Legislature had not received specific instruction in the subject. In Utah both parties declared in favor of submission, and the Legislature not only put the amendment before the public, but closed the saloons by a very drastic statute, following the example of Idaho and Iowa, where statutory prohibition preceded constitutional prohibition. Minnesota has joined the states aspiring to prohibition by submitting a constitutional amendment and is now considering statutory prohibition. In Ohio the amendment has again been submitted by petition and will be voted on this fall.

The most signal, not to say unexpected, victory has been won in Indiana—one of the states in which the liquor interests had succeeded in temporarily turning back the temperance tide. Some eight years ago Indiana went from county option back to township option, but the seeming retreat on the part of the state only increased the wrath of the citizens. This year the rebound has not only resulted in the calling of a constitutional convention, which is expected to include the prohibition amendment in the constitution, but it has resulted in a very strong prohibition statute and in enfranchising women in so far as it can be done by statute.

In one state only, Texas, have the liquor forces been able to make a successful resistance and there only because it requires two-thirds of both houses to submit a constitutional amendment. The Democrats at the state primary declared in favor of submission and a considerable majority in both houses favor prohibition. At this writing it is still hoped that the people may be given an opportunity to pass upon the amendment. The strenuous fight which is being made against submission would seem to indicate that the advocates of the saloon realize the hopelessness of their case if the people once secure an opportunity to vote on the question.

THE third cause for encouragement is the passage by Congress of the bill making the District of Columbia dry. More than two-thirds of the Senate membership went on record as favoring prohibition in the District of Columbia and the vote in the House was almost exactly two to one. It received the President's signature. This is a triumph, a great triumph, the importance of which can hardly be overestimated.

If there is any force in the doctrine that the people shall rule, then it logically follows that the saloon is from now on an outlaw, a fugitive from justice. A majority of the people live in dry territory and the majority of the people's representatives in the Senate and the House faithfully reflect the views of their constituents in opposing the saloon. The accurst thing exists only because the constitution, by its ultra-conservative provisions, restrains the majority from immediate and decided action.

The progressive sentiment of the country is not only handicapped by having to secure the control of the Senate, House and Executive before it can carry out its program, but, to secure a change in the constitution, it must control two-thirds of both houses and three-fourths of the states. The advocates of prohibition have at last practically overcome the first obstacle and it is quite certain that a national amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages will be submitted by the Congress elected last fall. As national prohibition is stronger than state prohibition—enforcement being easier in the larger unit—there is great probability that the amendment will be ratified by the necessary three-fourths vote of the states.

ALL in all, it has been a great year for the workers in behalf of temperance; Bacchus and Barley Corn are on the run, and neither is steady on his legs. Alcohol is still above ground, but it is, so to speak, a disembodied spirit. With the white flag of prohibition waving over the nation's capitol, just below the Stars and Stripes, the new emancipation is at hand.

Miami, Florida

SOMETHING TO SELL

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

EVERY grown, sane, healthy person has something to sell. A person who imagines he has no need of the science of salesmanship has one great vital lesson to learn.

Your market value is likely to be the measure of your character. Because, in establishing a high market price for your work, you are compelled to raise the standards of your personal life. Hence, we regard salesmanship as a moral force, primarily.

When a man is very young and romantic, he despises money. (I do not believe that a lady ever despises money, however young and romantic she may be; therefore I address myself in this article to gentlemen, and particularly to those who are gentlemen in preference to being men.)

Nobody is matured who has not made or done something valuable, then sold it profitably. I do not like the "upper crust" of society because it is composed of undertone humanity. Culture without commerce is as raw as cake dough without a kitchen stove. And the person who despises commerce should be fed exclusively on raw cake until he views in its proper light the fundamentality of kitchen performance.

EVERYBODY in this country ought to study salesmanship, and apply the knowledge to his or her own career. Many unsolved problems, many unsuspected needs, many unavailing heartaches, would be relieved by the power of self-salesmanship. I have read hundreds of letters containing queries or difficulties proposed for our solution wherein the supreme lack of the writer is shown to be ignorance of the science of selling—and ignorance of this ignorance! Most good people are poor, not because they are good but because they are stupid. Professional men—doctors, teachers and preachers—make an average of less than $20 a week; whereas, for equally good work in a business that employs the principles of modern salesmanship, they could earn $40 to $100 a week. The genius proverbially starves—while the man who can sell the product of the genius piles up wealth to a sickening degree. It is not the salesman who needs salesmanship most—it is the uncommercialized man or woman who has never learned to apply market values and market methods to the finer output of an unselfish life.

We will mention a few cases, out of hundreds of similar ones from our personal correspondence, to show why everybody ought to learn how to sell what he or she has to sell, or should have to sell.

Here is the case of a young writer. She hopes for money and fame as a modern poet. She sends a sample of her wares, for inspection. What do we find, regarding her poem? It is really a sermon in disguise—good philosophy, wretched poetry. The riming is too obvious—the author merely hunted the alphabet for words that jingle nicely together, instead of hunting her own heart for images and ideas that harmonize with raptures of human feeling. Many of the words are not poetic—they belong in a scientific or theological treatise. And the verse's poor feet do not move as poetic feet should—some are afflicted with infantile paralysis, others with St. Vitus' dance. Now the lady moans that magazine editors are unfeeling brutes, and the lot of a poet is martyrdom, alas! How, she begs, may she dispose of her melodies? First she will have to dispose of her mind, and get a new one; the sort of mind she has belongs in a kindergarten for defective children. Would this lady wrap a stale loaf of rye bread in pink ribbons and peppermint hearts —then ask a butcher to buy it for his customers? Why does she follow as crazy a procedure in putting her poem up for sale? If she would study the poetry market half as eagerly as she does her own childish temperament, and if she would work as long and hard at her job as a washerwoman does, she might compose verses good enough to sell.

Here is the case of a young fellow out of work. He has tramped the streets for days, begging strange employers to give him a job. All in vain. Why? Because it is a fine art to sell your services, and this man bungles the business. He looks very seedy and very scared. He whines. He shambles. He mumbles of "hard luck." He can't hold your eye. He can't talk speedily, clearly, to the point. He fails to introduce himself properly. He asks for a job as a beggar asks for a crust. He is the embodiment of failure. And he foredooms himself to the disappointment that he rashly blames on the employers, who refuse him only as they would refuse a purchase of food in a battered, soiled container. A jobless man is always a poor salesman.

Here is the case of a college student forced by poverty to earn his way thru school. He is bright, clean, healthy, strong, ambitious. The fact that he wants to work, and isn't afraid of soiling his hands or losing prestige, puts a premium right away on his character. One of him is worth a dozen of the morally sickly snobs who buy cigarets and loud apparel on the foolish-money of their dad. But the college officials don't know how to teach the art of personal productiveness. They beam benignantly on football games, fraternity "rushes," faculty receptions, and other infantile amusements; but when a real man wants to work instead of fooling, the professors cannot tell him how to market his spare time.

Here is the case of a retired minister. He is too old to be a pastor—but just old enough to be a counsellor. His brain is clearer, his knowledge riper, his faith stronger and his heart younger than when he stood, fifteen hours a day, on the firing-line of duty. But no church wants him; he lacks now the firm step and imposing presence of a popular preacher. He could not save money on his paltry salary. What can he do! His plight is that of the retired physician, teacher, or other professional man, whom physical age alone debars from usefulness. Why should not the experience of these men be worth good money to the community? There are kinds of public service that men past seventy could render most efficiently. But the salesmanship is lacking. So the economic waste goes on, and the wise old men half starve.

Here is the case of a middle-aged wife, in the so-called leisure class. Her children are grown, her time is vacant, her heart is empty, her mind is void. She gropes blindly for an occupation. She joins many clubs, she goes in for New Thought or Cosmic Philosophy, she flutters from charity to charity, she takes up all the novel notions in her "set." But she is not satisfied. What this woman needs is to make herself a producing member of society, to have a work all her own, put herself in it, grow as the work grows, find content in creativity—and the self-respect that comes only with selling for a good price a real masterpiece!

YOU have something to sell. What is it? Unless you are trained in the science of personal salesmanship, the chances are that the most valuable product of your life is not more than 60 per cent as good as it might be, and not more than 30 per cent as profitable. Wc insert here a definition. *Personal salesmanship is the art of making your finest product or service the best in its own field, then selling it regularly to the most possible customers for the largest reasonable price.* Everybody can make or do something that many people want made or done. Your first move, in arriving at your market value, is to find what that something is. There are two basic methods—objective and subjective.

1. *Objective.* What do people want most? Food, clothing, shelter, money, work, pleasure, travel, opportunity, education, position, and the public utilities (such as transportation, light, heat) incidental to the satisfaction of these primary needs of humanity. How many young folks, choosing a career, stop to think of the size, profit and permanence of the market for their life work? Pardon a bit of autobiography. When I left college, there were a dozen things I wanted to be—a doctor, a teacher, a preacher, a musician, a poet, an artist, an editor, an advertising manager, a scientist, a manufacturer,

a reformer, and a philanthropist. The vocational problem was rather complex. I didn't go off and ask my subliminal self "What would you like to do, and what would be easiest, O Temperamental Aspect of Me?" No, decidedly not. I spoke thus with myself: "You poor ignorant, lazy chump; your job right now is to puncture the inflated college notions you would fly to Elysium on, hit earth good and hard, festoon yourself with clean soil, and dig for about twenty years in the field where you grow the *largest crop of service for humanity.*" So I chose efficiency work—the one field of universal outlook and uplift. The demand is now many times greater than we can supply, with more than 300,000 people regular users of our productions. All because I have made life the answer to the question: "What do people want most?"

2. *Subjective.* What can you do best? This problem is even more vital than the preceding query. Solve them both, blend the solutions, and you have a guaranteed recipe for success both financial and spiritual, on condition that you *add the science of salesmanship.*

I will now take a few letters from our correspondence files, and briefly answer them. Each inquirer begs to know just how to sell a personal product.

Here is a farmer, with crops to sell. He should consider the following aids: Bulletins and other agricultural publications of U. S. Department of Agriculture; subscription to three or more farm papers, with regular reading of advertising section as well as editorial; catalogs of leading manufacturers of farming tools and facilities; coöperation with state and county agricultural agents; consultation with reliable advertising agencies in cities nearby; close touch with developments of agricultural extension work of the state university; affiliation with boys' crop-raising clubs and girls' canning clubs; investigation of new parcel post opportunities for selling farm produce by mail; study of current magazines for advertisements of farmers doing a mail business, and comparison of their literature; employment of regular advertising methods, such as newspapers, street-car cards, posters, hand-bills, mailing lists, attractive signs on the farm where every passer-by will surely notice them.

HERE is a teacher with knowledge to sell. He wants a better position, but has no idea how to get it. He should try some of these plans: Public lectures by himself on popular phases of his work, under auspices of a civic or scientific organization; publicity campaign to increase enrolment in his classes; preparation of articles for educational journals; publication of a book or series of books to fill a general need in the classroom; attendance on meetings of educators prominent in state and nation, with a service rendered by him at each meeting; membership in foremost educational associations; original experiment, research or investigation, with results of acknowledged value to his pupils or fellow-teachers; comparison of other school catalogs, with suggestions for improving the conduct of his own classes; modern helpfulness on social service lines, to make the school building a social center, and the neighbors all friends of the school; aid of advertising expert in writing letters, gaining interviews, and otherwise making connections looking to a higher position.

Here is a stenographer, with service to sell. She wants more pay, and swift promotion. Let her follow such lines of approach as these: Purchase of books on cutting stenographic costs, improving office management, writing business letters, advertising and selling products of the firm, developing a business woman; careful study of these books, and ways found to increase output, decrease outgo, lessen burdens of employer; subscription to a leading office magazine or trade journal, with regular study in spare time; enrollment with a correspondence school teaching personal efficiency or business administration; help of the Plan and Purchase Department of The Independent for providing better office facilities; new ideas from our Independent articles,

(*Continued on page 338*)

PERSONAL PRODUCTION TEST

BY WHICH ANY READER HAVING A PRODUCT OR A SERVICE TO SELL MAY INCREASE THE VALUE AND REWARD THRU BETTER SALESMANSHIP

DIRECTIONS. First read Mr. Purinton's article "Something to Sell." Then grade yourself on these questions. Where answer is Yes, write 4 in space opposite. Where answer is No, leave space blank. Where answer is indeterminate, write numeral under 4 that you deem honest. If you have queries or problems, you are invited to consult Mr. Purinton by letter, Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York. Watch Efficiency Question Box for answer.

1. Do you regard salesmanship a science, a duty, a pleasure and a habit? ....
2. Have you judged your market value by a set of impartial, scientific standards? ....
3. Are you informed on the highest earnings in your business or profession? ....
4. Do you know why *your* income is less than it should be? ....
5. Have you set out to double your earnings in the next two years? ....
6. Has Mr. Purinton's definition of "personal salesmanship" revealed a lack or defect in your method?.... .....
7. Does what you can do best coincide with what people want most? ....
8. Is your work organized to include an expert sales department? ....
9. Have you read at least four modern books on practical salesmanship? ....
10. Are you, or is your sales manager, a graduate of a good school of salesmanship? ....
11. Have you analyzed your product or service by engineering tests of standardization? ....
12. Do you know every stage, part, function and possibility of what you are selling? ....
13. Would you stake your personal reputation on your professional work? ....
14. Is it your business to promote the business of your customer? ....
15. Do you make every criticism or complaint a definite spur to progress? ....
16. Can you regard all competition as instruction, with yourself the student? ....
17. Did you ever compile a list of great feats of salesmanship? ....
18. Have you put down forty reasons why the big department stores are successful? ....
19. Will what you are selling be needed more ten years from now than it is today? ....
20. Are you making a special study of how to extend your market? ....
21. Do you know that all costs of production and distribution are the minimum standard? ....
22. Have you asked yourself all the questions in next to last paragraph of Mr. Purinton's article?..... .....
23. Did you read Mr. Purinton's earlier article, "The Efficient Salesman," in The Independent? ....
24. Have you harmonized the ideal and the commercial, in your thought, work and life? ....
25. Does every sale carry a service with it? ....

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Add column of numerals for your approximate grade in the science of personal productiveness

Protection



with

Western Electric Davis Flood Lamps

For Night Drilling

For Industrial Plants

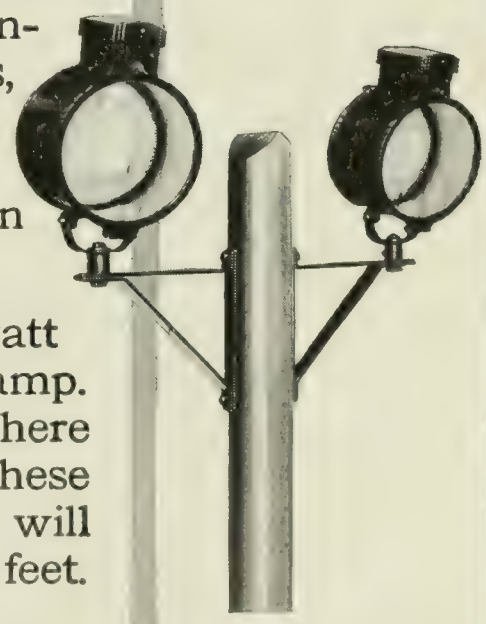


For Inside Use or for Mounting on House Tops.

These lamps furnish ideal illumination for night drilling, for illumination of industrial plants, docks, athletic fields, playgrounds, public buildings, beaches, pageants, etc. They are easily installed, are waterproof, and can be connected to any lighting circuit.

The light is furnished by a 1000-watt Western Electric Sunbeam Mazda Lamp. It is pure white and so diffused that there is neither glare nor shadow. One of these lamps placed 60 feet above ground will illuminate an area of 100,000 square feet.

Write to our nearest house for Booklet No. 521-BJ, giving complete details.



Bracket Type for Mounting on Poles.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

INCORPORATED

New York	Atlanta	Pittsburgh	Chicago	Kansas City	Denver	San Francisco
Buffalo	Richmond	Cleveland	Indianapolis	St. Louis	Salt Lake City	Oakland
Newark	Savannah	Milwaukee	St. Paul	Cincinnati	Omaha	Los Angeles
Philadelphia	New Orleans	Detroit	Minneapolis	Dallas	Oklahoma City	Seattle
Boston	Birmingham				Houston	Portland

EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY ELECTRICAL NEED

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY

THE National Institute of Efficiency is planning a series of authoritative handbooks of the war in continuation of the Monographs of Efficiency. The first is being written by Mr. Henry Woodhouse, Governor of the Aero Club of America and a member of the Board of Governors of the Institute. It deals with "The Eyes of Our Army and Navy." Others of the series are "Efficiency and Naval Defense," by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske; "Efficiency and National Defense," by Major General Leonard Wood, and a monograph by Mr. E. St. Elmo Lewis dealing with business organization in the war.

* * *

Minnesota is doing her bit. Before official agencies were erected, the Civic and Commerce Association, thru the Committee on Northwest Development, assumed the task of spreading broadcast information about conditions in the northwest and about the problems which it would be likely to face. Because of the discouraging reports about the wheat crops and because of the fact that seeding has already started in some parts of the northwest, it was immediately recognized that the first problem to be attacked was that of increased acreage of spring wheat. Accordingly, franking privilege was secured from the Government for sending out information; 7000 posters were printed and distributed to the post offices, farmers' clubs, banks, commercial clubs and creameries in the state; letters were sent to over 50,000 individual farmers; letters were sent to each commercial club in the state; news stories on the crop conditions were provided for all newspapers and farm journals in the state; and letters were sent to 1300 salesmen traveling out of Minneapolis, asking them for their cooperation.

Later a committee consisting of representatives of all state organizations was appointed by the Government. This committee was organized with seven sub-committees under the following heads; crops, live stock, labor, publicity, markets, home economy, credits and finance. It then devolved upon the Committee on Northwest Development to assist this State Committee in correlating work which other agencies in the state were already doing with that of the State Committee. The Federal Reserve Bank has done very efficient work in organizing certain local sections for increased production and has carried out a wide campaign of publicity.

The association has organized a Civilian Auxiliary and has assisted in various ways to stimulate recruiting for the navy and army, and expects to devote its entire resources and staff to military, industrial and agricultural mobilization along various lines suggested by the Government. Moreover, Minnesota banks, in connection with the Federal Reserve Bank, are purchasing seed wheat, seed corn, barley and seed potatoes, and not only sending them out for distribution to farmers, but also offering suitable financial aid. The railways are heartily cooperating and are sending these seed supplies out into the country in freight cars attached to passenger trains.

* * *

Beginning May 6 the Government is issuing a daily newspaper giving the news and announcement of all departments relating to war preparations. The publication, known as "The Official Bulletin," is issued under the direction of the Committee on Public Information, and is mailed to all newspapers, commercial organizations, or others requesting it. Postmasters have been directed to post it daily in their offices. A weekly bulletin also is planned to weekly newspapers. Edward S. Rochester, former editor of a Washington newspaper, is editor of "The Official Bulletin."

* * *

To meet the case of women who wish to take a full share in the preparedness movement but who are handicapped by lack of special training, Teachers' College at Columbia University has organized a valuable series of courses. One course in "administration" covers the planning of the family budget on a war basis; another deals with "emergency cooking and army ration instruction" and there are two courses in hygiene, from the point of view of neighborhood sanitation and first aid. In every case the fees charged are such as will merely cover the actual cost of material used. The beneficial effect of the training given at Teachers' College will not be confined to one state, for almost every section of the country is represented at the college and the plan is to gradually establish similar courses in schools and colleges in every state. In this an intensive "campaign" commences at the college on May 21 to train leaders of groups.

* * *

"There is much cheer in the way people, alike in the town and on the farm, are awake to the necessity of greatly increased food products this year," writes Archer Wall Douglas, of St. Louis, chairman of the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a report just issued. "Not only are gardens being cultivated everywhere and vacant lots being used, but lawns, parks, railroad rights of way and flower gardens are devoted to the raising of all manner of vegetables. Of even greater moment is the story of an acreage of corn, oats and potatoes that will break all previous records."

* * *

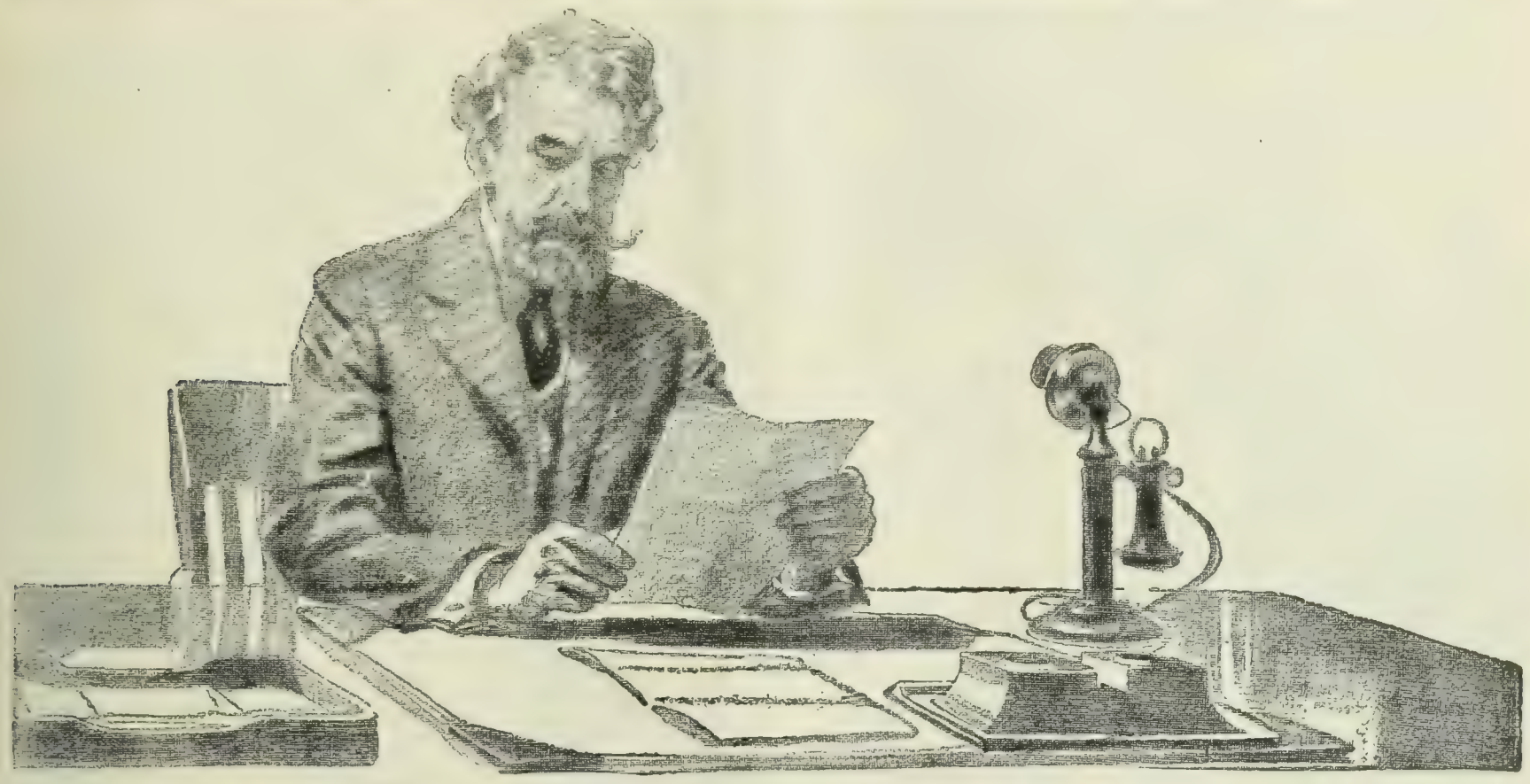
Mr. Perley Morse, of New York, a corporate member of the National Institute of Efficiency, has been appointed secretary of an important campaign for organizing the activities of men's clubs thruout the country on a war basis. Five hundred thousand members of 3700 clubs will be reached by this movement, whose objects include increasing the food supply by an extension of home gardening and coöperation with the military authorities and the Council of National Defense for the purpose of home defense and the mobilization of the country's war resources. Mr. Morse has made an extensive study of civilian war work in Canada, and his plans will be based on the methods of work that have proved most effective in the Dominion.

* * *

Arising out of Mr. Purinton's advocacy in The Independent of a War Efficiency Library in every community, the following paragraph appears in the Newark *Daily Advocate* as evidence of the way to take up an idea efficiently: "One of our readers sends us an extract from The Independent's efficiency department and endorses the idea by saying that he will contribute $2 to start a fund for a war library. There is no doubt that the purchase of an assortment of patriotic books for the Newark Library would be a splendid thing. As a rule an appeal without a personal 'follow up' never gets anywhere, but if our friend will go out among his friends and start the fund, *The Advocate* will gladly contribute and do its part in making the effort a success."

* * *

A noteworthy activity at Columbia is the publication by the Intelligence and Publicity Bureau of a "Directory of Service," this being the ninth of a series named "Columbia War Papers." Practical help is given in the directory to people anxious to learn how their services can best be used by the nation, and even the position of children of school age is discussed. "The consensus of opinion seems to indicate that children of school age can best aid by continuing their education, tho they can profitably spend their summer in industrial occupations. . . . Boys between the ages of fifteen and nineteen can find employment on farms this summer; 2,000,000 are wanted. Various organizations are at present enlisting boys who wish to help in this way." Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained at cost from the University.



Wins 7 fortunes-each in a different business

A millionaire in seven different businesses!
This is the remarkable record of Hon. William A. Clark, who began life as a poor country boy.

He has made huge fortunes in seven distinct fields—mining, finance, sugar, coffee, manufacturing, cattle-raising and railroading.

What enabled Senator Clark to master seven complex businesses?

Most men struggle a life-time and only half succeed in one of them. Yet Senator Clark had no magic formula for success. The reason he succeeded so wonderfully was this: *He knew business fundamentals.* And he knew business fundamentals because he *studied* them.

He went to school again

All his life Senator Clark had been a student. His friends called him "the man who wants to know."

But the turning point in his career was when at thirty he suddenly left his business in the West and came East to go to college. At thirty Senator Clark saw that if he wanted to be a really big figure in the world's affairs he must have something more than his courage, energy and natural shrewdness. That was an understanding of the science of business.

It was his knowledge of the big principles underlying all business that made Senator Clark rich and powerful.

All successful men must master the principles of business. Once they have mastered them, they go forward rapidly. Men who have not mastered them remain halfway successes, the rut-runners of business.

You too, must study as Senator Clark did, if you are to go forward, if you are to avoid the rut.

But today you do not have to travel across the Continent to gain a knowledge of business fundamentals. You can study the principles on which Senator Clark built his fortune in your own home in your spare time.

The knowledge that carries men thru

It is this broad grasp of the fundamentals of business that the Alexander Hamilton Institute is now giving to more than 50,000 business men.

The Institute collects, classifies and transmits to you thru the Modern Business Course and Service the best thought and practice in modern business. It gives you a thoro and sound training in the fundamental principles underlying all departments of business—it gives you a knowledge that can otherwise be obtained *only* by many years of experience—if at all.

Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing is represented in the Advisory Council of the Institute. This Council consists of Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, and Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist.

The kind of men enrolled

Presidents of big corporations are often enrolled for this Course and Service along with ambitious young men in their employ. Among the 50,000 subscribers are such men as H. C. Osborn, President, American Multigraph Sales Co.; George M. Verity, President of the American Rolling Mills; W. H. Ingersoll, Marketing Manager of the biggest watch company in the world; N. A. Hawkins, General Sales Manager of the Ford Motor Co., and scores of others equally prominent.

"Forging Ahead in Business"

A careful reading of the 135-page book, "Forging Ahead in Business," which we will send you free, will repay you many times over. Every man with either a business or a career to guide to bigger, surer success, should read this book. Simply fill out and send the coupon below.

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Send me "Forging Ahead in Business"—FREE

Name.....

Business Address.....

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Uni-Lectric Light and Power for Every Summer Home

The Uni-Lectric brings to the summer home electric current for both light and power. At a very nominal cost you can have *all the lights you need*—you can operate the various electrical conveniences and you can have 24 hours' continuous service *every day* if you wish.

Big Capacity

Because of its generous capacity for *power* and *heat* as well as light, the Uni-Lectric makes the ideal outfit for summer homes. Its capacity is sufficient for 50 lights at one time. You can operate an *electric water supply system*, electric heaters, electric irons, vacuum cleaners, electric fans, percolators, *toaster stoves, fireless cookers,* and *larger electric stoves* with capacity for breakfasts, suppers and ordinary dinners. Your large kitchen range need only be used for one meal per day.

Then without one cent of extra expense you can charge the six-volt storage batteries of your car or motor boat while using current for other purposes.

No Belts—No Batteries—110 Volt

Our patented, high speed, rotary sleeve valve engine drives the generator with such smoothness that all necessity for storage batteries is done away with and the renewal of batteries and battery up-keep cost is permanently eliminated. Moreover, with the Uni-Lectric the summer home owner is never bothered with the troublesome job of draining off and refilling batteries every fall and spring.

The Uni-Lectric generates standard 110 volt current the same as city lighting plants. Uses the same standard lamp bulbs and electrical devices used in your city home and obtainable in any electrical supply store.

Easy to Care for—Easy to Operate

The Uni-Lectric is built in one compact unit with the engine and generator direct connected. Extremely simple in construction; only 24 inches wide, 25 inches long and 42 inches high. Can be placed in *any* convenient location, no foundation required. The Uni-Lectric requires only the care and attention that you would give any machine from which you expect *many years* of service. Wiring may be so arranged that engine can be stopped by switch located in bedroom.

Because storage batteries are unnecessary with the Uni-Lectric, we guarantee the *entire outfit.* It has proven its efficiency and economy by actual service in the hands of users.

WATERMAN MOTOR COMPANY
170 Mt. Elliot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Write today for a free copy of our big, instructive catalog on electricity for the summer home.

Uni-Lectric
GASOLINE-ELECTRIC UNIT
LIGHTING SYSTEM

A WAR GARDEN CONTEST

Three prizes of One Hundred Dollars, Fifty Dollars and Twenty-Five Dollars, respectively, are offered for the story of your war garden this year. Write us for a record chart and full particulars of the contest.

And by the way, if you are having difficulties with that garden of yours, remember that the Countryside War Garden Bureau answers questions—of any sort and as many as you like.

THE COUNTRYSIDE WAR GARDEN BUREAU
119 WEST FORTIETH STREET NEW YORK

(*Continued from page* 334.)

such as "A Day at the Office," and "The Job Higher Up."

These are but a few concrete hints for three classes of readers out of hundreds. But they illustrate a fundamental principle we may state thus: *Every good workman has to learn to be his own selling agent.* And the more conscientious or altruistic you are by nature, the more scientifically, resolutely and habitually you must focus thought and energy on the selling side. How? We offer a number of suggestions. They apply not only to business men, but also to bankers, doctors, teachers, preachers, writers, reformers, musicians, mechanics, lawyers, inventors, statesman, housewives, factory girls, and messenger boys.

First, analyze your product. See if it is *worth* selling. Apply all the known tests for similar work, and establish a guaranteed system for repeating such tests in advance of any output. You must build reputation on standardization. If you don't know how to standardize your product, secure outline of specifications from trade journals, technical books, engineers' reports, correspondence courses.

Learn every stage and process of manufacture. Be able to answer any question about your merchandise, from the raw material to the wrapper. Get a good-natured friend to ask you all manner of questions—then go and find the answers. Be prepared to meet objections and refusals, particularly the "selling talk" of rival concerns, by a complete array of unanswerable facts. Don't argue about your product. Show proven facts—or keep still.

Welcome hostile criticism; the worse it is, the better for you. Make every critic a business-builder for you, by having the reason for complaint swiftly changed to a reason for satisfaction, thereby rendering future complaints impossible. Never leave a customer dissatisfied—lose money on him first.

Believe utterly in the superiority of your product, in the ability and integrity of the producer, in the vitality and necessity of the service. Let your merchandise be only the object to hang human faith and friendliness upon. Eliminate the barter idea—substitute the benefit idea.

Study the needs, difficulties, problems, of your customer. Be able to offer a solution, or suggestion. Make it your business to promote his business. Organize a service department, to clinch every sale with permanent satisfaction. Remember that your best salesman is a customer who got more than he bargained for.

Realize that there is now a science of salesmanship, as complete, rigid and minute as the science of mathematics or chemistry. You wouldn't fool with chemicals without a knowledge of the science of handling chemicals; don't fool with sales unprepared—you will be inviting an explosion of friendship and finance. Read several books on the new salesmanship, and study by mail a

UNION PACIFIC

WHEN the "marriage in the mountains" of the Pacific and the Atlantic was solemnized in 1869, a nation rejoiced.

On that memorable day the last spike—a golden one—was driven, uniting the two sections which spanned the Continent. New York and California met.

All over the country the telegraph recorded the tap—tap—tap of the sledges as they drove the spike. It was a national holiday of thanksgiving.

For the Union Pacific was a federal project—designed by wise men to bind the Union together.

"Without such a road," said President Buchanan in 1857, "we cannot protect California and our Pacific possessions against invasion."

And Lincoln, the next president, saw the necessity for such security.

The Act of Congress creating the Union Pacific specified that "the government shall at all times have the preference in the use of it for transporting troops and munitions of war."

The Supreme Court has held that this road is a "military necessity * * * * national undertaking for national purposes."

Time has dimmed the origin of this road. But the directors of the Union Pacific have never ceased to regard this great system as a *national institution.*

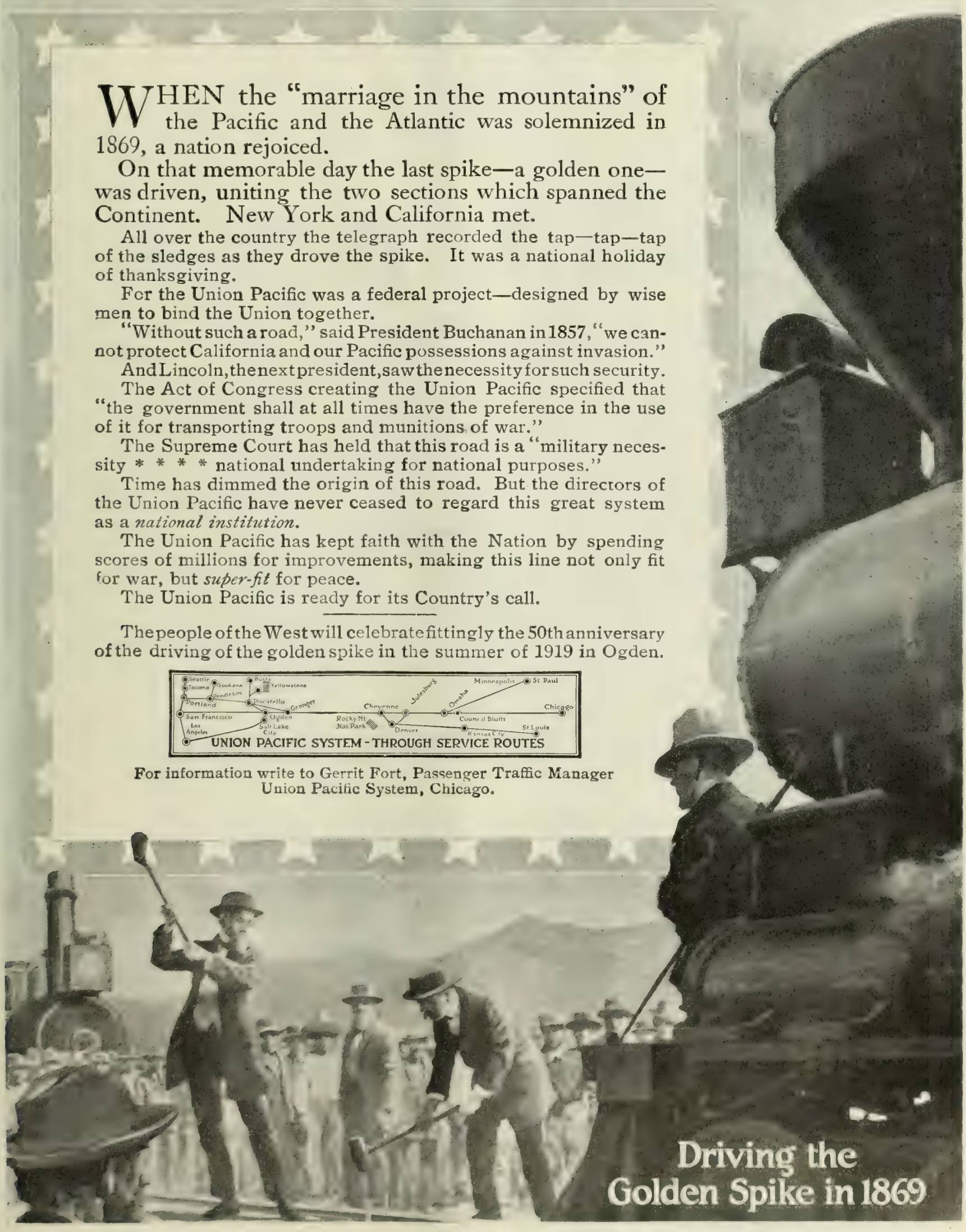
The Union Pacific has kept faith with the Nation by spending scores of millions for improvements, making this line not only fit for war, but *super-fit* for peace.

The Union Pacific is ready for its Country's call.

The people of the West will celebrate fittingly the 50th anniversary of the driving of the golden spike in the summer of 1919 in Ogden.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM - THROUGH SERVICE ROUTES

For information write to Gerrit Fort, Passenger Traffic Manager Union Pacific System, Chicago.



Driving the Golden Spike in 1869

Chautauqua

The center of public opinion in America, will bring to its forty-fourth annual assembly, men and women of commanding reputation to deal with the uppermost questions of these momentous times. Opportunity is given for free discussion.

Assembly Program, June 28-August 26
The Summer Schools, July 7-August 17
Great Pulpit Addresses, Music, Drama
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing
Matchless Climate. Altitude 1400 feet

For particulars address

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION
Chautauqua, N. Y.

modern course from a school of national importance; watch current bulletins from the leading salesmanship clubs, and take a professional journal: if you can't do these things personally, arrange for one or more of your associates to be thus informed.

Regard all competitors as teachers. There isn't one of them from whom you could not learn something. Each, in some way, probably excels you. Find how, then put a stop to your inferiority.

Compile a catalog of great feats of salesmanship, from the lives of famous merchants, inventors, manufacturers, railway pioneers, commercial chemists, bank founders, empire builders. Make a thoro study of these biographical proofs that you can sell *your* product in a big market for a big price.

Extend your market. Don't make or do something necessarily confined to a small group of customers. Plan to reach out for a world-trade. The conviction that hundreds of thousands of people need your work, and the intention to place it before them, will help mightily to keep your vision clear, your aim firm, your hand true, your heart brave.

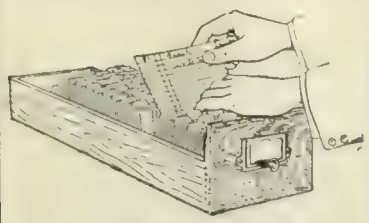
Watch the trend of the times and modify your output accordingly. Ten years ago, the motion picture business was no business at all, and the saloon business was a money-maker. Now, the movies are everywhere, and in a third of the United States the saloons are nowhere. Ten years from now, what will the demand for your work be? Plan your production with an eye to the future. Don't peddle candles in the age of electric light.

Learn advertising. You must tell the public what you are doing, tell it frankly and boldly, tell it kindly and thoughtfully, tell it clearly and convincingly, tell it earnestly and often. A good publicity man is your first lieutenant for a winning sales campaign. At least on this one point Billy Sunday and Charlie Chaplin agree—and on this one point, both are right.

Line up all your forces on the selling side. Articulate the ideal and the commercial. Don't let your man with ideas and your man with dollars pull apart, as they generally do. Make your theoretical man see that he can't start his business building without funds; make your material man see that he can't complete his building without ideas and principles.

Take a trip to the headquarters of a big merchant, like Wanamaker of New York, Filene of Boston, Marshall Field of Chicago. Spend a week finding out why he succeeded. Prepare a list of at least forty reasons to explain his national reputation—and the contrasting failure of the average petty storekeeper. Then apply these lessons to your own work, your own future.

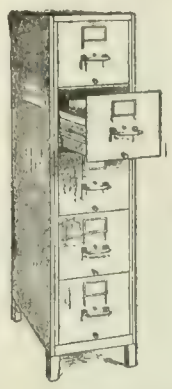
Make your whole proposition defend itself under a battery-fire of questions, before you let the public assail it. How many people want your product—would pay and can pay your price for it? How is the demand now being filled? Are you able to undersell competition and yet earn a fair profit? Can the



Card Systems and Cabinets

Complete efficiency systems for every business or profession. Card cabinets of wood and steel, all sizes. Write today for new system catalog. Mail coupon below.

"Fire-Wall" Steel Cabinets

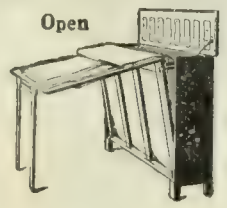


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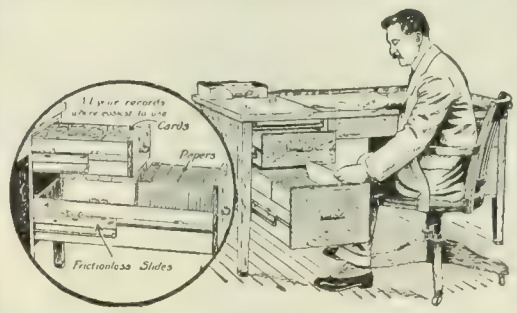
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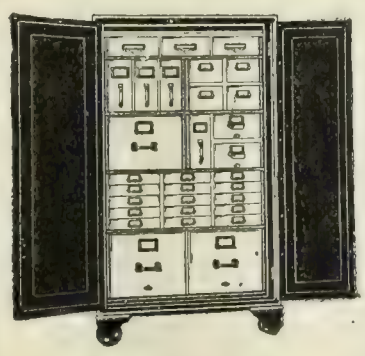
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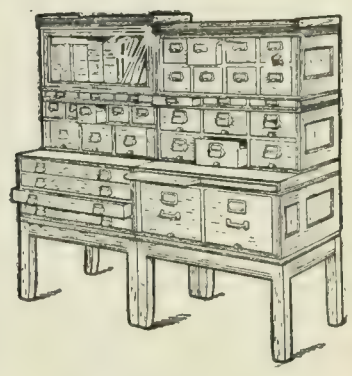
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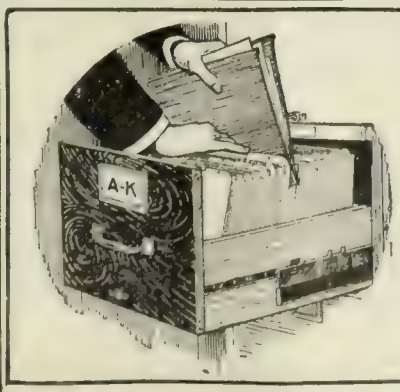
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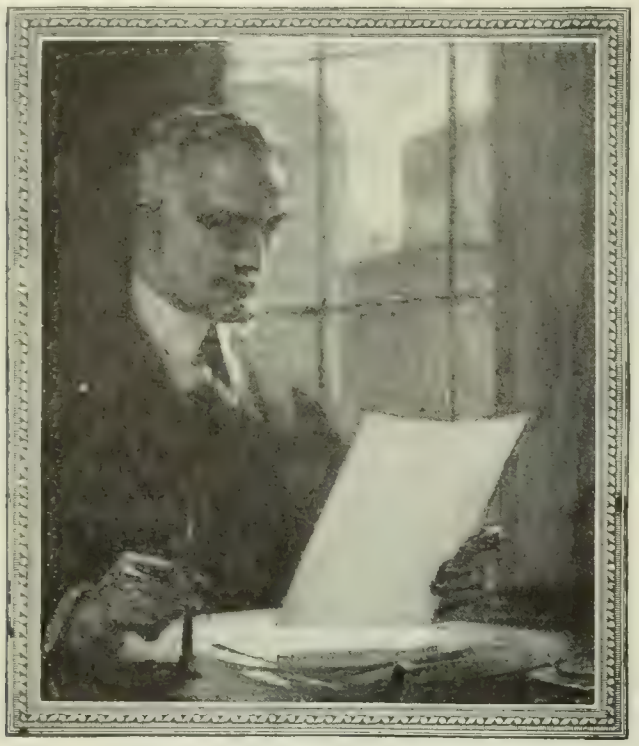
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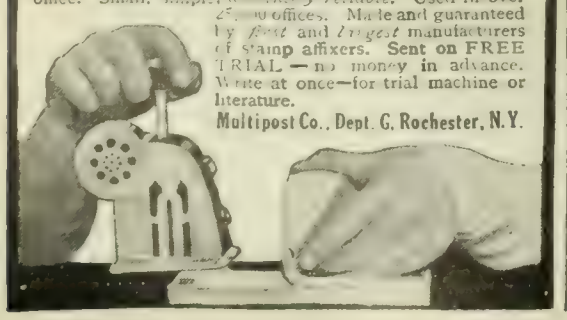
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market be enlarged at slight cost? Have you had enough repeat orders to be sure of automatic selling after you gain your initial customers? Why and how is your product superior to all others? Can the supremacy be maintained by inherent features that rivals could not steal or copy? Is every patentable feature protected by law? Do you know the weakest department of your organization, and are you working most to build this up? Have you capital enough to swing you over the starvation period? If you had to raise capital suddenly, where and how would you get it? How far will cash sales be possible, how much loss from credit must be figured? Has each worker both a heart and purse interest in making the enterprize successful? Are all the officials experts, each at the top of his field? Have you competent counselors, preferably as directors? Can you show many valuable endorsements from prominent individuals and institutions? Are you sure that there is no incurable weakness or defect, somewhere in your proposition? Would you give your life to make your work a tremendous power?

Salesmanship is not the transfer of a bill of goods. It is the right focus of a man's physical, mental and normal powers on the production and distribution of the best thing he can offer to the world. A good salesman has to be a good citizen—and a good citizen has to be a good salesman.

COUNTING THE CONVERTS

It is at this point that your missionary, so violently put to usury, begins to count. He begins to deal in statistics. There is this in common between the man at the outpost and the man at the station, they run to statistics. They seem to you who grew up with them, perhaps, who went to college with them, who knew their training and equipment, who saw them off on the steamer, who knew their destination on the map—they seem to you to have been somewhat lost. As if in place of your man or woman, you have nothing at all familiar, or at best you have statistics.

That is because in statistics are embodied his adventure. When that white man who is plucked off the deck of a steamer by the hand of Africa is a missionary, he is launched upon adventures, spiritual adventures, too big for him. . . . From his youth up he has heard that the Word is life, and now he is to hear that Word thunder in strange tongues, and to find it dynamic to the point of violence. He holds the doctrine of the new birth, and he is to witness this amazing fact multitudinously reproducing itself. . . . This white man who has been praying that the Lord's Kingdom may come is to find himself beat upon and bruised by the violence of the coming of the Kingdom, deafened by the shouting and the tumult, hunted by innumerable feet in every path, and plucked at by the outstretched hands of Ethiopia. This white man has been caught in the cosmic whirl of the coming of the Kingdom of God, and his only mode of expression, his only cry out of his wonder and his terror and his new knowledge of the presence and power of God is—statistics. No more than that. A little thin crying of statistics, a kind of wireless coming out of the forest, in the night, across the line of sand and the line of surf and the sea to the gilt side of the world where the sun still shines, a little thin crying of a code word—statistics.—*Jean Kenyon MacKenzie, in "An African Trail."*

INSURANCE

Conducted by
W. E. Underwood

PITTSBURGH LIFE AND TRUST IN TROUBLE

As the result of another deal in high finance, the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company is in the hands of a receiver. The institution named seems to have been acquired by the use of money in its own treasury. The existence of the deal was discovered only when Superintendent of Insurance Jesse S. Phillips of New York read in a newspaper of the sale to an obscure citizen of New York City, a process-server by occupation, of a piece of the company's real estate worth several million dollars. An investigation of the company was begun by the insurance departments of New York and Pennsylvania.

It develops that the persons who acquired the stock control arranged the scheme with the assistance of a number of their friends, who loaned themselves in the capacity of dummy directors, offering $80 a share for a majority of the company's stock, the par value of which is $50. An arrangement was made with a trust company of New York for a loan of $120,000; another with the parties holding the controlling interest in the stock of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust for the resignation of the then directors on payment by the buyers of 10 per cent of the purchase price. This arrangement was successfully carried thru, and the dummy directors were put in charge. The new board thereupon authorized the sale for $3,900,000 of the Washington Life building at Broadway and Liberty street, to the impecunious process-server, and to accept a mortgage from him for $3,000,000.

By way of procuring cash, certain high class securities owned by the company approximating nearly $2,000,000, were sold, and a large part of this money was used in acquiring the Dare Lumber Company and the East Lake Lumber Company of North Carolina. The manipulators then issued Dare Lumber Company bonds for $6,000,000, which were delivered to the Pittsburgh Life and Trust at face value.

As nearly as I can make out from the statements read, the old stockholders who sold out have received 40 per cent of their money, the sum of which (the 40 per cent) amounts to about $425,000. It also appears that the amount of actual cash raised by the manipulators was about $2,000,000.

On December 31, 1916, the assets of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust were $24,001,571.30; its policy reserve liabilities, $21,687,887; total liabilities, $22,391,605.21; capital and surplus (the capital is $1,000,000), $1,609,966.09.



Concrete Roads are used widely in Connecticut, like this one leading out of South Norwalk. Built in 1914 under the direction of G. A. Sherron, Engineer.

How Concrete Roads Save Gasoline

EVERY motorist has observed how his car accelerates when he goes from an unimproved road to a stretch of concrete; but he may not realize how large a saving of power and gasoline that acceleration represents. If he were to travel over a hard even surface habitually instead of over the average country road, his gasoline bill would be greatly reduced. A motorist in Mississippi has figured out that concrete roads in his community save him $30 per year in the gasoline consumed by a single car.

Reduce All Items of Operating Cost

Concrete roads lessen all other items of operating expense. The strain on tires is immeasurably reduced. On the hard, gritty surface they can grip better and do not skid. There are no loose stones to bruise the fabric.

The car rides smoothly without lunging and plunging over mud holes and ruts. The chassis lasts much longer and keeps in better repair. The engine has a smooth, even pull.

The frame, springs and transmission suffer none of the racking due to rough roads. The car depreciates much more slowly and costs less for repairs and renewals.

Any permanent road is a boon to motoring, but concrete is particularly desirable from the standpoint of easy traction, of safe, comfortable riding, and of road visibility after dark.

Concrete also has the solidity and strength which endure under heavy traffic and make it so universally used in the most important engineering works.

Alternate stretches of improved roads and mud holes do not get the motorist anywhere. He needs a continuous highway just as a locomotive needs a continuous track. Systems of concrete highways are the efficient and economical plan.

This Association can give you some interesting figures to show how light is the annual tax levy to pay off a good roads bond issue. Our Bulletin No. 136 has some interesting facts about concrete roads. We will be glad to send it to you.

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Your windows—and how to dress them

Your windows are the essential part of your decorative plan. You want shades made of fine muslin, heavy, flexible, opaque, closely woven—of a color to harmonize with your furnishings and of a quality that will look crisp and fresh from the outside. You want shades that will not fade, crack, tear, wrinkle or ravel at the sides. You want shades that hang straight and smooth—beautiful, durable, fine-textured cloth shades on rollers that really roll. And this is what you get when you ask for

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Judging the matter on the narratives in the newspapers, the capital seems to be impaired, unless a considerable portion of the funds converted and diverted, as indicated, can be recovered.

Until a complete statement of the case can be made on the basis of a rigid examination by the two insurance departments, policyholders should not be precipitate in abandoning their policies. Their main security, the reserve fund, if impaired at all, is but slightly affected; and I incline to the opinion that the insurance departments, thru the courts, have a good case against the old stockholders and directors.

Without creating any uneasiness in the minds of those who are carrying life insurance in stock companies of mature age and established character, the raid which has recently been made on the funds of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company makes it my duty to emphasize the inherent danger to policyholders which is a part of stock control. In considering this matter, I feel that the faithful service rendered by a small number of the oldest stock companies calls for some discrimination in their favor; but in doing so, I may not attempt to conceal the power which all of them possess, especially when they have passed into the keeping of the successors of their present owners, members of future generations. We are witnesses to how the successors of the organizers (in 1867) of the Union Central Life, enriched themselves between 1908 and 1916, by raising that company's capital stock from $100,000 to $2,000,000, by using a part of its accumulated surplus funds.

The Pittsburgh Life and Trust deal illustrates graphically another phase of the defenseless position in which policyholders may be placed. That company is fifteen years old; its financial condition has been constantly satisfactory; it has been repeatedly examined by the insurance departments; and the local capitalists behind it and in its directorate are men of repute. And yet a couple of adventurers were able, without money, to secretly capture control of its stock and in less than a month divert a sufficient amount of its funds to put it in the hands of a receiver and imperil the interests of its policyholders. Arranging for a loan of $120,000 with a trust company, on the security of the stock they were about to buy, the manipulators went to Pittsburgh and had handed over to them a life insurance company with sound assets of $24,000,000. And this, simply by paying to the holders of a majority block of the stock a paltry ten per cent of its purchase price.

Zanesfield, Ohio.—I do not think $3000 life insurance is too great as a provision for a dependent wife, but as the premium on that amount would for the next few years, plus your other expenses, be a strain on your small income, I would advise you to take a convertible Term policy in some old and well established company of character for as large a sum as you can afford. This form permits you to carry the protection you need at a low rate for five, eight or ten years, after which time you must exchange it for one of the permanent forms. Consult the agent of a good company.

PEBBLES

"What an extraordinary long cigaret-holder, Mr. Smyth!"

"Yes, the doctor ordered me to keep away from cigarets."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

"Have you heard from your son lately, Mrs. Smale?"

"Yes, I had a letter from 'im the other day, Mr. Clibbit; 'e be still in the basement in France."—*Tatler.*

'17—What made you so bow-legged?

'20—Father was charter member of the Prevention of Disease Association.

'17—Well?

'20—He used to swat flies on my head. —*Cornell Widow.*

"Do you think that the automobile will displace the horse?" asked the conversational young woman.

"It will," answered the nervous young man, as he gazed down the road, "if it ever hits him."—*Passing Show.*

The Girl—Ai suppose this wah is the most feahful struggle the world has evah seen?

The Man—Oh, I don't know. I once saw two Jew burglars trying to take money from a Scotchman!—*Sydney Bulletin.*

The wild man from Borneo swallowed himself
But yet he seemed pleased and not pained
He seemed neither fluttered nor flurried nor fussed
In fact he was quite self contained.
—*Cornell Widow.*

Mabel—If I died and went to Heaven could I take my dolls with me?

Mother—I'm afraid not, darling.

Mabel—Not even my little Kewpie?

Mother—No, not even little Kewpie.

Mabel—Well, if I go to Hell can I take the golliwog?—*Sydney Bulletin.*

A stout, elderly woman stopped a clerk in a Cincinnati book department and demanded in a voice with a strong German accent, a book suitable for a bridal couple and costing not more than 25 cents.

The clerk selected Henry Van Dyke's "The Pathway to Peace" and suggested that it would be the proper book for the bridal couple.

The customer took one look at the title, threw up her hands and exclaimed: "Ach. Gott, NO!"—*Publishers' Weekly.*

A Washington man tells of a dinner at a hotel in that city at which were a number of gentlemen interested in various reforms. About the most conspicuous of these was a man who talked loudly against both vivisection and the eating of meat. He afforded great interest to a certain obscure physician.

Toward the end of the dinner the latter leaned forward and said to the man first mentioned.

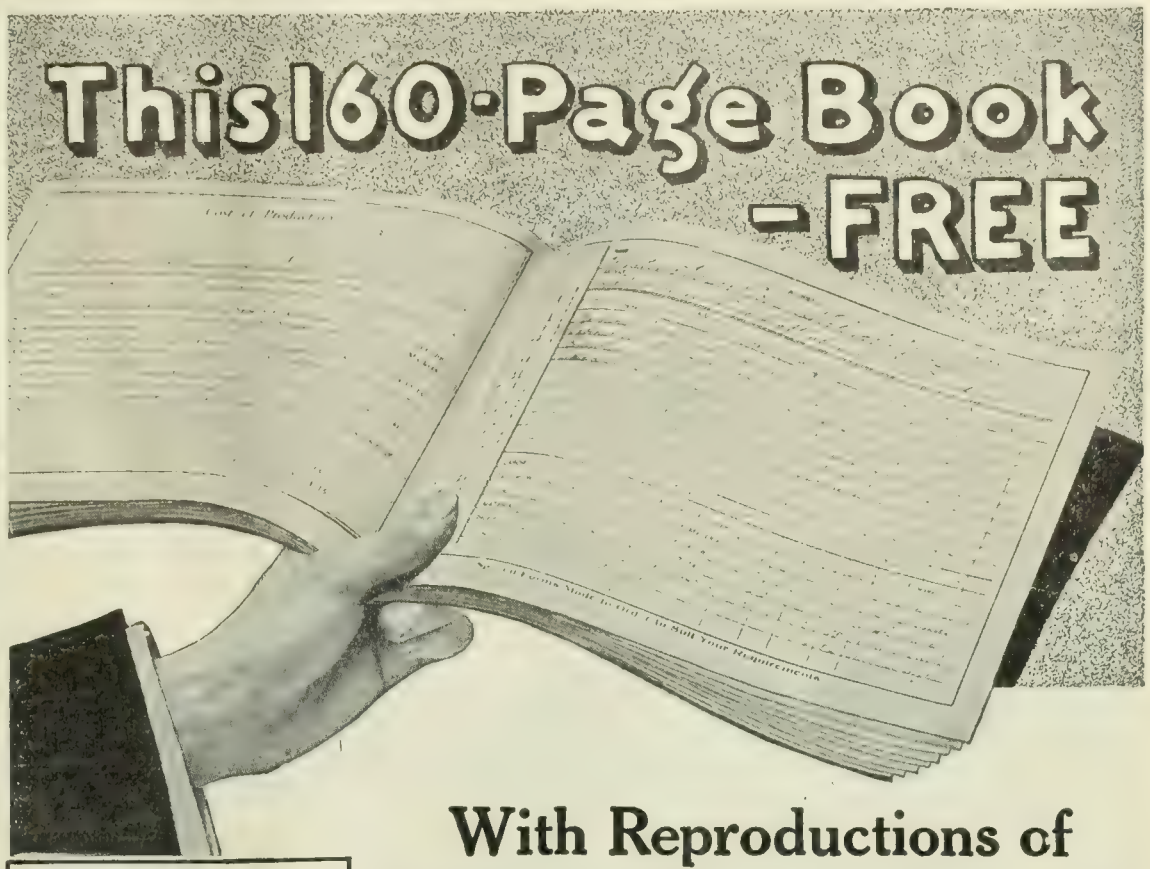
"Pardon me, but am I not to understand that you are both an anti-vivisectionist and a vegetarian?"

"Your understanding is correct."

"Then," continued the doctor, "you will probably be greatly shocked to learn that you have just eaten a live caterpillar with your lettuce salad."—*New York Globe.*

Come out, come out, my Spartan dear!
Come out and seek the sun.
My chilblains wake with throb and ache,
The merry spring's begun.
Come out and face the icy gale
That shakes the leafless tree.
Come out, come out, courageous love,
Come out and dare the spring with me.

Put on your stoutest macintosh.
Put on goloshes, too,
For it's been snowing all the night.
To make things nice for you.
Come out and slide on slushy lanes
Cold as the Arctic sea,
For jocund spring's set in at last,
Come out and catch a cold with me.
—*Manchester Guardian.*



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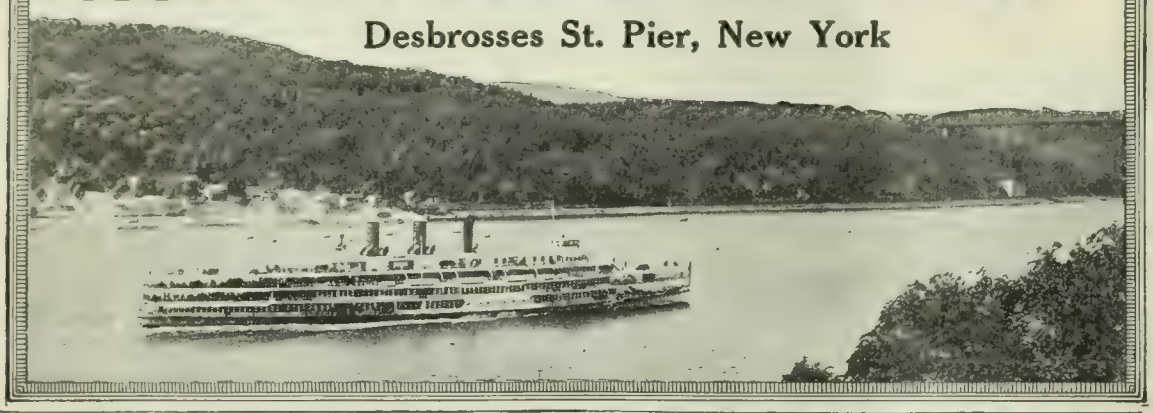
"Washington Irving" **"Hendrick Hudson"**
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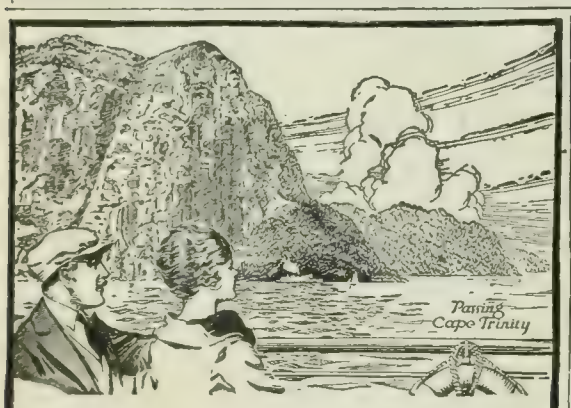
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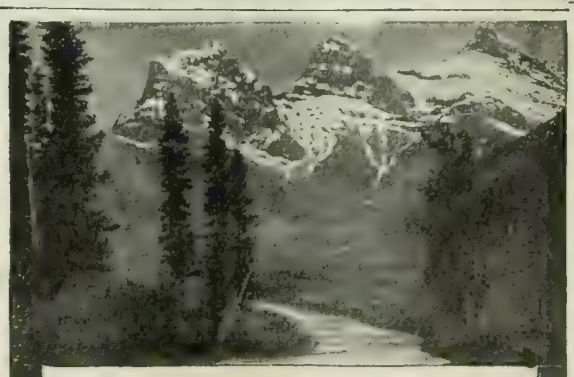
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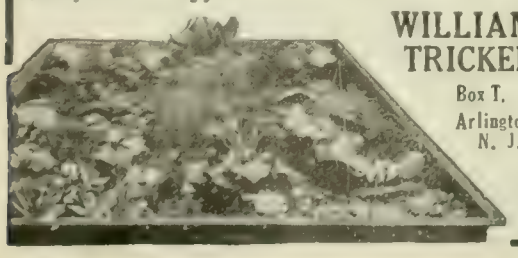


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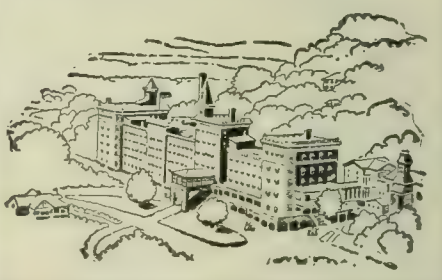
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THE COUNTRYSIDE
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MOTOR TRUCK EFFICIENCY

CONDUCTED BY JOHN CHAPMAN HILDER

SAVE TIME, FOOD AND MONEY WITH COMMERCIAL TRUCKS

THE word *commercial* in the title above is used advisedly. It should be read literally, for it is intended to be a distinctly qualifying adjective. Our Government has recently published specifications covering the structural details which must be embodied in vehicles manufactured for military uses and these requirements draw quite a sharp line between the trucks destined for war work proper and those being turned out for industrial and business use.

It is already well known that arrangements have been made by the authorities whereby the Quartermaster's department will be able to buy all the new equipment it may need. We may consider the purely military aspect of the truck and what it will do as a *fait complet*. That problem has been settled. And, thanks to the early mobilization of our manufacturers, coupled with business-like research work on the part of the Government, it has been settled satisfactorily.

There now remains the task of promoting the use of commercial motor trucks in such a way as to increase our industrial and agricultural efficiency, which, as I understand it, involves not a curtailment of trade or of expenditures, but rather an extension of trade and a shrewder disbursement of money, with a view to making every dollar count.

IT is of paramount importance that the United States, as a nation, eliminate waste in all its varied and flourishing forms. Four items chargeable to our waste account are: time, money, food and potentially profitable land.

Do you waste time? Yes, unquestionably, if you use horses for your hauling or delivery. In ninety-eight cases out of a hundred a motor vehicle, be it ever so humble, will do at least twice the work of a horse-wagon in half the time.

Do you waste money? Yes, assuredly, if you use horses for your hauling or delivery. Horses and wagons require double the housing room needed for motor trucks and double the attention. These are but two factors. I can tell you of others.

Do you waste food? Again yes, if you use horses commercially. A horse eats eight times its weight in food every year. Mr. Edison says the horse is the poorest motor ever built. When idle it eats just as much as it does when working.

By the same token, if you use horses for farming, you help to waste potentially profitable land. It has been proved that ground cultivated with tractors and trucks brings forth more crops and better crops than similar ground cultivated with horses.

Just as an example of the superiority of trucks over horses, I could mention the experience of a Boston firm, one of whose five-ton trucks, working from seven in the morning to six at night, with half an hour for luncheon, delivered ninety tons of building material and covered a distance of eighty-five miles. A report on this firm's hauling equipment says that tho horses are still maintained for nearby work, as they die they are not replaced, the company being committed to power delivery. The number of horse-drawn teams that would be required to handle the volume possible to the three trucks would make a most serious congestion in their loading yard. Each truck retires three teams. Trucks are now caring for an increased volume of business without the need of hiring extra teams, a detail of the business that used to cause much annoyance.

You will be helping in the war by motorizing your delivery equipment, because you will be eliminating waste.

PERHAPS you do not know that motor trucks are every bit as useful on farms as in other businesses. The first people to discover their value in this respect were owners of large estates. They have found after installing trucks that their farm hands have time for work that formerly could not be done, that fewer work horses are necessary, that there is a consequent reduction in the cost of feed, stabling and grooming, and that barn space is released for other purposes.

On farms trucks can be used for hauling and dumping fertilizer, sand, cement, stone, wood, live stock, building materials, hay and all kinds of produce from cabbages to milk. Equipt with special detachable tractor wheels, trucks may also be used for pulling plows, harrows and other cultivating machinery. Equipt with winches, they are useful for clearing land, loading or unloading heavy material and for performing countless other duties where motor power is required. Like tractors, they may be worked both day and night

Buy trucks and tractors for your businesses and your farms. Persuade your neighbors to do likewise. Remember the 125,000,000 acres of land whose annual yield now goes to feed horses and mules, when it should be made to help feed human beings.

ONE factor which seems to deter people from purchasing motor equipment and which should be taken into consideration at this time is the matter of first cost. Many business men and farmers hesitate to make the necessary outlay because of other obligations and for various good reasons best known to themselves.

It is important, however, not to allow the uncertainty of present conditions to deter you from placing your order now. Nothing will hurt the country more and be more conducive to a general panic than a cessation of buying caused by the desire to hoard money in the bank. Motor trucks are not luxuries, but necessities. They should be considered as investments rather than as expenditures, for they earn their cost many times over in savings and new business.

Local bankers thruout the country are beginning to realize this and to regard trucks as a sound basis for credit. Many of them have come to the point where they are willing to lend money to enable their customers to buy trucks, taking notes bearing the current interest rate and sometimes securing them by chattel mortgages on the vehicles.

It is not, I believe, generally known that, quite irrespective of their local banks, any responsible persons or firms can buy practically any make of truck on time payments. As a matter of fact, however, there exist a number of strong banking institutions whose business it is to finance the sale of commercial vehicles on divided payment plans.

When you reflect that about ninety-eight per cent of the world's business is transacted not with money, but with credit, it seems quite logical and proper that motor equipment should be purchasable on a credit basis.

If you wish to buy a truck, but would prefer to extend the payments over a period of time, without jeopardizing your local credit facilities, write to me and I will put you in touch with responsible firms who specialize in motor finance.

It is far better to buy a truck "on time" than never to buy one at all.

Ask the Director of this Service anything you want to know concerning commercial trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of trucks or accessories, it is ready to give impartial information on any product. —Address Motor Efficiency Service, The Independent, New York.

THE MAN ON THE TRUCK

I am employed as a chauffeur by a large downtown meat market and I have found that your articles are of as much help to the driver as you have intended them to be to the owner of the commercial truck. In order that I may place our delivery service on an efficient a basis as possible will you kindly send me your Check List, mentioned in your issue of April 21?

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

FEDERAL
MOTOR TRUCKS

DETROIT MICHIGAN



Mr. M. L. Pulcher

Mr. W. L. Hughson,
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San Francisco, California.

Dear Hughson:

Everything comes to him who waits. You've been looking forward to the complete FEDERAL line. Now it's ready - FEDERAL quality in every needed capacity.

We are going to make announcement of all five models in May -- One ton, One and a Half Ton, Two, Three and a Half, and Five Ton models.

The photo prints I enclose will give you a good idea of the jobs themselves, I think they're corkers. How do they look to you?

Remember -- these are not "new" models in the sense of being revolutionary departures from past FEDERALS. All the stamina and reliability of the good old FEDERAL has gone into these trucks -

- in addition, they have everything that motor truck experience has taught us right down to May 1, 1917.

This line of FEDERAL trucks is, in essence, the outgrowth of seven years spent in studying the haulage needs of Business.

It is literally true that we go to Business, study its needs, and build trucks accordingly. We do not depend upon a staff of theoretical engineers looking for new ideas inside the four walls of the drafting room. That's the secret of FEDERAL success.

Features? Every point of FEDERAL construction is a "feature" in the sense that it was designed solely with haulage service in mind.

The engine is a truck engine exclusively -- "full of pep". How important this is can be realized only after the truck has been in actual use for some time.

The buyer also gets four speeds forward and one reverse in all but the One Ton. This means greater flexibility of operation - and lower gasoline consumption.

Another big feature of the FEDERAL family is the FEDERAL system of forced

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

CONCERNING OUR LETTER OF May 1, 1917

SHEET NO. 2

lubrication. Oil is distributed by pump pressure to every point requiring oiling, - the supply being automatically increased as heavy duty or more speed make necessary - and so on.

I can't hope to cover all the points here, of course. You have them all in the "Blue Print Book". We are sending quite a number of these in response to mail inquiries. Do not fail to get a supply for distribution direct.

Now then, Bill, here's hoping for the best year yet! I know that this FEDERAL family is going to prove well worthy of its name and that the long list of FEDERAL users to whose complete satisfaction we owe prosperity, present and future will be a steadily growing one.

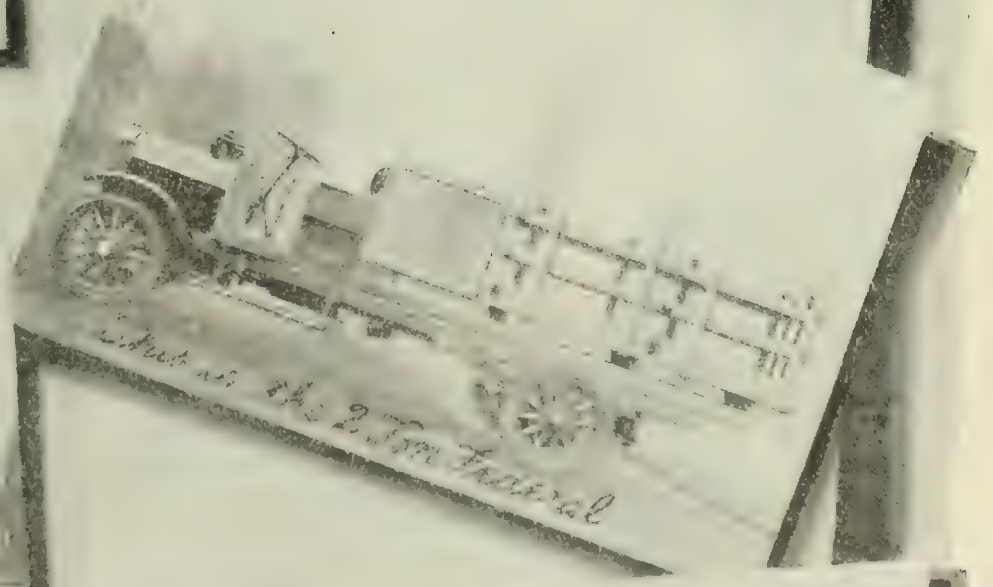
Yours with best wishes,

W. L. Ruschus

Vice President
FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY







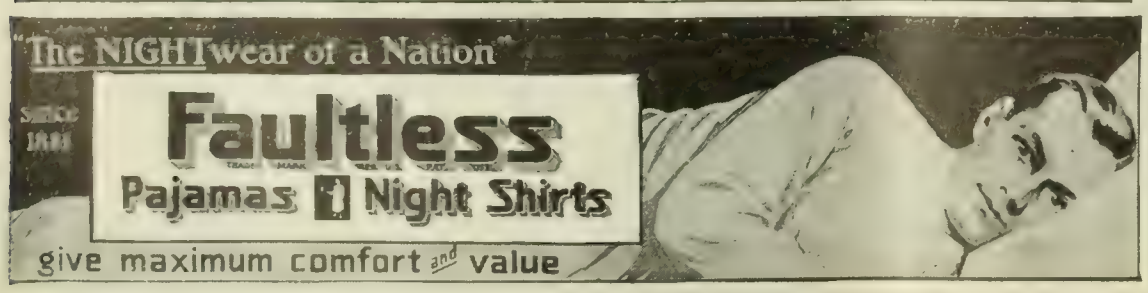




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who would be very glad to receive a copy of The Independent with your compliments. If you will send their names and addresses by an earlymail, we shall send the copies promptly.

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THE NEW BOOKS

KIPLING IN MANY MOODS

A Diversity of Creatures, by Rudyard Kipling, is well described by its title. The book is a collection of all the important short stories which Kipling has written in the last half dozen years and gleans from a wide field. Many characters from previous short story collections reappear in these pages; we recognize again with pleasure such old acquaintances as the Aerial Board of Control (prominent in "With the Night Mail"), Stalky, "Beetle," Mr. King the Latin teacher, Laughton O. Zigler the American inventor, Pyecroft, Penfentenyou, and many another. Kipling has never yet been able to create an interesting character and keep him inside the covers of a single book.

Only two of the stories deal directly with the Great War, "Swept and Garnished" and "Mary Postgate"; both well constructed and artistic tales but far too grimly tragic to be in the least enjoyable. Other stories, however, including some that were written many months before the war, lie in the shadow of impending conflict. "The Honours of War" deals with the hazing of a young officer who was too fond of quoting Clausewitz, the great German authority on tactics; "The Edge of the Evening" (1913) tells of the capture of two German spies who were taking a bird's-eye view of England from an aeroplane; "The Horse Marines" relates a comic incident in the course of army maneuvers, and "The Vortex" recounts the discomfiture of an enthusiast for Imperial Federation. "At present," says one of the characters in "The Edge of the Evening," "you British are settin' in kimonos on dynamite kegs." Kipling is truly a prophet; tho we can hardly call him a statesman if he really believes, as he appears to do, that the sort of classical education described in the military school story "Regulus" is better training for the future officer than a study of Clausewitz's works on strategy.

Three stories stand out from the book sufficiently to assure them a place in the anthologies of the future. "As Easy as A B C" is a strange tale of the future, worthy of the imagination of H. G. Wells. The world has become a happy abode of supermen where everyone does what is right in his own eyes, subject only to the supreme authority of the Aerial Board of Control. A few atavistic degenerates who try to bring back the evil days of democracy and the tyranny of the majority so anger the people that they are only rescued from lynching by the air fleet of the

Aerial Board against whose sway they had protested. "In the Same Boat" is a creepy story of nightmare, reminding the reader of "The End of the Passage." "The Village That Voted the Earth Was Flat" is a magnificent broad canvas of comedy on which is depicted the revenge of a party of motorists upon the magistrate who fined them for speeding. It is doubtful if Kipling has ever written anything more amusing than this story.

Short poems are sandwiched in among the stories. They prove that the hand of the master craftsman has not lost its cunning, but technical skill is not genius. As magazine verse they will more than pass muster, but not one of them is caught up into the heavens by that blast of elemental energy which made some of his earlier verse immortal.

A Diversity of Creatures. by Rudyard Kipling. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

COLLECTOR AND EDITOR

Three Midnight Stories, including the tale of the halo-painter, by Alexander Wilson Drake, sometime art director of the Century Company, constitute the bulk of an ideal commemorative volume, wherein the taste and the versatility of the author, artist, art collector and connoisseur, are revealed in a much higher sense than could possibly be accomplished by mere panegyric. There is reference to the extraordinarily various and valuable Drake collections, to his band-boxes, his brasses, his rings, his bird-cages, his bottles, and prints.

Tributes from Albert Bigelow Paine, Clarence Clough Buel, William Fayal Clarke and Robert Underwood Johnson, all close associates, are included. The beautiful reproductions of portraits and other illustrations complete a memorial volume of uncommon quality.

Three Midnight Stories. by A. W. Drake. The Century Company. $5.

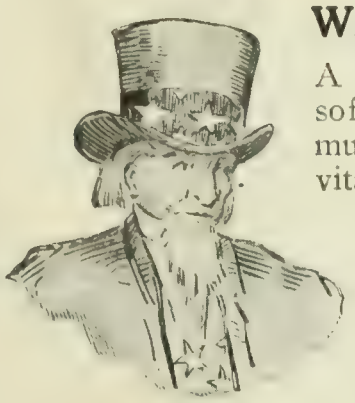
A WORLD TREATY

Bernard Shaw is usually brilliant and he is usually bitter. He is unusually brilliant and unusually bitter in his introduction to the Fabian Society's essay to solve the momentous question of *International Government.*

A generation ago this would have seemed chimerical, as in their turn so many of the good things of the world once seemed. Individual liberty, universal suffrage, freedom of religion, individual right of property, freedom in religious belief—all once were dreams. Progress is now toward the suppression of war and the Fabian Society, in common with our own League to Enforce Peace, has the attention of the world of thinking and governing men.

It is, says Mr. Shaw, the "vocation of the Fabian Society to chart all the channels into which the ship of state is being irresistibly driven by Social Evolution." But we quite easily gather that he thinks the ship's pilots too inattentive to the charts issued by the Fabians. He may be right. The ship's pilots are practical men, as a rule, and the very name of the society has what the chessmen call a weak open-

ARE YOU PREPARED?



WAR IS UPON US.

A cry has been raised for men—real men, not soft muscled weaklings. Strong, virile, hard muscles and firm, healthy tissues are allied with vitality, endurance and manhood.

Are you soft? Muscles flabby? Breathe like a wind-broken horse after running a block?

Then why don't you wake up—do something?

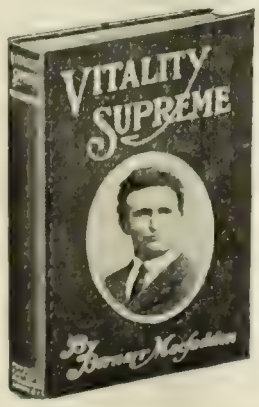
Now that the Conscription Bill has been passed by Congress you don't know when you will be called upon to defend the lives of those you love—Wife, Mother, Sister or helpless Kiddies. Could you make good in this crisis or would you crumple up like a mere shell? A bluff is no longer good. You will have to deliver or suffer the consequences.

Don't forget that your heart will have some real "rush work" to do. Every organ of your body, in fact, will be called upon for the utmost efficiency. Will they be equal to the task? If not, then you are a criminal, for you will have neglected a paramount duty. You are weak when you could just as well be hard as nails. The average office-bred American, as a man, is a mere shell. He is not even a "has been." He is often a "never was-er."

How long will your vitality maintain itself under the conditions the soldiers now in the European War Trenches have to endure—oftentimes waist deep in water, fighting for their lives. That is the question *you* have to face. Are you going to face it or evade it until it is too late?

"Vitality Supreme," Bernarr Macfadden's greatest book, is written to apply to just such emergencies as this. It is a book for men who want to build up their vitality to the highest point. It outlines methods for building internal strength as well as external strength. By following the instructions given in ***"Vitality Supreme"*** you can make yourself physically fit in a remarkably short time. You can prepare yourself for the utmost physical effort you may be called upon to make. You can make yourself a *man* in every sense of the word.

We think this matter of physical preparedness is of such vital importance that we want to place a copy of Mr. Macfadden's book, *for free examination,* in the hands of every man who is interested. We don't ask you to send us any money at all. Just fill out the coupon below and mail it and the book will be sent you by return mail. Keep it for five days. If at the end of the five days you do not feel that the information and advice contained in this book are of priceless value to you, just return it and you will owe us nothing. We are confident, however, that you will not want to part with *"Vitality Supreme"* after you have had one glance inside its covers, in which case you can send us $2.00 and the book is yours. In addition we will enter your name for a year's subscription to the PHYSICAL CULTURE MAGAZINE, the foremost publication devoted to the building and conservation of health and strength.



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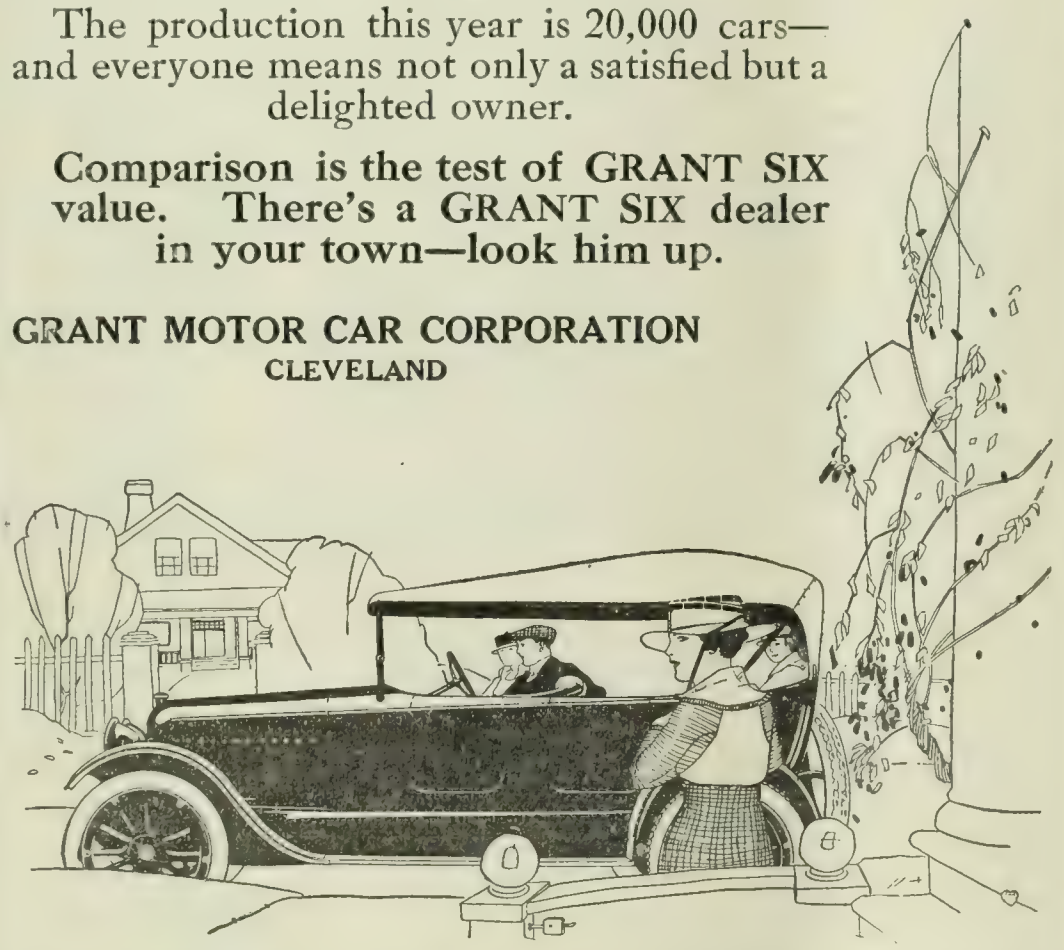
THE economy and efficiency of the GRANT SIX indicates a scientific relation of engine size, car weight and gear ratio. Investigation will show that the rated as well as the brake horse power of the GRANT SIX is highest among sixes selling for less than $1000, yet the average of 20 miles to a gallon of gasoline and 900 miles to a gallon of oil are facts.

The GRANT SIX is a full-sized, full-powered, complete, five-passenger car, sold at a remarkably low price because it is produced in a modern, efficient factory by men who are satisfied with a small profit per car.

The production this year is 20,000 cars—and everyone means not only a satisfied but a delighted owner.

Comparison is the test of GRANT SIX value. There's a GRANT SIX dealer in your town—look him up.

GRANT MOTOR CAR CORPORATION
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and the advice of our Expert Counsellors can be drawn upon without charge by all readers of THE INDEPENDENT and THE COUNTRYSIDE, and all members of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY and

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desiring help in buying or selling Country Property, developing the grounds, remodeling or building a house, decorating, furnishing or painting it, or in purchasing and keeping with profit poultry, farm live stock and dogs. We are prepared to give helpful suggestions on community problems, outdoor sports, and in general all items of interest to those interested in country life.

Send for our Requisition Chart

COUNTRYSIDE SHOP

119 West 40th St. New York City

ing; it suggests not earnest seekers after light, but weavers of fables.

This book, however, was prepared with great labor and skill by the research committee of the society and Mr. L. S. Woolf; issued in instalments and then scanned closely at a conference on the subject presided over by Lord Bryce. It is now published with a manifest right to be considered in any effort to minimize the possibility of war. Part I treats of the causes of war and the effort to avoid it by means of international law, treaties, arbitrations, congresses and tribunals. Part II takes up the subject of *International Government* and finds it spreading thru common interests and the adoption of similar laws and by the acceptance of common standards and growth of cosmopolitanism and by the internationalizing of commerce and labor. This leads toward the softening of national boundaries and a reconciliation of internationalism and patriotism which the world hopes may be reached with happiness and honor.

The crux of the volume, well led to by these illuminating preliminary chapters, is comprized in a forty-page proposed treaty calculated to include all the sovereignties of the world and providing for an international council and court, defining justiciable issues and providing for enforcement of court decrees by fines, embargoes, isolation, denial of international comity and by blockade by mixt fleet of warships, thus not abolishing force, but using it to compel the mandates of the world.

International Government, by L. S. Woolf and a Committee of the Fabian Society. Introduction by Bernard Shaw. Brentano's. $2.

A CYCLOPEDIA OF THE WAR

The publishers of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* have in preparation an additional volume which is to deal solely with the Great War and the changes that develop at its settlement. It will have maps of the new boundary lines and accounts of changes in governments and in policies.

The strides in science will be described. There will be accounts of the leaders in the various countries engaged and of the great figures of the battlefields. Much of the work will be a straight history of the war, its beginnings, and the events on every front.

The publishers of the *Britannica* can command writers of tested ability and thoroness, so that here we shall have a work more dependable, more just, and of greater scope than can be the newspaper reports, or the current histories mainly drawn from these.

HOW TO DO IT

Training for a Life Insurance Agent, by W. M. Horner, deals with the lightly regarded calling in serious fashion, discussing personal aptitudes, organization and the relation of life insurance to larger economic questions. A chapter deals with women in the business and as beneficiaries. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., $1.25.)

Any one who has the uphill job of *Feeding the Family* will find a staff of support in Mary Swartz Rose's clear and simple textbook of applied dietetics, minus the array of scientific phraseology which usually

daunts the lay woman. It contains many practical and economical menus. (The Macmillan Company, $2.10.)

Salesmanship, by S. R. Hoover, is a concise, business-like and suggestive discussion of how to sell goods, any sort of goods, to all sorts of people. (The Macmillan Company, 75 cents.)

Two wise and practical essays by William James, those on the Energies of Man and on the Gospel of Relaxation, are republished in a small book entitled *On Vital Reserves*. (Henry Holt & Co., 50 cents.)

There are good suggestions for the country kitchen in R. C. Scott's *Home Labor Saving Devices*, with diagrams and directions so that the boy of the house can make most of them. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

The Triumph of the Man Who Acts, by Edward Earle Purinton, expounds the Gosper of Efficiency—efficiency in mind, sinews and emotions, with all that the word implies of sound body and sane living. (Robert M. Macbride, $1.35.)

The advantage of the *Desk Book of Twenty-five Thousand Words*, by F. H. Vizetelly, is that it includes proper names and foreign words, has brief definitions with the pronunciation symbols at top and foot of each page. (Funk and Wagnalls Company, $1.60.)

Caroline R. Wadhams has written two houseworker's guides, *Simple Directions for the Child's Nurse* and *Simple Directions for the Chambermaid*, which are practical and will be helpful to the novice in house management. (Longmans, Green & Co., 50 cents each.)

YOUNG FOLKS' BOOKS

Only a Dog, by Bertha Whitridge Smith, is a true story of "Army," a pet of the trenches, and of his English master, a sniper who saved his life and to whom "Army" was faithful unto death. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.)

Edmée, by Mrs. Molesworth, is a child's story of the French Revolution. It is simply, somewhat sentimentally but very cleverly told, for it conveys a sufficiently clear picture of the period without insisting too much upon its horrors. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

William H. Rideing has not succeeded in re-creating the living personality of *George Washington* from his dry historical bones. If one wishes really to interest young people in biographies of famous men, one must do this as well as offer a correct chronological statement. (The Macmillan Company, 50 cents.)

The Woodcraft League for Girls is an organization for the physical and spiritual betterment of young girls—analogous to the Boy Scouts. *The Woodcraft Manual*, by Ernest Thompson Seton, explains the League's purposes and constitution and gives instruction in botany, first aid, camp-cookery and other branches of woodcraft. (New York: The Woodcraft League, 40 cents.)

Mrs. Mabel Cook Cole has brought from the four years she spent among the wild tribes of the Philippines a collection of *Philippine Folk Tales*. The material is exceedingly valuable, reflecting as it does "the first times" out of which grew present day manners and customs. The traceable analogy between certain Philippine legends and those of Borneo, Java, Sumatra and India is particularly interesting. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.25.)

The tales of the *Russian Story Book* have been chosen by Richard Wilson from the song cycles of Kiev and other early sources. In folk-lore days Russians had not lost humor. The magic heroes exercize prowess just for the joy of prowess and the stories are direct, naïve, amusing, with gay pictures in which now and then the influence of the Russian ballet is rather forced upon youth. (The Macmillan Company, $2.25.)

Eliminating Poisons That Clog Our Systems

By R. H. Sinclair

IT is now generally recognized by eminent physicians and medical scientists that a host of the most aggravating ills that afflict men and women of today are directly caused by our sedentary habits. The large intestine, or colon, is no longer able to eliminate promptly the body's waste matter in which virulent poisons are formed and absorbed by the blood.

Auto-intoxication with all its consequences is the result—headaches, backaches, dizziness, lassitude, indigestion, and their complications—neurasthenia, mental and physical exhaustion, high blood pressure, kidney and liver disorders, skin diseases, and many more serious maladies.

The sole service rendered by the colon is to receive from the digestive organs the body's waste matter and to eject it. When it fails promptly and regularly to perform its duty, procesess of putrefaction and decay proceed rapidly in its contents and poisonous toxins are formed and released into the blood by absorption through the mucous membranes.

Professor Verchow many years ago discovered in making hundreds of post mortem examinations of the colon that intestinal congestion prevailed universally, regardless of the cause of death. Other eminent physicians of today report exactly the same condition.

From these facts it can readily be seen that the colon can rightfully be regarded as the seat of nearly all ailments. It is, in fact, a very hotbed of disease, comparable to a garbage can in the home. Professor Metchnikoff, the famous director of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, regards colon poisons as the direct cause of premature death.

One of the first warnings of auto-intoxication is constipation and indigestion. Victims of chronic constipation are multiplying with remarkable rapidity. Many of us suffer from constipation without even knowing it, yet it is due to this condition known as intestinal congestion that so many of us are far below par physically and mentally most of the time.



If we were able to live outdoors and to exercise vigorously every day, our colons would be able to function properly; for exercise is the greatest and most satisfactory colon stimulant known.

To most of us this is not possible. We have neither the time nor the inclination to take vigorous exercise. Instead we dose ourselves with laxative drugs, mineral waters, and other nostrums, with the result that while we get temporary relief we not only aggravate the condition but find that repetitions of the same dose later fail to produce results.

But relief, even when obtained, is not sufficient. To maintain health and efficiency it is absolutely of paramount importance to create and maintain day in and day out freedom from intestinal poisons, and this is impossible with laxatives.

There is a new way, however, to keep the colon sweet and clean—a way which has the same effect as vigorous exercise, yet without the inconvenience or time-consuming features of exercise. And the results are even better because the treatment is localized.

The principle upon which this new method is founded is the same as that used in massage. We all know that massage has the same effect as exercise—it stimulates the nerves and strengthens the muscles. Colon massage as practiced by osteopaths has proved wonderfully effective.

This new method of massaging the colon involves the use of a device called the Kolon Motor—a mechanical masseur, the face of which is shaped to fit over the colon when placed against the abdomen. You merely put the Kolon Motor on a door or wall, lean up against it and turn the handle for a few moments. The face rotates with a scientific waving motion which immediately stimulates the colon and causes proper functioning. A couple of minutes in the morning each day is all that is required and unless your experience is different from the hundreds of other users you will feel like a new person after the very first application.

Before the Kolon Motor was offered to the public a number of well-known physicians were acquainted with its merits and used it in their practice. Without exception the results were most gratifying—in fact, every physician who has tested the Kolon Motor endorses it most highly.

Martin's Method, Incorporated. Dept. 55, 50 East Thirty-first Street, New York, has prepared a booklet called Intestinal Cleanliness, which they will be pleased to send gratis to all readers of this magazine. In this booklet the Kolon Motor is clearly illustrated and its application shown. It also contains a scientific discussion of auto-intoxication, and explains why and how the Kolon Motor produces such assured results. Letters from well-known physicians relating their experience with the Kolon Motor also form a part of the book.

There may be some who scoff at the idea of colon hygiene and its direct relation to health and efficiency, but the wiser ones will either write or send the coupon below for this free book and learn what this wonderful device is accomplishing for so many others.

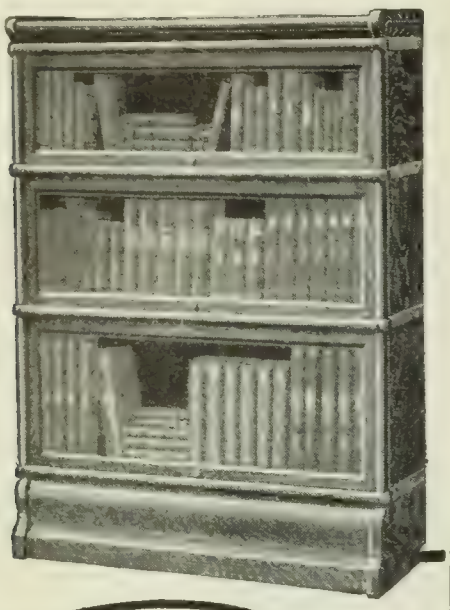
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THE MARKET PLACE

A SMALL CROP OF WHEAT

In five weeks the price of wheat at Chicago has moved upward from $2 to $3.15 a bushel. The Government's crop report, issued on the 8th, surprized even those whose estimates of winter wheat losses had been most pessimistic. They had found 9,900,000 acres of killed plants, or nearly 25 per cent of the seeded land, but they thought that improved conditions would increase the Government's April estimate of 430,000,000 bushels. It now appears that 12,437,000 acres, or 31 per cent, were lost, and the Government can see a coming yield of only 366,000,000 bushels. More than 250,000,000 bushels of spring wheat are not expected; last year's crop was 159,000,000. As 615,000,000 bushels are required for food here and for seed, a crop of 616,000,000 will include no surplus that can be exported. We now have only enough wheat to supply our own wants and keep up the recent rate of export shipments until July 1. England, France and Italy will need 500,000,000 bushels, and have been expecting to get 250,000,000 in the United States. The prospect now is that we shall have none to sell unless the quantity ordinarily consumed by our own people is in some way greatly reduced. In the three days immediately following publication of the Government's report the price was increased by about 30 cents, and $2 a barrel was added to the price of flour. If prices continue to rise at this rate, they will soon be so high that consumption will be quite perceptibly restricted. The Government may decide to make a surplus for the Entente Allies by assuming control of the crop.

THE MARKET FOR STOCKS

The downward movement which had continued for five days on the New York Stock Exchange was checked on Monday, the 7th. It had been caused in part by sales of railroad and other shares which were held by investors who desired to use the money in buying bonds of the new national loan. On the 7th the news from Russia was more favorable, and Eastern railroad companies were supporting their application for a permanent freight rate increase of 15 per cent by forcible arguments before the Interstate Commerce Commission. They were showing that while such an increase on their lines would yield $142,000,000 this year, it would not be enough to pay the year's additional expenses, $217,000,000, due to higher wages and the advanced prices of coal, cars, oil and other sup-



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Pettijohn's Flour—75 per cent fine patent flour with 25 per cent bran flakes. Use like Graham flour in any recipe.

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DIVIDENDS

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
61 Broadway, New York
May 7, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Development Company held this day, a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share on the capital stock of the Company was declared payable June 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 15, 1917. Books will not close.

SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

NILES-BEMENT-POND CO.
New York, May 9, 1917.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable May 21, 1917. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 9, 1917, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of May 22, 1917.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

NILES-BEMENT-POND CO.
New York, May 9, 1917.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the COMMON STOCK of the Company, payable June 20, 1917. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of June 6, 1917, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of June 21, 1917.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

Fighting Garden Pests

This is one of the most practical handbooks of the series, as it deals with a subject about which little is known by the amateur gardener. Consequently, instructions are given in the simplest language, and no one can make a mistake if the directions are carefully followed. This handbook contains a table of insects and diseases, with methods of control, and also has a final page of spraying memorandum for personal record. The contents are as follows:

How To Fight Garden Pests

Bugs, beetles and others. Plant diseases. Spraying machinery. Essentials of equipment. Fungicides of value. Treating fruit trees. The bag worm. Tree borers. Fungus diseases. Spraying calendar. A Summer's programme. Spraying table.

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The Countryside, 119 W. 40th St., New York

plies. Many were saying that on account of this statement the increase would surely be granted. A majority of the day's net gains were from ½ to 1 point. One-quarter of the business was done in Steel shares, with an addition of 1¾. But prices declined again on the 8th, and nearly all of Monday's gains were lost. Street railway and gas company shares were notably weak. It was said that military service would reduce the supply of labor for such companies and increase the cost of it. On the following day, with more activity (871,000 shares), there were greater price losses, caused by the depressing wheat crop report, by publication of the provisions of the new $1,800,000,000 war tax bill, and by the assertion that plans for an expenditure of $1,000,000,000 for ships might call for Government control of the steel output. Investors and traders found much to criticize in the tax bill, predicting an unfortunate effect on those parts relating to excess profits, retroactive payment of income taxes, and the tariff duties on raw materials which are now free.

But railroad shares were leaders in a recovery on the 10th, when the Union Pacific declared an extra dividend of ½ in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 2 per cent. Similar action was taken three months ago, and the stock now appears to be on a 10 per cent basis. The prevailing opinion was that certain objectionable parts of the tax bill would be rejected in the House, or later in the Senate. For some time to come the price movement will be affected by tax legislation and the shifting of investments to the great national loan.

THE METAL INDUSTRIES

In its recent purchases of metals the Government has been paying only a little less than the market price. For 25,000,000 pounds of zinc the reduction was 3 per cent. The special rate of 16⅔ cents for 45,510,000 pounds of copper (the average of prices for ten years immediately preceding the war) could not be granted for 100,000,000 pounds ordered afterward, because wages in the copper industry, which are on a sliding scale and depend upon the average selling price, would have been affected and strikes might have been caused. And so twenty-five cents was paid, or about six cents less than the current price. Agreements for price concessions have been made with the producers of lead, and the brass companies offer to serve the Government without profit.

Steel mills are working at full capacity and under much pressure. Every week sees an advance of prices. The average for eight leading products has risen to $94½ a ton from $28½ at the beginning of the war. April's output of pig iron, 3,334,960 tons, was exceeded in only two months of last year. Russia is striving to place orders for 40,000 freight cars and 2000 locomotives, being in need of rolling stock for the distribution of food and the transfer of munitions from Archangel and Vladivostok to the battle front.



Let Us Help You Decide

IF you are undecided as to the appointing of an executor and trustee under will, call on or write to our officers and let them explain our facilities for handling estates.

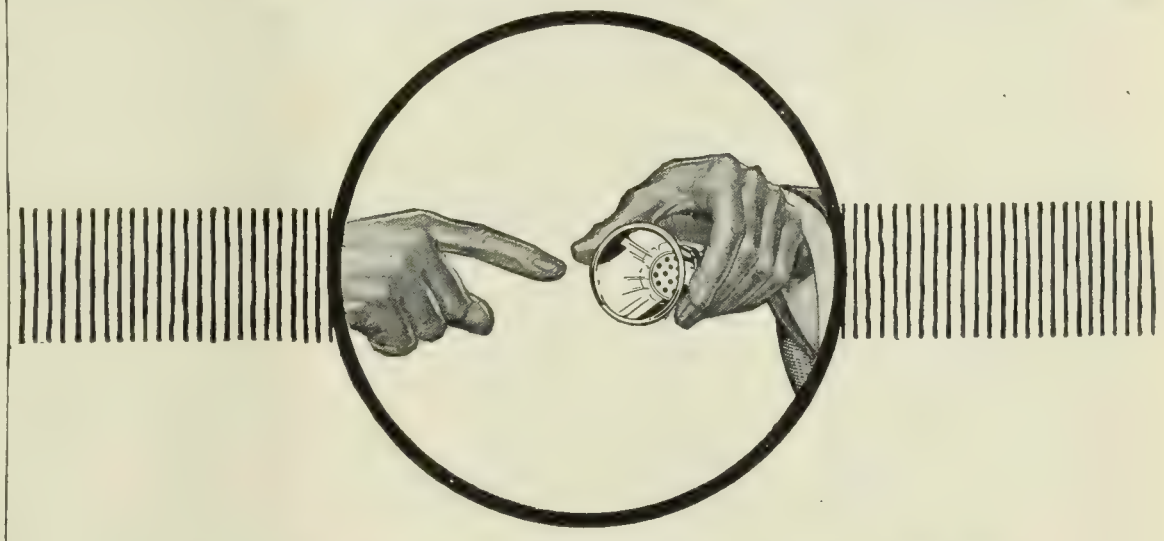
The appointment of an executor and trustee is a very important matter and ought not be postponed. The safety and interests of your heirs require that you make a wise appointment, and prudence requires that you do it *now*.

Our booklet, "Let's Choose Executors and Talk of Wills," contains much valuable information for will makers.

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of THE INDEPENDENT will answer any inquiries, without charge, pertaining to investments of all kinds. Address your inquiries to Investment Editor, THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street,

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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER
THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.
HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. While you and a number of your friends were having a good time one of the company remarked: "We don't know that there's a war going on, do we?" You told this to your father, who said: "You were asking for a composition subject the other day. Just sit down and write a sort of story in which you tell how you and your friends will help pay for the war when the new Revenue Bill goes into effect. Give real experiences. Make your work personal. Give it the human touch." Write the composition.
2. Imagine that you were allowed to accompany the French Mission on its recent visit to New York. Write an enthusiastic letter to one of your friends concerning your experiences. Introduce as much description and character presentation as you can. Make the letter vivid and interesting.
3. In a few sentences give a clear explanation of the reasons for sending engineers to Europe before sending other troops.
4. Will Russia make a separate peace? Write a single paragraph in which you give your view of the problem.

Editorial Articles.

1. Write an apostrophe to France in which you extol her bravery and her glory. Write entirely in the second person.
2. Give a short and spirited oration in which you give reasons why the Greek King should be deposed. End the oration with a paragraph of persuasion.
3. Write a poetic and fanciful paragraph concerning the secrecy of the sea. Select your words carefully. Make your sentences rhythmical and harmonious.
4. Give a short talk on the importance of chemistry in the present war.

Our Diminishing Herds. By J. Ogden Armour.

1. The principal of your school has asked you to speak in the school assembly concerning ways and means of preserving the food supply. Make a speech that will apply definitely to the pupils of your school.

The Wheel of Silence. By C. L. Edholm.

1. Imagine that you are the inventor of the "Wheel of Silence," and that the president of a great railroad has asked you to give reasons why he should adopt your invention. Give orally such an inducement as will lead him to make a contract for your patents.

Something to Sell. By Edward Earle Purinton.

1. Give a talk to the members of your class on "How to Be a Good Salesman." Be sure to present definite examples.
2. Write a somewhat similar article on "How a High-School Pupil May Gain a Good Position."

Prohibition's Progress. By William Jennings Bryan.

1. Imagine that you are president of a young people's society that is working for prohibition. Give a short talk, suitable to be given before the society, in which you show that prohibition has moved forward very rapidly in the past year.

No Annexations, No Indemnities. By William English Walling.

1. Imagine that you are present at a meeting of people who are deeply interested in promoting government by the people in all lands. Give a short and vigorous speech on the new danger that threatens democracy.

To the Socialists in Russia.

1. Write an editorial article for your school paper, giving your earnest approval or disapproval of this message.

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

Draw the Sword, O Republic! By Edgar Lee Masters.

1. What reasons does the poem present why the Republic should draw the sword?
2. The poem contains a large number of figures of speech. Point out every figure, give its name, explain its meaning, and tell what it adds to the poem.

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

In the Service Army.

1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words: waived, tractors, dissemination, available, supertax, quotas, capacity, conscripted, slogan, mobilized.

SECTION IV. GRAMMAR.

Kipling in Many Moods.

1. Give the syntax of every noun in the first paragraph.
2. Give the syntax of every adverbial modifier in the second paragraph.
3. Give the subject, the predicate, and the object (if any) of every sentence in the third paragraph.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.
PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Financing the War—"Revenue Bill Before Congress," "Paying for the War."

1. Read Article I, Section 7, clause 1; Article I. Section 8, clauses 1 and 2; Amendment XVI of the Constitution.
2. What is the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives? Why is there no corresponding committee in the Senate?
3. "Therefore the total receipts from the old taxes and the new," etc. What are the "old taxes" here referred to?
4. Note the various kinds of taxes included in the new Revenue Bill—income taxes, inheritance taxes, excess profits tax, etc. Which of these are distinctly war taxes; which are used in peace times as well?
5. What is your opinion of the wisdom of the increase in postal rates? The increase in the import duties?

II. France and America—"Glorious France," "French Mission Visits New York."

1. "American affection for France is instinctive and spontaneous." Upon what qualities in the French character does this affection depend?

III. Greece in Revolution—"A Greek Republic?"

1. Look up in a text book or an encyclopedia the history of the Greek Revolution of 1820-1828. What part did America play in the events in Greece a hundred years ago?
2. What has been Greece's part in the various Balkan troubles during the past fifty or sixty years; especially in the Balkan Wars of 1911-1913?
3. Explain the present situation in Greece. How is this situation to be remedied?

IV. The Socialists and the War—"No Annexation, No Indemnities," "To the Socialists of Russia."

1. Study the history of the rise and progress of socialism in Europe during the past seventy-five years.
2. What was the attitude of the chief Socialist leaders in Germany and France at the outbreak of the war? What is the present attitude of such leaders as Liebknecht, Scheidemann and Rose Luxemburg.
3. Explain the phrase "no annexations, no indemnities." What is Walling's objection to the program which the phrase involves?
4. What is the gist of the appeal "To the Socialists of Russia"? Why was this appeal sent out?

V. The Government of Australia—"Defeat of Australian Labor Party."

1. Look up in a text book or encyclopedia the history of Australia since its discovery by the English.
2. What is the present political organization of Australia. What special social and economic condition prevails in the colony?
3. What relation does the colony bear to the United Kingdom? What change does Premier Hughes desire?
4. Note the statement in the last paragraph of the news item. See whether you can gather further information upon the subjects discussed.

VI. The Food Problem—"Our Diminishing Herds," "The Market Place—A Small Crop of Wheat."

1. "In my opinion, the most serious question before the country today has to do with the producing and conserving food for next winter." What has brought about this situation?
2. "This is especially true as regards live stock." Why is the problem more serious in the case of live stock than in the case of grain?
3. Explain as clearly as you can the present condition of the wheat market. What is meant by the term May Wheat? July Wheat?
4. What remedies for the present food situation have been suggested? What remedies have been put in operation?

VII. Increasing Industrial Efficiency—"Save Time, Food and Money with Commercial Trucks."

1. Show how the motor truck has increased industrial and agricultural efficiency (a) by saving time, (b) by saving money, (c) by saving food, (d) by increasing agricultural productivity.
2. Discuss some of the other inventions which have contributed similar industrial and agricultural results.

VIII. Improving Our Business Organization—"Something to Sell."

1. "Every grown, sane, healthy person has something to sell." Analyze the activities of your community showing the various valuable products and services which its residents have on the market.
2. What is the process necessary for successfully marketing a product or a service? Explain this fully in relation to the products of a farmer; the services of a teacher.

The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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JUST A WORD

You enjoy The Independent. The soldiers in camp are sure to like it, too. We have received a letter saying that the men of the Fifteenth Regiment need newspapers and magazines. The Independent is both, so save your read copies and send them to the Chaplain, Fifteenth Regiment, Peekskill, New York.

FIRST TO FIGHT

President Wilson's announcement on May 19th that a body of United States marines is to be sent at once to France with the expeditionary army under General Pershing proves again the slogan that the marines have been following since 1775—"First to Fight on Land or Sea." Second Lieutenant Cushing makes it the title of his interesting story of the Marine Corps in this issue. The photograph on the cover was taken by one of the marines sent down to Vera Cruz in April, 1914.

BOATING TO BATTLE

A war correspondent on the western front tells this story in the New York *Tribune* of the men who go, literally, thru fire and water to win for the Allies:

Boating to battle is one of the novelties of fighting on this part of the Western front, where the Allied and German lines are separated by miles of flooded land. Trench raids are almost unheard of here. The only thing approximating them are bombing expeditions carried out from skiffs, which are paddled skilfully under cover of darkness to the enemy's lines.

"Just at the edge of the water in front of our trench," said a Belgian officer, "we have two little nooks where our two boats lie hidden, and when darkness has come we set out on patrol. Sometimes with muffled oars, sometimes with punt poles—for in most places the water is quite shallow—we creep toward the German lines. At any moment a star shell may give you away, the bullets spurting up the water around you or whistling overhead warn you that rowing about in No Man's Sea is not always a healthy game.

"But the crowning excitement comes when you meet a German patrol boat. Once when I was out with a sergeant and two men we heard the steady splash of a punt pole in the water coming slowly toward us. We took out the safety pins from our bombs and waited until they were almost on us. And then we let fly.

"Look!"—and he rolled up the sleeve of his tunic to show a deep scar near his elbow—"I got this from a bit of one of our own bombs, so close did we let the Germans come. But not one of them could have escaped, for at least three of our bombs dropt right into the boat, and there were great bits of woodwork drifting about next day.

"The strangest part of it all is that the fellows in the trenches on both sides are afraid to fire for fear of hitting their own men. As a matter of fact, all four of us were slightly hit in the run for home, but the Boches never got home at all."

REMARKABLE REMARKS

PAUL L. BENJAMIN—Most of the babies I have met have been very bad.

LILLIAN RUSSELL—Let the clean wind blow the cobwebs from your body.

LAURA JEAN LIBBY—Why are some people single to the end of their days?

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN—We are all in love, sometimes more than once.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—Our churches do not lay hold of the masses.

BILLY SUNDAY—Don't tell your Uncle Fuller that old New York is cold to God.

ORISON SWETT MARDEN—I have made quite a study of the misunderstood girl.

MINISTER KARENSKY—We have taken our sip of freedom and it has intoxicated us.

IRVIN S. COBB—Billy Sunday is, for action, the Charlie Chaplin of the pulpit.

ED. HOWE—Every time I have caught hell it has been the result of pursuing it.

DR. FRANK CRANE — Opportunity's knuckles are all skinned knocking at your door.

SECRETARY MCADOO—The bonds of the Liberty Loan are an absolutely safe investment.

CHAMP CLARK—There is precious little difference between a convict and a conscript.

DR. H. H. CHERRY—The reason people do not have time to read, is that they do not read.

HELEN KELLER—I feel the vibration of the audience thru my feet on the floor of the stage.

CRITIC W. C. BROWNELL—Ineptitude may easily be quite as genuine as significance.

JESS WILLARD—If they bring on the German army one at a time, I'll end the war myself.

DR. J. KAEMPF, President of the Reichstag—I declare that President Wilson will bite granite.

REV. J. W. HEININGER—Welfare of the right sort always follows warfare of the right sort.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS—Keep a smile on your face till 10 o'clock and it will stay there all day.

ORVILLE WRIGHT—Safety in the air is almost entirely a matter of maintaining a sufficient hight.

WILLIAM B. FORBUSH — About one grown up person in a hundred really enjoys reading verse.

REV. J. G. GRATZ—St. Paul, Minnesota, treats its criminals better than its school children.

LADY DUFF-GORDON—A hat to be up to the moment must be coquettishly, even tipsically inclined.

ARNOLD BENNETT—The perfect dull man will not laugh when he sees a bishop sit down on a bishop's hat.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON — The perfect woman is forty, is married and is the mother of five children.

IGNACE PADEREWSKI—There is not one Pole now living who would not give his heart's blood for the Stars and Stripes.

PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS—Peace at any price means the surrender of civilization, liberty, responsibility and self-respect.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE—We have lost many ships, but German piracy brought in America—and we are perfectly satisfied with the balance.



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THE HERO OF THE MARNE

This is the first publication of the famous Lotave portrait of Field Marshal Joffre, painted during his visit in the United States and exhibited here for the benefit of French war orphans

The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Journal of Civilization

FACING THE MUSIC

IT is the patriotic duty of every thrifty American to subscribe to the Liberty Loan, which will release two billions to the help of the Great Cause and at the same time be spent upon our own shores in manufacture and trade. It is a patriotic duty for every American to submit cheerfully to the heavy war taxes that are about to be put upon us.

As a country we are pretty well off.

We have work to do in a woeful war, and sacrifices to make, but in the meantime our general business continues to bound, and when the war-work is all over we shall be a busier and more prosperous country than ever, we shall have a better national backbone, and we shall enjoy the permanent fruits of new and wonderful international friendships.

As a nation we have been literally jerked into unwonted activity. We did not want to get into this thing, but now that we have got into it, it is good for us.

Every last man of us, every last woman of us, and every last child of us (except babies) is thinking about things never thought about before, doing things never done before, and experiencing a new kind of heartbeat and a new and noble passion for humanity.

We are doing our bit for the release of our brothers across the sea who wince and bleed under the lash of an enslaving and merciless autocracy.

All this is as it should be, and therefore all is well!

The downright sensible *other* thing for us to do now is to be normal in our work, normal in our play and normal in our use and investment of money.

Economy? Certainly! But no frenzied spasm of fear or hoarding.

So let us face the music in a cheerful and common-sense fashion, and then when the last note of that same music has died away we can say it was a pretty decent tune after all.

A GLEAM OF PEACE

THE military situation is as dark as ever. No one could safely venture to predict what the next three months will bring forth. It is still a fight between an elephant and a whale, but the belligerents have exchanged roles. Great Britain is now the dominant force upon the land and Germany upon the sea. How long British commerce can endure the raids of the U-boats and how long the Hindenburg line can hold out against Haig's artillery are questions that only the future can answer.

But while the issue and the end of the war are as uncertain as before and the clouds still cover the battlefield we are getting a clearer light upon the question of the terms of possible peace. The revolution of Russia, while it may have weakened the military force of the Allies, has greatly strengthened their cause, not only by making distinct the issue between liberty and despotism, but also by removing one of the chief causes of the tension among the Allies. America, with its millions of Russian refugees, could not be expected to sympathize with the extension of the Czar's domain over other alien peoples. But we do sympathize with the desire of Russia for a free passage to the open sea not merely thru the Dardanelles but also thru the Strait of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. The possession of Constantinople was a dynastic ambition, rather than a real necessity of the Russian people, and now that they have gained control of their own government they have exprest a willingness to relinquish the claim on Constantinople provided the Dardanelles are put under some sort of international control. Some such arrangement would undoubtedly be acceptable to Turkey and would remove the objections that have been raised in the United States and Greece against the Russian annexation of Constantinople.

To the new Russian Government we are also indebted for a formula which promises not only to settle the present war, but also to serve as a basis for a durable peace. This is "Peace without punitive indemnities or forcible annexation." This seems to be the only way to deal a death-blow to war. Preachers have denounced war as wicked. Economists have proved that war is wasteful. But until it is demonstrated that war is futile, we cannot expect peace to be permanent. Norman Angell was right in thinking that this was the only fatal argument to be brought against war, but he was unable then to prove his point. War cannot be considered as necessarily unprofitable so long as new territory may be annexed and indemnities collected. If Germany had succeeded in her original plan of conquering France within the first few months, she would have been a gainer by the war. Even now, if peace were made upon the situation as shown by the map, the Kaiser might claim a successful war in spite of its terrible cost. But if Germany is compelled to evacuate the territory she has occupied and to relinquish all idea of any indemnity, it would be a signal demonstration of the futility of war and the greatest possible deterrent to aggression in the future—much more effective in this respect than to hang the Kaiser on a gallows as high as Haman's. Some of the German papers rejoice that the United States has come into the war because now they can collect a bouncing indemnity which would be impossible if they had only the bankrupt Allies to draw from. But this hope is futile because Uncle Sam will have spent his bottom

dollar before America is conquered. On the other hand, the Allies have given up all hope of ever being able to secure from Germany an indemnity sufficient to cover any considerable part of their expenses in the war, however completely they may be victorious. The more utterly Germany is crushed the less she will be able to pay. The question of indemnity has ceased to be an important factor. The war is costing about one hundred million dollars a day and either side could better afford to forego an indemnity rather than continue the war for another year even tho a victory were certain. It has been several times intimated from Berlin that Germany would be willing to pay a compensatory indemnity, but never a punitive indemnity. That is, she would compensate Belgium and France for the actual damage done to buildings and other property, but would never consent to pay the expenses of the Allies in carrying on the war.

Since the question of indemnities is no longer an impediment to peace, there remains little to keep the belligerents apart except the question of annexations: Two of the belligerents, Italy and Bulgaria, entered the war with the avowed purpose of gaining new territory. Bulgaria has obtained possession of the territory she coveted. Italy has not. Russia has renounced all idea of annexation. Turkey, of course, would be glad to make peace on the same terms. Count Czernin, Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, has given unofficial expression to a willingness to make peace without annexation or indemnity. The Socialists, who are numerically the largest party in Germany, are all in favor of peace upon these terms. The Premier of Bavaria has exprest his concurrence with the views of Austria-Hungary. On the other hand, the Conservatives and the Pan-Germanic League declare that Germany must annex extensive territory on both fronts or at least establish protectorates over Poland and Belgium. A more moderate group of annexationists propose the evacuation of France and the partition of Belgium, the French-speaking portion being ceded to France and Flanders being annexed by Germany. The German Chancellor refuses to commit himself, but will undoubtedly have to come over to the side of the anti-annexationists if that sentiment continues to grow as it has recently.

The chief obstacles to a peace without annexation or indemnities are Great Britain and France. The French would not readily relinquish the ambition they have cherished for nearly fifty years—the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine. The outside world generally agrees that the rape of these provinces by Germany was unrighteous and would like to see a restitution made to France. But the question of whether a majority of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine would have voted for re-annexation to France was still in dispute before the war and now never can be determined. At any rate we know that more Frenchmen have lost their lives in attempting to recover Alsace-Lorraine than there were Frenchmen in these provinces at the beginning of the war, and so far as the land itself is concerned France could not afford to continue the war for a year or even six months more even tho she were absolutely certain of recovering the lost provinces. As for the Allies, they could better afford to give a farm and a fortune to every one of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine who wish to emigrate rather than continue the war much longer.

The attitude of Great Britain offers more difficulty. Unlike Italy, Bulgaria, Serbia, France, Austria-Hungary and, presumably, Germany, Great Britain had no intention of annexing new territory when she entered the war. Nevertheless she has acquired more than all of the other belligerents put together and is determined to hold on to it. Nothing was said on this point by the Allies in the statement of their aims solicited by President Wilson. But shortly afterward, Mr. Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that the German possessions which had been conquered by the British Dominions would never be returned, and this statement has been confirmed in the most emphatic manner by Lord Robert Cecil in reply to a demand from the radicals in Parliament that the British Government agree with the Russian in declaring for peace without conquests. The territory acquired by Great Britain in Africa, Asia and the Pacific during the present war is almost as great in area as the United States, and the British would have to be very badly beaten before they would consent to relinquish any considerable proportion of it. They claim, and not without reason, that it would be an injury to the inhabitants of the territory which has come under the British flag if they were placed again under the oppression of German or Turkish rule.

There remains, then, the question of the Japanese conquest. Japan took Kiao-chau from the Germans under a promise to return it to China, and we may assume that she would be willing to keep to this agreement if her allies insist upon it. Doubtless also Serbia and Montenegro might be induced to forego their ambitions of expansion. Italy has already renounced her claim on the Trentino.

This, then, is how the matter stands at present in so far as the intentions of the belligerents have been made public. The opposing parties are obviously still wide apart in their hopes and ambitions. But they are evidently coming nearer together than they were a few months ago, so we can begin to measure the difference that still separates them. Altho we are in the midst of war, it is perfectly proper to discuss the terms of possible peace. Such a discussion does not imply any relinquishment of the determination to fight for victory nor any slackening in the preparation for a long and bitter war. Nobody is calling for a truce yet. In fact, it is quite likely that the fighting will continue up to the very day when the conference meets to settle the details of the terms of peace.

PAY, PAY, PAY

THE Army bill is law. The selective draft is a fact. Now for the biggest taxation bill in all our history.

It is the young manhood of *today* that is to fight the war for us. It should be the wealth of *today* that pays for the war.

After the conscription of men, the conscription of money. Posterity will have troubles enough of its own.

WAR PROHIBITION NOW!

THE argument for prohibition is clean-cut, simple, and direct.

The drinking of alcohol never produced for any normal individual positive good—in health, efficiency, power, or happiness.

The drinking of alcohol does produce for countless individuals and for society positive evil—in disease, loss of efficiency, impairment of power, vice, crime, and unhappiness.

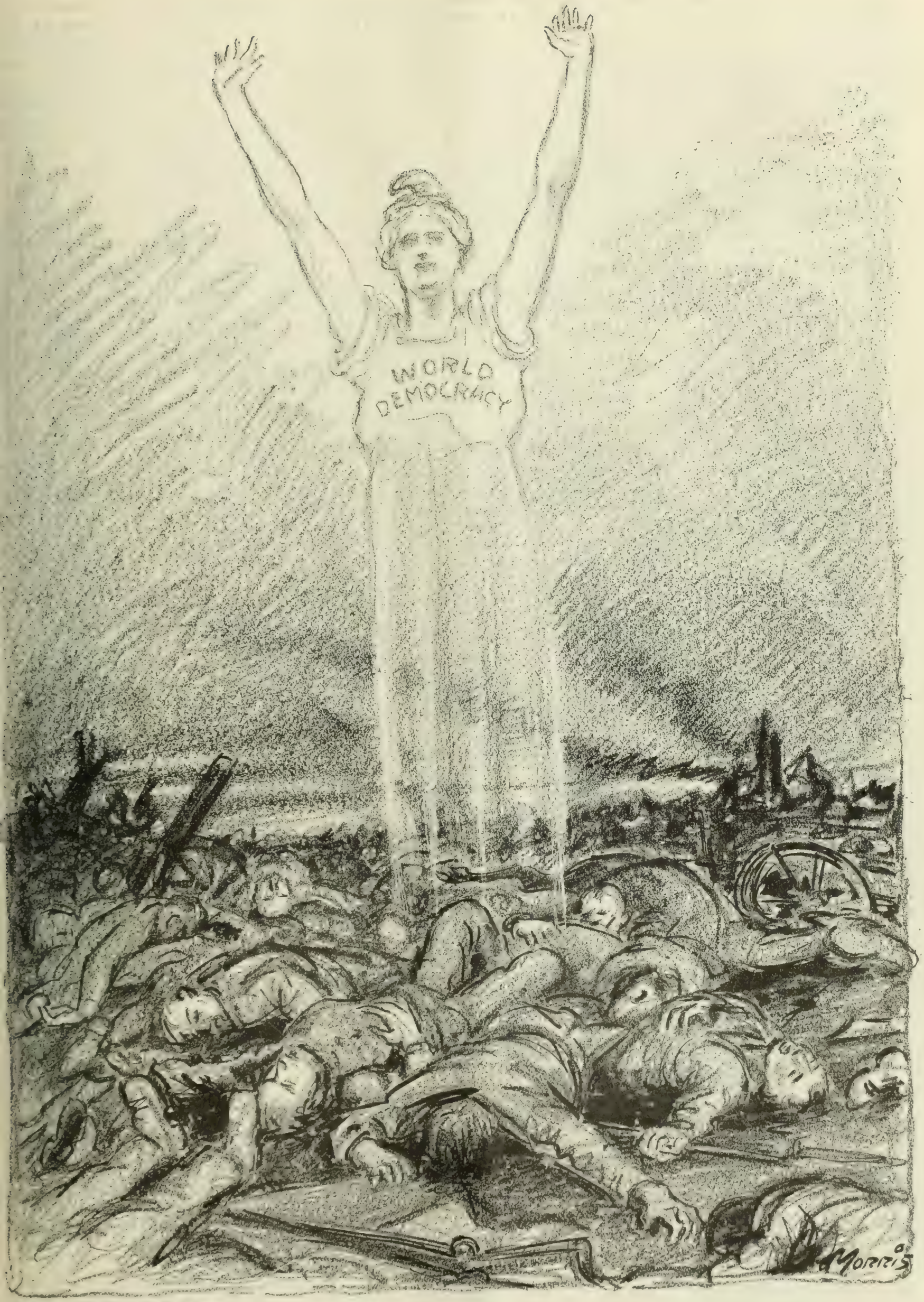
The best that can be said for the drinking of alcohol is that it affords pleasure, gratification, and sociability. The evils that it produces constitute too heavy a price for the community to pay for these epicurean benefits.

This is the story in time of peace. In time of war the indictment against alcoholic liquor becomes tremendously graver. In such times as now confront the world the emphasis shifts from the effect of the drinking of liquor to the effect of the making of liquor.

The cold fact is that liquor is made from food; and in this day of the world every people which is at war is suffering for lack of food. Here and now the question becomes one, not between indulgence and abstinence, between pleasure and self-denial, between personal liberty and tyranny, between virtue and vice, between health and disease—but between food and drink.

Shall the many have food, or the few have drink? That is the question.

Last year there were used in the United States in the



Drawn for the Independent by W. C. Morris

THE PHOENIX

making of distilled spirits thirty-two million bushels of corn, three million bushels of rye, four and a half million bushels of malt, made from barley, and one hundred and fifty-two million gallons of molasses. These are the official figures. A careful estimate made by prominent professors of economics in Harvard and Yale Universities shows that there were used last year in the manufacture of fermented liquors in the United States thirteen million bushels of corn, fifty-four million bushels of malt, and seventeen million bushels of barley.

If as much as one-sixth of the grand total of these foodstuffs were to be used in the manufacture of alcohol for industrial purposes, the saving in foodstuffs would be sufficient to supply the energy required of seven million men for one year.

Cutting off one-half of our production of distilled and fermented liquors would save enough foodstuff to provide eleven million loaves of bread a day.

What are we going to do about it? Are we all to suffer for lack of food in order that some of us may continue to get pleasure out of drink?

A time of national crisis like this is a time for national and individual self-sacrifice. We shall all make sacrifices, not so much because we must as because we will. The spirit of the American people is right. But the sense of the American people must be kept right also. To sacrifice bread for beer, food for whiskey, would be utter folly and wickedness.

Let us follow England's example and cut down immediately the number of pounds of foodstuffs that we permit to be made into drink.

THE IRISH QUESTION REFERRED TO IRISHMEN

LLOYD GEORGE has sprung a new proposal on the Irish question, that is to let Ireland as a whole determine what kind of a government it wants. This is in itself a recognition of the right of Home Rule, but it involves the assumption—rather startling at present—that Ireland is already sufficiently united to act as a whole on any question. Three years ago Belfast was in the control of an armed force, supplied with smuggled guns from Germany and sworn to resist the King's troops if they should attempt to enforce the laws of Parliament. One year ago Dublin was in the control of an armed force, supplied with smuggled guns from Germany, and fighting the King's troops who were trying to enforce the laws of Parliament. The Home Rule bill had thrice passed Parliament and received the King's signature in 1914, yet it has never been carried out. Lloyd George, who was active in putting it thru Parliament, now admits that it can never be put into effect over all Ireland, because of the opposition of Ulster. Sir Edward Carson, who organized the Ulster rebellion against Home Rule, is now second in power to the Premier.

Yet if the people of Ireland were called upon now to express their real preferences on the question, Home Rule would probably pass in Ulster and be rejected in the south of Ireland. For those who once would have been satisfied with a moderate measure of local self-government now demand an independent republic. The recent election to Parliament of a man who is in prison for participating in the Dublin rebellion shows how far the Home Rulers have advanced beyond Home Rule.

The Government has tried to put off the Irish question till the end of the war, but that proves to be impossible. England must win Ireland in order to win the war. Every man in England, Scotland and Wales is subject to draft, but not a man can be drawn from Ireland. On the contrary 150,000 regular troops have to be maintained in Ireland to prevent insurrection. It was the Irish in Australia who killed conscription. It is the Irish in America, and not the Germans, who are most bitter against England.

All parties appeal to American opinion and cite American precedent. The Sinn Feiners claim that they are fighting like Washington for freedom from British tyranny. The Home Rulers say their solution is the same as that successfully adopted in the federalization of the United States. The Unionists assert that in maintaining the Union by force of arms they are following the example of Lincoln, and they inquire what we would do if Minnesota should aspire to set up an independent German-speaking republic. The London *Times*, formerly the foe of Home Rule of any kind, is publishing a series of messages in favor of it from ex-President Roosevelt, ex-President Eliot of Harvard, Mayor Mitchel of New York and other prominent Americans. But while the *Times* is printing Mayor Mitchel's plea for Irish nationalism men are being imprisoned in Dublin for circulating quotations from the writings of his grandfather, who was transported to Bermuda for treason in '48.

On the other hand American interference is highly resented by those whose views it contradicts. For instance the veteran Positivist, Frederic Harrison, writes:

> As an Englishman, I wonder to see my stalwart friend Roosevelt and so many leaders of American intellect and statesmanship echoing the stale sophisms of our enemies during one of the most inveterate trials to which Britain has ever been exposed. What would Americans do if we intervened in one of their dilemmas—say, if our ex-Ministers, doctors and preachers were to summon them with a passionate appeal to raise up their 12,000,000 of colored citizens to equal human dignity, to wipe out the national stigma on the commonwealth that every man or woman born with a dark skin is born into the shame of exclusion and the life of a pariah race?

Under such circumstances Americans may well be wary of proffering their advice. As Lloyd George says, it ought not to be impossible for a convention representing all interests and parties in Ireland to draft a constitution when the four warring states of South Africa came together into a union. But the African states had merely been fighting each other for three years, not hating each other for three centuries. The obstacles to a settlement are psychological rather than political. Anybody can draft a good constitution for Ireland but nobody could get the Irish to agree to it.

FIND THE PLACE FOR HIM

THE President has decided not to accept the offer of Theodore Roosevelt to raise two or more divisions of volunteers for immediate service in France. The President gives excellent reasons for his decision; as a soldier and a good American Mr. Roosevelt has promptly accepted the decision of the Commander-in-Chief. But now that that question is settled, it would be a good thing if the Government could discover some way to utilize the "fine vigor and enthusiasm," to use the President's words, of "an ex-President who has rendered many conspicuous public services and proved his gallantry in many striking ways." Mr. Wilson is quite right in saying further that the assignment of Mr. Roosevelt to service would "politically . . . have a very fine effect and make a profound impression."

When a democracy goes to war it is unwise, indeed it is impossible, to ignore the element of popular desire and popular enthusiasm. We must not only, as the President says, make war scientifically and practically; we must dramatize the war for the effect upon the popular imagination.

In this world of ours nothing arouses enthusiasm, not even a great cause, like a commanding personality. There is a considerable number of the American people upon whom no personality has a more stimulating effect than that of Mr. Roosevelt. This great potential asset should not be ignored in the magnificent struggle for democracy which the American people are taking their part in waging.

Mr. Roosevelt is genuinely and eagerly anxious to serve. The Administration should think out some method of availing itself of his power and ability in a position commensurate with his dignity as ex-President of the United States and worthy of the outstanding services which he has rendered in the past to the American nation and the world.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Senate Passes Army Bill

On the 17th of May the Senate defeated the attempt to send the compulsory service bill back to conference with the House of Representatives and passed the measure. The eight who carried their dissatisfaction with the bill to the point of voting to send it back to conference were Gore of Oklahoma, Gronna of North Dakota, Hardwick of Georgia, Kirby of Arkansas, La Follette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Stone of Missouri, and Trammel of Florida. Senator Vardaman of Mississippi was paired against the bill, and Senator Fall of New Mexico was excused from voting. The list of opponents of the measure correspond in a general way to the group that opposed the President on the armed neutrality bill and the declaration of war.

Wilson Announces Draft

As soon as the universal service bill secured the approval of the Senate, President Wilson issued a proclamation making known its terms to the nation, providing the machinery for registration, and appealing to the people to see that the mobilization of the citizen army is efficiently carried out. Registration will take place on the fifth of June between seven in the morning and seven in the evening, within the election precinct in which the person called to service has his permanent residence. Men who have not on that date reached their twenty-first birthday, or who have already attained their thirty-first, or who are enlisted in some branch of the army or navy are exempt; all others must register under penalty of imprisonment for not more than one year. The sick may register by agent and the absent by mail. Persons away from their usual residence should apply to the county clerk of the place where they may be staying for registration forms to mail to the registry board of their home precinct. The formal provisions of the law set forth in the proclamation were followed by an eloquent address to the American people urging each to do whatever duty might be assigned to him without insisting that his services be used in the way of his choice or not at all.

Pershing to Go to France

President Wilson has selected Major-General Pershing as the commander of the first division of American soldiers which will see service "somewhere in Europe." The first expeditionary army will be composed entirely of regular soldiers, a division, probably equal to 25,000 men, from the army; some ten thousand engineers and a regiment of foresters; 2600 marines, and various auxiliaries making a grand total of approximately 40,000. The second line of defense will be largely taken from the National Guard. The third army, based upon the selective draft, will not go into training before September and may not be employed in Europe till well into next spring. General Pershing at the time of his appointment was in command of the Southern Department of the army. Few men of any rank in the American army have seen as much service as General Pershing. In the Indian campaigns in the southwest, the war in Cuba, the Philippine campaigns and in the punitive expedition into Mexico he took an active and creditable part. Colonel Doyen has been selected to command the marines who are to go to Europe.

Altho Congress by the provisions of the army bill had authorized the President to call into service volunteer divisions, such as those recruited by Ex-President Roosevelt, these authorized powers will not be exercized. President Wilson stated that in his opinion such a volunteer force would interfere with the plans of the administration for recruiting an army by draft, since it would include many older men who are wanted for officers of the regular army or of the new national army.

The immediate duty of the military authorities is to recruit existing establishments to full war-time strength. The regular army can still find place for nearly a hundred thousand more volunteers, and the Senate has authorized increase in the personnel of the navy from 87,000 to 150,000 men, and of the marine corps from 17,000 to 30,000. The national guard also must bring its units to their full complement. Equipment for all these forces will be ready during the summer, and thereafter the factories making munitions and supplies for the Government will have to provide for the needs of the first 500,000 mobilized by the selective draft. An amendment to the army budget bill limits the operation of the draft to a period of four months after the present war with Germany.

American Destroyers in British Waters

It is now disclosed that a flotilla of American destroyers under the command of Rear Admiral W. S. Sims arrived at Queenstown on May 4 and has been operating against the U-boats ever since. As the long line steamed into the harbor under the Stars and Stripes they were received enthusiastically and the photographer of the British Government took motion pictures which were shown in London a few days later. After the commander of the British fleet in the harbor had greeted the Ameri-



Ding in New York Tribune

THE POOR ORPHAN



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

WHEN TWO HEADS ARE NOT BETTER THAN ONE



Kirby in New York World

WORKING FOR WILHELM

THE GREAT WAR

May 14—Italians start offensive on the Isonzo. Twenty-six British vessels sunk in past week.

May 15—Warships, submarines and airplanes engage in Adriatic. British take Roeux.

May 16—British passenger steamer "Highland Corrie" torpedoed without warning. German Chancellor refuses to state terms of peace.

May 17—Lloyd George proposes Home Rule with separation of six Ulster counties or an Irish convention to settle the question. Germans evacuate Bullecourt.

May 18—Italians storm Monte Vodice. President Wilson signs draft bill.

May 19—Nicaragua and Honduras break with Germany. Russian Provisional Government reorganized and declares for general peace without conquests or contributions.

May 20—British gain another mile of trenches near Bullecourt. Sweden angered by the sinking of three Swedish grain ships.

can officers he asked: "When can you be ready for business?" The American commander replied: "We can start at once. We made preparations on the way over." In fact, they had already begun their service, for they had picked up and escorted safely thru the danger zone one of the largest of Atlantic liners.

Whether the American flotilla had anything to do with it or not, it is pleasant to note that the latest report of the British Admiralty gives 26 ships sunk instead of 64 for the previous week. This is less than it has been for a month. Of these 18 were over 1600 tons instead of 24 in the week before.

Hoover Gets Extended Powers

Herbert C. Hoover has accepted the post of American Commissioner of Food Administration tendered him by President Wilson. In his statement of acceptance Mr. Hoover said that in taking the position he assumed that Congress would grant the administration all necessary powers to handle the food situation in an efficient manner. He mentioned some of the policies which he desired to have understood in the administration of his new office: that he should be regarded as an administrator rather than as a "food dictator," that existing distributive agencies be utilized to their full extent, that so far as possible all important posts in the service be filled by volunteers, and that the food administration, while coöperating with the Department of Agriculture and other branches of the national Government, be responsible only to the President. Very careful division of function and responsibility has been arranged between Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Mr. Hoover. All measures directly extending the normal activities of the Department of Agriculture in reference to the conservation and production of farm crops will be administered thru that department, but the exceptional war powers over distribution, consumption, prices, foreign trade, requisition and storage which it may be necessary to exercize will be in the hands of the Commissioner of Food Administration.

Nothing like compulsory rationing is now contemplated by the Government. Mr. Hoover intends to issue instructions to consumers from time to time, but he will rely upon the good faith of individuals to see that they are observed. He and Secretary Houston both assert that there is no cause for food hoarding or excessive economy, and Mr. Hoover suggests as a consumer's motto, "Eat plenty, wisely, and without waste."

Central America and the War

The little republics of Honduras and Nicaragua have followed the example of Guatemala and severed all diplomatic relations with Germany. Costa Rica and Panama have already offered the United States the use of their ports for our navy. Salvador alone of all the Central American nations has remained strictly neutral in the war between the United States and Germany. The marked solidarity of sentiment thruout Central America and the island republics is gratifying since it shows the confidence in our friendship and disinterested motives resulting from our foreign policy, and also because it relieves us of the necessity of keeping a part of our forces on this side of the Atlantic to police the Caribbean region. Mexico, however, is still a doubtful quantity. President Carranza's remark at a banquet given recently to honor General Obregon that Mexico might against her will be drawn into the world conflict is open to two interpretations since he did not make plain to which side the neutrality of the nation might incline.

Roeux and Bullecourt

The inactivity of Russia has permitted Hindenburg to bring large numbers of troops, 600,000 it is said, from the eastern front to the western, but more than half this number must have been lost in the first month of the Anglo-French offensive. Altho the number of dead and wounded on the German side cannot be told, it is known that 49,579 Germans were taken prisoner between April 9, when the British drive began, and May 12. The arms captured include 444 heavy and field cannon, 943 machine guns and 386 trench cannon and mortars.

The strong mass attacks of the Germans have not resulted in any considerable gains during the week, but on the contrary the British have taken two more of the villages lying between Arras and the Wotan line, Roeux and Bullecourt. Roeux lies in a bend of the Scarpe River and its chemical works, quarries and cemetery had been converted into a formidable fortress by means of underground passages, concrete covers and concealed guns. For weeks this has been the scene of hot fighting, but finally the Germans were ousted from these strongholds and a few Irish soldiers coming back from the cemetery, lost their way in the dark and entered the village of Roeux by mistake. This place was not on the program for the day, but being there they proceeded to clear out the dugouts in one of which they found the officers of a British battalion which had been wiped out a few days before. A German doctor was tending the wounded and had labeled them for Berlin, but the direction had to be changed to London and the doctor had to be included.

Italians Start Offensive

It was the plan of the joint war council of the Allies to start an offensive against the Central Powers from all sides this spring, but the revolution in Russia disorganized that country so that it has so far not been able to take any part in this coöperative movement. The French and British started their offensive on the Somme earlier than they had intended in order to give Russia a chance to recover and the strong attack they launched against the Hindenburg line seems also to have had the effect of diverting from Italy the offensive which the Germans and Austrians were supposed to be preparing in the Trentino. At any rate the Italians, instead of having to defend their frontier from another attack in the west as they expected to, have themselves taken the offensive in the east.

Since last November, when the Italians took the city of Gorizia and secured a foothold on the Carso plateau, there have been no operations of importance. But on Sunday, May 13, the heavy artillery which the British have sent to Italy began planting their shells with great accuracy upon the Austrian lines on the mountains east of the Isonzo River. Then the Italian troops charged and before the week was over they had possession of two peaks, Monte Cucco and Monte Vodice, of the ridge running north of Gorizia. They are also said to have taken Duino on the Adriatic, which brings them within a dozen miles of Triest.

A Battle in Three Dimensions

A battle unique in the history of the world took place in the Strait of Otranto, between Italy and Albania on May 15. Five nations participated in it and the fighting was carried on in the air, on the sea and under water simultaneously. A squadron of Austrian and German cruisers and destroyers made a night attack upon the chain of Italian, British and French patrol vessels blocking the Strait. Fourteen British drifters and several Italian vessels were sunk, yielding 72 prisoners. British and Italian cruisers hurried to the spot and pursued the enemy all the way back to Cattaro. The British cruiser "Dartmouth" kept in contact with three enemy ships for more than two hours at high speed firing about 600 shots, but was struck by a torpedo from a U-boat and lost several men. The Italian seaplanes hovered over the enemy vessels in their flight dropping bombs.

The Russian Crisis

The Russian revolution is following the course of the French. The moderates are being successively swallowed up by the extremists. The Provisional Government as at first constituted was composed of liberals and republicans of the type of the French Girondists, but they have been displaced by the radicals of the unofficial organization known as the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates corresponding to the Jacobin Club. The conflict arose over the question of foreign policy. In order to reassure Great Britain and France who were anxious lest Russia should back out of the war and leave Germany free to throw her forces on the western front, Dr. Milukov, the Foreign Minister, issued a statement declaring that the Provisional Government would be true to the engagements between Russia and her Allies.

This aroused the distrust of the Council, who demanded to know to what obligations the nation was thus being committed, but Milukov refused to disclose the secret treaties of Russia with France and Great Britain on the ground that this would be a breach of trust and break up the alliance. Speaking on this point in the Duma Mr. Plechanov said:

> If we publish the secret treaties we shall destroy our obligations to our Allies and shall call forth their enmity toward us. Perhaps we shall find ourselves in alliance against our present Allies.

But the Provisional Government was powerless to stand against the Council, so Milukov had to resign. The Minister of War, Alexander Guchkov, also threw up his post in despair because of the continuous interference of the socialists with military affairs. The loss of these two able men from the Government weakens the confidence of the Allies in the stability of the new régime, but it is hoped that the inclusion of the radical elements in the new coalition cabinet may give it more popular support at home. The new Foreign Minister is Michael I. Terestchenko, formerly Minister of Finance. He is one of the richest men in Russia with estates valued at $30,000,000, and he has been a leader in the mobilization of Russian industries for the war. The Socialist Minister of Justice, A. F. Kerenski, has been put in charge of the War Department to replace General Guchkov. The new cabinet includes six Socialists of various groups, five Constitutional Democrats and two Octobrists. The Octobrists are less radical than the other parties and the posts assigned to them are the State Controller and Procurator of the Holy Synod, head of the Russian Church.

While the government has been in such disorder the country has been drifting into chaos. The army is disorganized; discipline is forgotten and desertions are constant. The transportation system is failing to supply either the cities or the soldiers with coal and food. A band of anarchists took possession of the palace of the Duke of Leuchtenberg and when at the end of a week they were induced to vacate it was found that gold and silver objects of art worth more than a million dollars had disappeared. To add to the confusion the peasants holding a congress at Petrograd are demanding a voice in the government and an immediate partition of the great estates among the people. The anarchistic elements at the capital have been increased by the return of the revolutionists who had been banished to Siberia or living in exile in Switzerland.



Press Illustrating

COMMANDING OUR EUROPEAN FLEET

The honor of being the first United States officer in charge of actual service in the war belongs to Rear Admiral William S. Sims, sent over to London several weeks ago to arrange with the British Admiralty for our naval cooperation. The work of our destroyer fleet in European waters is now under his command

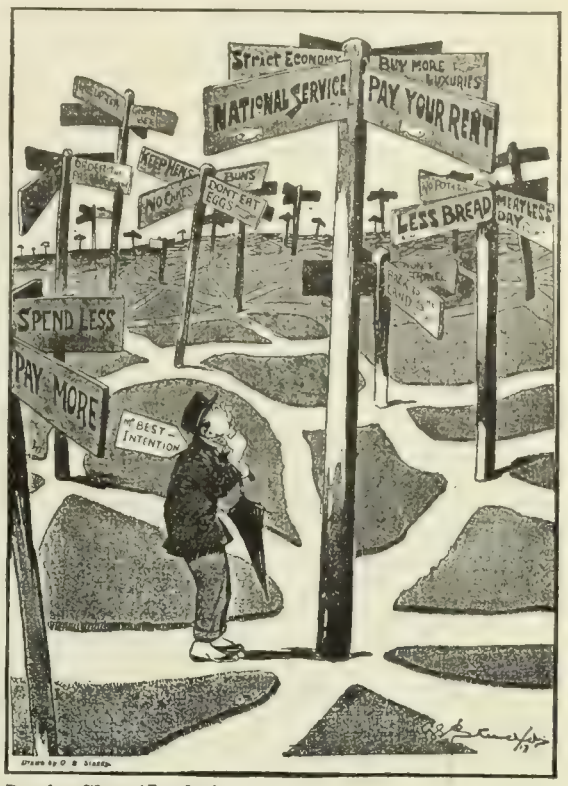
No Annexations No Indemnities

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which is the dominant power in Russia today, has issued an appeal to the proletariat of the world to join with them in establishing a just and durable peace. To their comrades of enemy countries they say:

> The democracy of the revolution of Russia appeals to the Socialists of Austria and Germany. You cannot allow your governments to be the executioners of Russian liberty. You cannot allow your governments, taking advantage of the joy evoked in the Russian army by liberty and fraternity, to hurl their troops onto the western front, in the first place in order to crush France, and then to dash on Russia and finally crush you as well as the international proletariat in the grip of imperialism.

Their appeal to the Socialists of the Allies contains these passages:

> The Russian revolutionary democracy addresses itself in the first place to you, Socialists of the Allied countries. You must not allow the voice of the Russian Provisional Government to remain isolated from the union of the Allied powers. You must force your governments to proclaim resolutely the platform of peace without annexations or indemnities and the right of the people to settle their destinies.



Passing Show (London)

THE MAZE

You will force the governments of enemy countries to renounce forever their policy of usurpation, pillage and violence, and openly to recognize their crimes, thus calling upon their heads the just anger of their peoples.

This proposal was brought up in the British Parliament by one of the Socialist members, Philip Snowdon, who called upon the British Government to make a similar renunciation of conquest and compensation. He said that the German and Italian Socialists held similar views and that if peace did not come soon the revolution would spread to the Allied countries, one of which was already threatened. We are left to guess or to wait to see which one he meant.

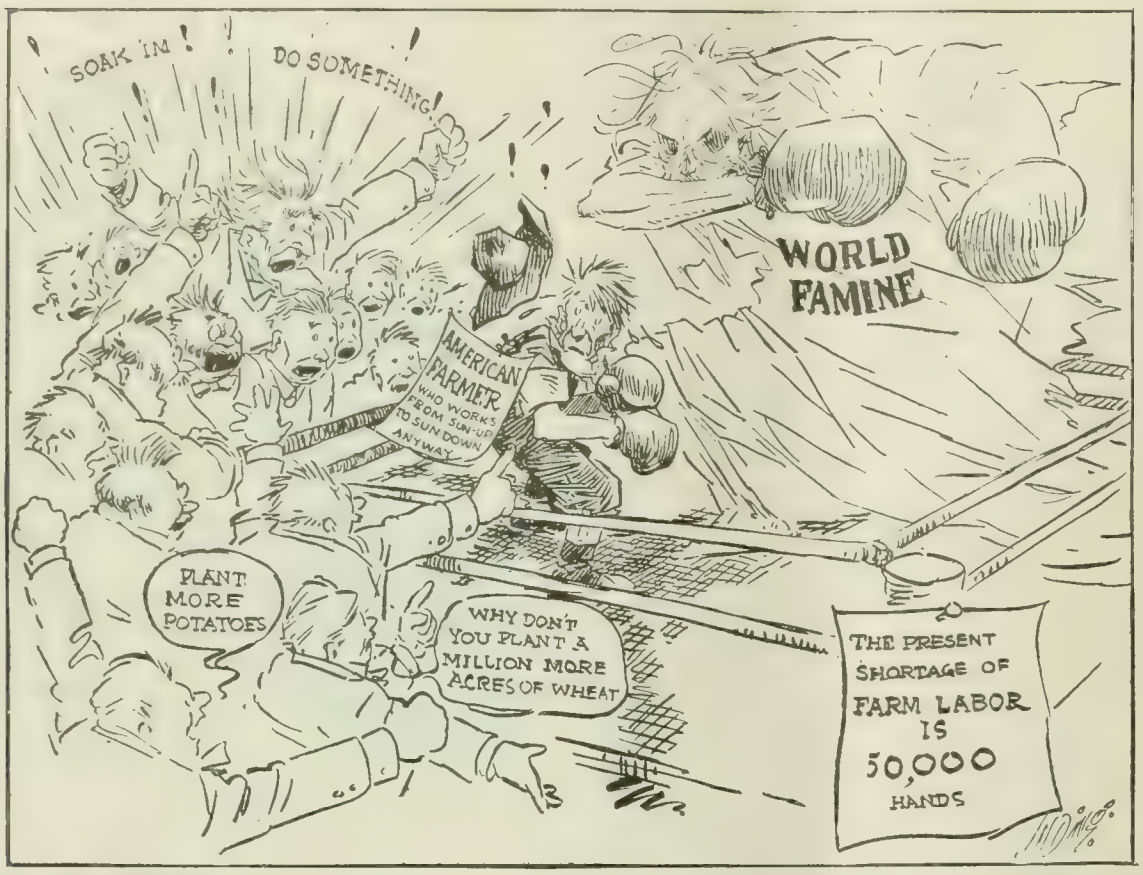
Lord Robert Cecil, speaking for the Foreign Office in the absence of Mr. Balfour, said that the treaties binding Russia to her allies had not yet been repudiated and so must be regarded as still binding. He described the shocking treatment of the natives in the German African colonies and said:

> If there is any measure of success in the war, I should regard with horror the idea of returning natives who have been freed from a government of that kind.
>
> While it is true that we did not take them in order to rescue the natives from German rule, but as part of the war operations, having rescued them, are we going to hand them back?

Lord Robert also condemned the idea of returning Armenia, Syria and Arabia to Turkish rule and asked if Great Britain could commit herself to a policy of non-annexation in regard to Poland, Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta. And was there to be no reparation for the injury of Belgium, Serbia and France, and for the destruction of peaceful merchant ships?

Fraternizing at the Front

One of the difficulties of conducting the war is keeping the enemies from becoming friends. At the first Christmas of the campaign it was found impossible to prevent the British and German soldiers from meeting between



Ding in New York Tribune

WHAT HE NEEDS IS NOT SO MUCH ADVICE AS HELP!

the lines and enjoying an amicable chat. Since then the feelings of mutual hatred and distrust have grown so that such a scene would be impossible between this pair of foes, but on the eastern front we find a more extensive and persistent manifestation of the same spirit of inter-army comradery. As soon as the Czar was deposed the German people realized that the Russian menace which they had so long dreaded was removed and the troops showed themselves reluctant to enter upon any further conquests of Russian territory. The Russian troops for their part regarded the revolution as putting an end to the war and set about making peace with their opponents across the trenches without waiting for negotiations between the governments. Their officers threatened to turn the artillery on the fraternizing soldiers, but the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies prevented them from carrying out their threats. Finding it impossible to keep the troops up to the fighting pitch General Brussilov threatened to resign. Then the Council perceived the danger and issued a proclamation warning the army in the following terms against so weakening the resistance of Russia:

Soldiers and comrades at the front, we speak to you in the name of the Russian Revolutionary Democracy. The people did not wish the war which was begun by emperors and capitalists of all countries, and therefore, after the abdication of the Czar, the people considered it urgent to end the war as rapidly as possible. Do not forget, soldiers and comrades, that the regiments of William are destroying revolutionary Russia. Do not forget that the loss of free Russia would be a catastrophe, not only to us but to the working classes of the entire world.

The fraternizing which is taking place at present at the front can easily become a trap. Do not forget that revolutionary troops have only the right to fraternize with troops who are also revolutionary and who are also ready to die for peace and liberty.

The German army is not a revolutionary army if it is still blindly following William and Charles, emperors and capitalists. You are fraternizing openly, not with enemy soldiers, but with officers of the enemy general staff, disguised as common soldiers. Peace will not be obtained by separate treaties or by the fraternizing of isolated regiments and battalions. This will only lead to the loss of the Russian revolution, the safety of which does not lie in a separate peace or armistice.

War Mission Completes Tour

After leaving New York the French commission divided. Marshal Joffre, Admiral Chocheprat, M. Hovelaque and several other members of the war mission passed thru New England to receive the hospitality of Boston. President Lowell of Harvard University conferred upon Marshal Joffre the degree of Doctor of Laws. While in Boston the French emissaries appeared before a joint session of the legislature where Governor McCall extended them the welcome of Massachusetts. In the meantime, M. Viviani crossed the boundary of Canada to address the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa. Acting Premier George Foster and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition, praised M. Viviani as the embodiment of the spirit of the French people, and he in turn paid a deserved tribute to the valor of the Canadian soldiers on the battlefields of France and Flanders. After this brief visit to Canada, M. Viviani went to Boston, where he was received with as much enthusiasm as his colleagues had been on the previous day. Marshal Joffre then paid a flying visit to Montreal before returning to Washington. On the return trip the French commissioners stopped at Baltimore to please the people who were eager to do them honor.

The British and French war missions shortened their tour to permit a joint conference in Washington with the Italian commission and the official representatives of the American Government. Russian commissioners were also shortly expected to be in Washington to take part in the conference.

Wilson Pledges Labor Conservation

Following a joint conference of British labor delegates with officials of the American Federation of Labor, President Wilson addressed the labor men on the domestic issues created by the war. As is well known, the necessity for an increased quantity of labor in certain industries has led to a general relaxation of the laws limiting working hours or forbidding child labor. This tendency the President deprecated in the strongest terms. "I have been very much alarmed," he said, "at the apparent inclination of the legislatures of one or two of our states to set aside even temporarily the laws which have safeguarded standards of labor and of life." He exprest confidence in the loyalty of the working men of the United States both to the nation and to its cause in the present war and he declared that it would be inexcusable to take advantage of their patriotism to enact legislation abridging their existing rights. In his speech the President defined the object of the war as the attainment of democracy. He admitted that there are many different forms of democratic government and that we were not fighting for any particular form, but he insisted that the essential safeguard of every form of democracy is the equal admission of all men and all women to the right of a voice in the government.



Kadel & Herbert

BLESSING THE STARS AND STRIPES IN FRANCE

At the Cathedral of St. Denys a service of consecration dedicates the colors of each new detachment of troops for the front. At this service, for the first time, the flag of the United States was included



A PIONEER IN CITY EFFICIENCY

In the person of Gaylord C. Cummin, Grand Rapids has perhaps the nearest approach in America to the type of trained municipal chief executive common abroad, who is put at the head of the city's administration not because he is a good fellow with a big following or has a pull with the "machine," but because he knows city government and has the personal capacity to administrate. About two years ago the city of Jackson, Michigan, having a population of about 30,000, had begun its experiment with the commission-manager plan, but was having its troubles; the right man was needed to vitalize the system. Very naturally they turned to the city which the new system had made famous: Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Waite, the city manager there, recommended for the Jackson position his own city engineer, who had been broken into the new way of running a city. Mr. Cummin was the man and he forthwith became the city manager of Jackson. He made good from the start, so much so that in two years' time Jackson could no longer hold him, even at a salary of $6000, which is extraordinary for a public office in a small city. Grand Rapids bid $10,000 and a bigger outlook, and he is now on the job there. He has already installed modern accounting systems, put the budget on a scientific basis, started a water-waste survey, reorganized the public welfare resources and made many other reforms. Mr. Cummin's successive promotions mark the beginning of the creation in this country of the profession of City Administrator

Loans to Our Allies Within three weeks after President Wilson had signed the act authorizing the extension of $3,000,000,000 of credit to our Allies, $670,000,000 of that sum had already been placed. Great Britain had taken $325,000,000; Belgium, $45,000,000; France, Italy and Russia, a hundred million each. The first loan to Russia, on May 16, was politically important as expressing the confidence of the administration that the present Russian Government will be sufficiently stable to weather all internal disorder and loyal enough to the common cause of the Allies to resist all pressure from Germany to withdraw from the war. In order to make certain that the Russians get full value for the money which we have loaned them, the Treasury Department will place at the disposal of the Russians expert buyers familiar with American conditions and commodity values.

Advertising Government Bonds The Treasury Department announced on May 18 that with only twenty-six days remaining in which to receive subscriptions less than half the two billion dollar Liberty Loan had been covered. The great banks and corporations have invested largely, but the small investor has not yet risen to the occasion. In the opinion of Secretary McAdoo and other officials of the Treasury Department this seeming indifference is in part due to the feeling that the loan would in any case be oversubscribed so that the modest contribution of an individual investor would not be missed, and in part to ignorance of the advantages of investment and of the method of subscribing. In order to give the loan wider publicity a huge advertising campaign has been undertaken. The Liberty Loan committee has distributed 400,000 circulars and application blanks. A Woman's Liberty Loan committee has also been organized with the special purpose of inducing the women of America to invest. June 3 has been fixed as Liberty Loan Sunday and clergymen of all denominations are urged to advocate from the pulpit the purchase of the bonds. The Western Union Telegraph Company has offered to advance to its employees one-fourth of their year's salary to invest in Government bonds, the money to be repaid in small installments. Banks and trust companies subscribing for $100,000 or more of the bond issue are privileged to make payments by credit on their books to the account of the Treasurer of the United States, the amount so credited to be withdrawn from time to time as required.

Protests Against Postal Increase One of the features of the new war taxation which attracted the unfavorable attention of many Senators and Representatives was the projected increase in postal rates and especially the extension of the zone system, now familiar in connection with the parcels post, to second class mail matter. Spokesmen for the newspapers and periodicals pointed out to the finance committee of the Senate that the effect of the zone system would be to make impossible any cheap periodical with a national circulation and that the increased rates would, in conjunction with a war slump in advertising and the increased cost of paper, wipe out of existence many valuable newspapers and magazines. If many papers should be destroyed, or even forced to limit their circulation, the increased postal rates would mean decreased revenues.

Samuel Gompers, chief of the American Federation of Labor, issued a public statement urging that every labor union should protest to Congress against the contemplated increase on the ground that it was a blow to the freedom of the press and an attempt to tax out of existence enterprizes employing thousands of workingmen in printing and allied trades. Capital joined labor in protest. The Merchants' Association of New York telegraphed to Washington its opposition to the zone system for second class mail matter, pointing out the commercial injury which would result from the destruction of periodicals or the narrowing of their area of circulation.

Cuba Active When Cuba declared war on Germany many in the United States thought that in view of the slender resources and disturbed political conditions of the republic the Allies would reap no material advantage from the action of Cuba beyond harmonious coöperation with the American fleet in the Caribbean. It was even feared that this advantage might be offset by the necessity for an American loan to enable the Cuban Government to set its house in order. But it now appears that Cuba intends to take a real as well as a nominal part in the war. Minister of the Interior Aurelio Hevia announces that a commission of military and naval officers under General José Marti will con-



© *International Film*

IT TAKES BOATS TO BATTLE HERE

The ingenuity of the retreating Germans has made spring floods a weapon of defense along the western front. Huge areas between the lines have been inundated and in the Soissons region particularly cuttings have been made to turn the river into the trenches. An army correspondent describes the fighting under these conditions in a graphic story, published on page 357 of this issue



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THERE'S AN ITALIAN WAR MISSION HERE, TOO

The third group of allied representatives who have come to this country to discuss American coöperation in the war is headed by Enrico Arlotta, Italian Minister of Maritime and Railway Transportation. From left to right the members are: Alvise Bragadini of the Transportation Department; General Gugliemetti, Military Attaché; Minister Arlotta; Commander Vannutelli, representing the Navy; G. Pardo of the Department of Industry and Commerce; and Gaetana Pietra of the Agricultural Department

sult with the Government of the United States as to the best means of organizing and mobilizing the resources of the country for the prosecution of the war. A fleet of submarine chasers will be added to the present Cuban navy and naval vessels equipt with ordnance uniform with that of our own navy, coast defenses will be strengthened and the army will be supplied with equipment and ammunition of the type now used by the Allies on European battlefields. President Menocal has met immediate expenses by a $30,000,000 bond issue. Cuban military authorities expect to send some of their best regiments to Europe within the next few months.

The United States Government has made public a proclamation congratulating the Cuban people on their decision to stand with us against Germany in defense of international law and warning the rebels still under arms that the present is no time to carry on civil war to the detriment of the national cause. The United States threatens intervention if the insurgents continue to levy war upon the constituted authorities and devastate the resources of the country. "As the Allied Powers and the United States," so runs the warning, "must depend to a great extent upon the sugar production of Cuba, all disturbances which interfere with this production must be considered as hostile acts, and the United States Government is forced . . . to regard them as enemies and to deal with them accordingly."

American Railroads Safe

Returns issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission show a gratifying decrease in the number of accidents during 1916. In the summer quarter, when the roads handled the heaviest passenger traffic in the history of American railroading, but two passengers were killed in train accidents. Three hundred and two railroads, more than half the mileage of the nation, reported no passenger accidents for the year ending June 30, 1916.

"NO GAPS IN THE RANKS"

Significant Paragraphs from the President's Proclamation of Service

Washington, May 18, 1917.

THE power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies, there are no armies in this struggle, there are entire nations armed. Thus, the men who remain to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army that is France than the men beneath the battle flags. It must be so with us. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation.

To this end our people must draw close in one compact front against a common foe. But this cannot be if each man pursues a private purpose. All must pursue one purpose. The nation needs all men; but it needs each man, not in the field that will most pleasure him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good. Thus, tho a sharpshooter pleases to operate a trip-hammer for the forging of great guns and an expert machinist desires to march with the flag, the nation is being served only when the sharpshooter marches and the machinist remains at his levers.

The whole nation must be a team, in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. To this end, Congress has provided that the nation shall be organized for war by selection; that each man shall be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the general good to call him.

The significance of this cannot be overstated. It is a new thing in our history and a landmark in our progress. It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of us all. It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is, rather, selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass. It is no more a choosing of those who shall march with the colors than it is a selection of those who shall serve an equally necessary and devoted purpose in the industries that lie behind the battle line.

The day here named is the time upon which all shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks. It is for that reason destined to be remembered as one of the most conspicuous moments in our history. It is nothing less than the day upon which the manhood of the country shall step forward in one solid rank in defense of the ideals to which this nation is consecrated. It is important to those ideals no less than to the pride of this generation in manifesting its devotion to them, that there be no gaps in the ranks.

It is essential that the day be approached in thoughtful apprehension of its significance, and that we accord to it the honor and the meaning that it deserves. Our industrial need prescribes that it be not made a technical holiday, but the stern sacrifice that is before us urges that it be carried in all our hearts as a great day of patriotic devotion and obligation, when the duty shall lie upon every man, whether he is himself to be registered or not, to see to it that the name of every male person of the designated ages is written on these lists of honor.

WASHINGTON, THE FORTIETH DAY

BY DONALD WILHELM

AUTHOR OF "M - E - N"

WASHINGTON, May 16.

"IT is perfectly obvious, here in Washington, that we Americans are not instantaneous Prussians, even when we know we must fight." I made this assertion, in order to get a response, to a group at the Army and Navy Club—a group of the many Army officers one sees everywhere in uniform here.

Every one of them shook his head grimly in assent.

"Peace," observed one, at last, "is our natural state—"

A big man hit the table a wallop—a big man, born, as it happens, in Joplin, Missouri—a Captain of the Guard. "Peace," he roared, "certainly *is* our natural state, and we Americans are natural if we're darn fools!"

"He means," teased another officer—a smaller man, of mental rather than physical force—a West Pointer—"what every one now and then has to get out of his system: That democracy is a failure—"

"—I mean," countered the "big man," "that if it weren't for Yankee luck—"

"—in other words," paraphrased the "little man"—"if it weren't for Yankee luck; if Heaven didn't always look out for babies, drunken men and the U. S. A.—"

"Yep! If it weren't for that, gentlemen, the Germans might be drinking beer—imported German beer—right here at this table in the Army and Navy Club where we sit! And they'll do it yet if Congress doesn't get busy all along the line."

This bit, word-for-word from a real round-the-table conversation, is set forth here merely to illustrate two divergent classes in our democracy on this, the Fortieth Day of our own Great War.

There is one class that is made up of individuals who are well informed, first hand; of individuals who are patient, realizing the enormity of the problem before the nation; or filled with faith that democracy is, because of a kind of determinism that spreads its febrifuge steadily, bound to account for itself—of which there is more further on in this diagnosis. And there is another class that is prone, from reasons we shall see clearer, to make speeches when it knows not what else to do, to see only certain sides of our tremendous war structure; and to be critical of the President and of Congress, of the Council of National Defense and of the General Staff—of all official Washington, in short, because it cannot instantly tighten the girth of the giant Uncle Sam, change his natur' and his attitude and send him with thousand league boots over and under the seas, straight thru the Wilhelmstrasse.

"There is a gusty storm of criticism brewing," I said to a group of men at a hotel luncheon table.

The group smiled, in unison.

"It's due here in Washington," said one of them, "in less than thirty days. But that's to be expected. It is bound to come in a democracy whenever there is any large achievement in the making. Sometimes a storm like that does a lot of good."

"We know," said another calmly, "that war, at least Sherman's definition of it, *ought to* hit this town. Wake it up, you know! Why, on the fortieth day of the Great War the battle of the Marne had been fought—"

"Now, John," interrupted the Individual of the First Class, "let's cut out the battle of the Marne!"

"Why should we?" demanded the man of Class 2.

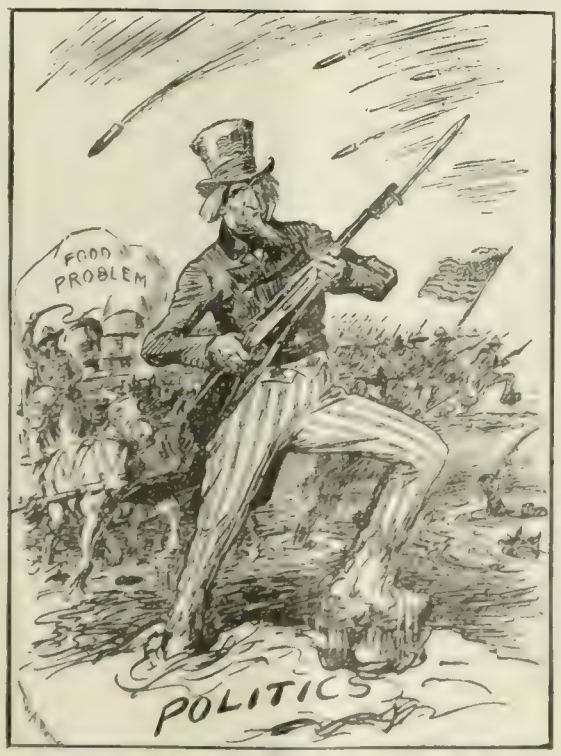
"Because that's another matter—"

"Why is it another matter?"

"Well, in the first place every one knows that we couldn't fight a battle of the Marne—that we couldn't fight a battle a twentieth as big as that. That's one of the lessons that we Americans will think of after the war is over—that as long as there are Huns and other unvirtuous gentry abroad we've got to keep us innocents carefully guarded."

THEN, having met complete approval, this Man of the First Class continued.

"There was a time," he said, "when it was a relatively simple matter to tighten the girth of Uncle Sam, because he needed merely a provocation—a decent, sensible and upright provocation—and a rifle—and he knew how to shoot; but that time obviously has passed when naval battles are fought with fleets eighteen miles from one another; when two French boys, quitting their mitrailleuse one evening after a hard day's work, were able to count more than twelve hundred dead Germans in the fan-sweep of their one gun. There was a time, in other words, when it was relatively easy to get Uncle Sam ready for war, but now, to conscript the maximum enthusiasm, energy and enterprize on all levels high and low of a nation as big, as deep and as wide as this nation, which is just what has to be done to fit it for war, is a task with results approaching infinity."



W. A. Rogers in New York Herald

THE SPIRIT'S WILLING BUT THE MUD IS DEEP

"We've got to judge by results," said a committeeman of the Council of National Defense, in the busy Munsey Building here.

"That's what I'm judging by," continued another. "I'm judging by results and we're not getting results fast enough. We haven't even got an army."

"No," said the first, "we haven't even got an army ready. But in this war, situated as we are, is that our most important function after all? We'd be doing vastly more if we could produce a cure for the submarine, and every effort is being directed to that end. We'd be doing more if we were launching ships, and after all, tho the Shipping Board hasn't got all its plans settled, General Goethels is on the job, with the coöperation of men like Judge Gary, who is ready to see that the shipyards get steel if they need it. The situation is new—this war situation. If the Germans were landing on our shores, we'd be lost. But they aren't! *They aren't!* So let's do the intelligent thing and console ourselves with things as they are. We've got the foundation work for a fine organization in Washington, tho we may have to have a Priority Board. We've got a lot done in the way of helping the Allies, tho, of course, as every one knows, Congress has slowed things things down a lot."

AN Army officer said: "The Ordinance Department of the Army has done fine work. Two days after war was declared it drafted the entire output of the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant—a plant that is making more munitions than the Krupps. We took that output for a year, by telegraph."

The Ordnance Department gave other orders also. And as this is written, tho there has been no announcement made to the public, and the public, by the way, may as well addict itself to getting along without getting many such announcements here, the munition makers of America, the most powerful "second line" of defense, perhaps, that could be recruited in the entire world, are awaiting the award of contracts by the Ordnance Department—contracts aggregating nearly a hundred million of dollars, for which on Tuesday the munition makers submitted bids.

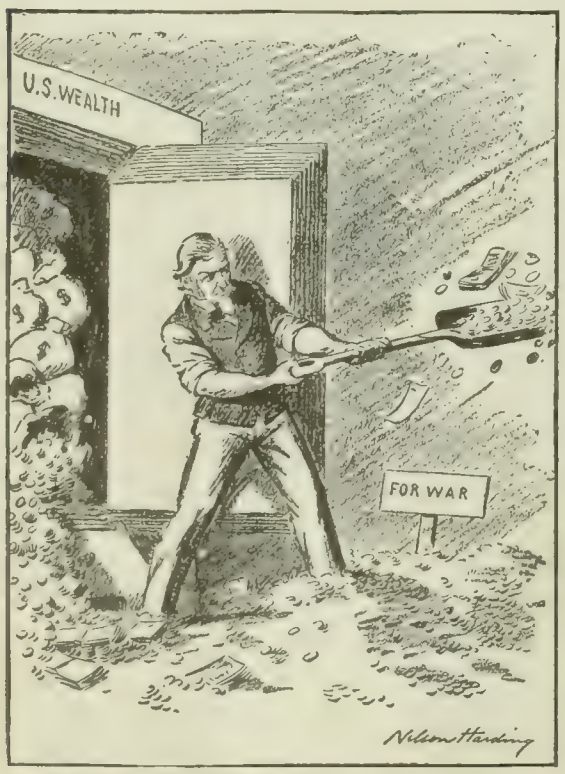
The Navy, so report has it, was in good shape when war was declared, tho it was shorthanded and short of ammunition—deficiencies that are rapidly being supplied.

The Agricultural Department—all

the departments, in a word, have done a goodly share toward perfecting our defense and conscripting our resources.

And the President, of course, has done phenomenal things—vastly more than he generally is credited with doing. He has, to select one of a hundred forgotten things, waked this country up, tho "it won't be thoroly awake," as a Navy officer said to me here, "until Uncle Sam has rolled over in bed a few mornings and read in the morning papers the casualty lists." "Wake" is a relative term these days: "asleep, less asleep, awake!" is how schoolboys should be taught to "compare" its adjective. And it is indisputable that the premise major to the defense of a democracy is the waking of it. We were psychologically all unready for war—sound asleep like Old Rip—our repose was appalling. We thought that "peace was our natural state" and we refused to change our "Natur'." Skilfully, persistently—yes, more persistently than intermittently—the President has been waking us: certainly we are no longer asleep—almost thoroly awake, in fact. And that was necessary.

FOR we have the resources; we have the men and the ability to lead them—the best men in the world. (An interesting essay indeed might be written on this: That even in war there is a determinism working for democracy—if it but awake in time! For it is a fact, in the lives of soldiers, as well as of artists and inventors, the world's best fighter is he who calls all men brother. Devotion operates more powerfully than anything else in the world. Love is a thousand times more powerful than fear. And so we may go swiftly forward to this conclusion: That individually the American soldier is the best in the world; and that, with training and physique and equipment the same, he is more than a match for any. Kitchener, himself, so it is reported from a private conversation, judging by mere military standards no doubt,



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle
THIS IS THE DOLLAR WORSHIPPER



Kirby in New York World
THE SLACKER

rated the American soldier first long before the outbreak of the Great War. And other soldiers have done likewise.)

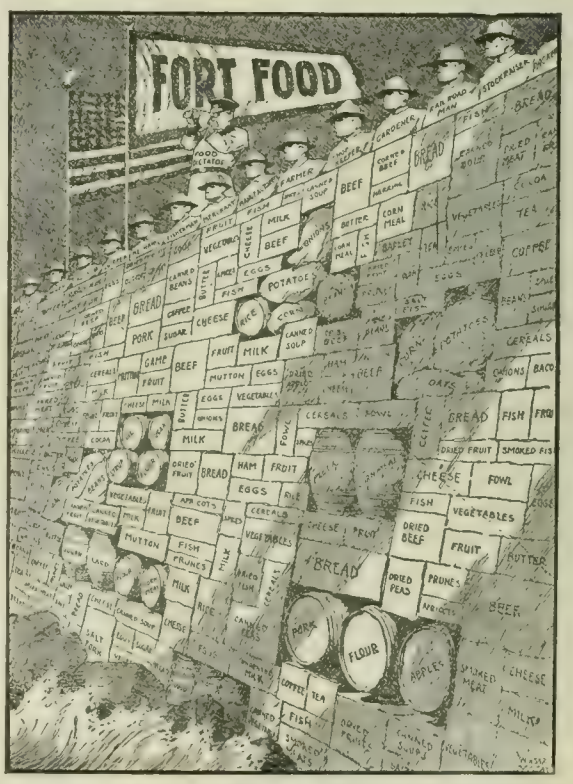
To wake the nation, then, was essential to its achievement in war. All other achievements were contingent upon that. Without doubt we are destined to sterner awakenings. We do not know and no one can foretell what is to be the outcome of the submarine war. And the Russian situation seemed to me, after I had got the force of general opinion here, so clearly hopeless; Russia seems so clearly bound for disintegration into smaller republics under the domination of Germany perhaps, or into utter anarchy, that I set out to see if the English, who are in position of course to be more fully informed than even our State Department, apprehended anything but ruin—ruin that would affect the United States and the Allies adversely, of course. I learned this: That England is holding up everything in the way of munitions bound from the United States to Russia—taking therefore no chances. This suggests that things in Russia are in a bad way. Yet the State Department, I am told, has today received reports that inform it that Russian democracy is going to find the way out of its dilemma, precarious tho that dilemma is.

Nearly everything here is waiting on Congress, if it is waiting at all. The Council of National Defense has done wonderful things—taken over the railroads, for instance, and mobilized the resources that are needed most—steel, with Judge Gary at the head of the committee in charge of it; oil, with President Bedford of the Standard Oil Company in charge, etc. But Congress has failed to get the things done that need most to be done: (1) Settle the food situation, and (2) get done with the conscription bill.

The food legislation, since the President went to Capitol Hill last night, is due out of conference quickly. And, to our pleasure be it added, Herbert Hoover, the Man of the Hour along with that imagined person who is to save civilization by thwarting the submarine, is here with an office organization ready for the tremendous task that, undoubtedly, is to be set for him by the President. It is to be Hoover, in short, who is to remove the tax on food levied by its handlers—a tax higher by far than any government would dare levy.

Congress is to be blamed for everything, of course! Yet, as Senator Lewis mused the other evening, pulling quizzically at his red whiskers, "let us be kind to Congress!" Congress, taken altogether, and considering that laws are more difficult to make than to execute, has done fairly well—has performed miracles in fact—unless we contrast its achievements in this session with the things it *didn't do* in the last session. When the hour came to declare war, it made the war resolution more forceful than the President suggested; when Secretary McAdoo demanded a war credit of seven billions, it put that most tremendous credit at his disposal very quickly. It put aside the volunteer idea, then courageously reversed itself to pass the Roosevelt resolution. It threw the censor provision out—that also was well. For a better plan, one that will achieve more in the end, goes into effect with this very article—the first to be officially viséd: Edgar Sisson, editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, is to be in charge of a visé department in the busy house that was once a mansion near the White House, where the Bureau of Public Information is doing excellent work under Chairman Creel. The law hasn't been invoked to block a writer; but more constructive forces have been set up to guide and regulate writers.

ALTOGETHER, Washington, official and citizen, is rising to its greatest occasion. Personally, to any one who has known Washington intimately over any long stretch of time, Washington is "doing mighty well!" Yet, as has been pointed out, its functions must approach infinity before it has done everything that it can do. And it is hard to measure anything by standards of infinity!



McCay in New York American. © International News Servic.
OUR MOST VITAL DEFENSE

FIRST TO FIGHT ON LAND OR SEA

BY CHARLES PHELPS CUSHING

NO body of fighting men in the western hemisphere is held in higher international esteem than Uncle Sam's soldiery of the sea, the United States Marine Corps. It is literally true that our marines are better known abroad than at home; Peking or Berlin can tell you more about them than New York or Goshen. 'Fess up! You count yourself a fairly well-informed citizen, but can you define "Marine Corps"? Can you name one-half of the duties that our marines perform? Can you so much as "tell" a marine when you see one?

Possibly you know that a marine is, as Webster defines him, "a soldier of the sea." But do you know what he does aboard ship—that besides being the policeman of our battleships and first-class armored cruisers, he mans three-inch, five-inch and seven-inch guns and can splice a rope or pull an oar with the best of our able-bodied seamen? Do you even know the definition of the word "'corps"? If you do, your advantage over the man in the street is considerable, for the word in itself signifies a large fighting force so completely equipt in all branches that it can act as an independent army. And that is what our Marine Corps is—a fully-equipt little army, representing infantry, cavalry, artillery, signal service, engineers, machine-gun men, aviators and hospital service.

The varied nature of the marine's duties is reflected in the dress uniform, his dearly-prized "blues." The trousers are the color of the infantryman's, but the stripe is red, like that on the uniform of the artillery. His coat is a dark nautical blue, but if he wears chevrons on it they are yellow, like a cavalryman's. As an example of cosmopolitanism, his cap device bears a relief map of half of the globe. An eagle with outspread wings surmounts the globe and a fouled anchor shows in the background. To "tell" a marine at a glance (whatever his uniform or his rank) look on the front of the hat or the cap for that globe. It is the distinguishing emblem of a marine the world over. Great Britain is the only other power that has, in our sense of the word, a real marine corps; and the cap device of the British marine also has a globe in the center of the design.



"BILLY BLUE, UNITED STATES MARINE"

A certain amount of the haziness that exists in the mind of the general public about the nature of the marine may arise from the fact that the word suggests "sailor." Now, undeniably, the marine is something of a seaman. Moreover, his corps is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy. But the organization of the Corps is chiefly along military rather than naval lines, and the commander is not an admiral but a major-general. The Marine Corps is a fighting unit quite distinct from other arms of the national service, and enlists its men from its own recruiting stations, and not thru those of either the Army or the Navy.

The Marine Corps is older than either the Army or the Navy. It came into existence by an act of the Continental Congress on November 10, 1775. Then also came into existence the Marine Corps' unofficial motto: "First in everything!" If you have heard of *esprit de corps* and wonder what it is like, go to the Marines and find out. Nowhere in the world is there a band of soldiers who guard more zealously the Corps' reputation. They boast they have never lost a battle and that thruout their country's history they always have been first to fight. They were the first to plant the Stars and Stripes on foreign soil, and they are aching today to maintain their reputation by being chosen the first to land in Europe and go into action "somewhere in France." Mayhap they will have their wish, for no arm of Uncle Sam's various services is better equipt to enter the Great War on short notice or has seen more actual fighting, either on land or on sea.

Even in so-called peace times the United States Marine is nearly always in some sort of fray. Tho our nation has not declared a war for nineteen years, the Marine Corps has been in many a battle meanwhile. The gallantry of our Marines at Peking in the Boxer uprising, and at Vera Cruz, and in a hundred and one lesser clashes with revolutionists in the black republics will come to mind. The Marines are the constables of the new world; they are, in fact, a near approximation to the ideal of a World Police Force. A distinguished ex-President once defined the Corps as "the loaded end" of his Big Stick. How high our Marines stand in international esteem may be judged by the remarks of a colonel in the British Army, recently quoted in Girard's column in the Philadelphia *Public-Ledger:*



A SAMPLE KIT

There's forty pounds of indispensable luggage here: blanket, shelter tent, tent pegs, mess tins, wire cutter, bayonet, knife and fork, canteen, cup, shirts, socks, shoes, first aid box, poncho, belt, bacon tin, condiment can, and pick-mattock. Can you identify them?



THERE REALLY ARE HORSE MARINES

And there are air marines and trench marines and several other sorts of marines, too. This outpost getting down to business in Mexico includes shelter tents and cavalry and sand-bag defense, and a wig-wag station on the hill

"The best equipt, organized, and most efficient body of its size in the world is the United States Marine Corps; the second best is the Northwest Canadian Police, and the third the Pennsylvania State Constabulary."

Of the organizations just named the Marine Corps is by far the largest. The Northwest Police can muster only a few regiments; the Pennsylvania State Constabulary numbers only 332. At this writing the Marine Corps is enlisted to 21,864 and probably by the time this article sees print will be recruited to over 22,000, which is 4000 more than the present authorized strength. Congress is about to increase the Corps to 30,000, which will preserve the lawful balance of numbers —five to one—between Uncle Sam's bluejackets and his soldiers of the sea. Needless to add, the Navy recruiting is keeping proportionate pace with that of the Marine Corps.

An editorial in the Boston *Globe* the other day warmed the heart of every Marine who saw it, for it accorded the Corps another distinction to add to its long list of the things in which it has stood first:

"Our soldiers of the sea have been the first of our troops to adopt splinter-proof helmets. A new type of chilled steel head protector has been devised for the Marine Corps, and its members will be thus equipt as fast as the order can be made up. The Marine Corps is almost always first. Its officers have seen the value of the Lewis machine gun, and the Corps has this weapon ready for business when called upon. Other branches of the service can follow or not as they choose. The Marines are usually followed."

When war was declared on Germany by the United States, the Marines were the first to hang up a war poster. Its legend ran: "FIRST TO FIGHT—ON LAND OR ON SEA."

A few days later, with an eye for changing times, the poster was revised to read—"ON LAND, SEA OR IN THE AIR." The addition was made because the Corps' aviators deserved recognition along with the other branches of service. And, count on it, before long the Marine Corps will be adding another verse to its favorite song of "Billy Blue," to include the airman. Possibly the best place would be right after the stanzas which run:

You can blow about yer hero volunteer,
An' yer rough an' ready, steady infantree;
You kin sing about yer jackie an' kin cheer
Fer yer neat an' handy, dandy cavalree;
But of all the sojer men I ever knew,
An' all the sailor men I ever seen,
When there's fun or fuss or fight,
The boy to keep in sight
Is Billy Blue, United States Marine.

An' it's hi Billy, Billy Blue!
We think we've got a little job to do;
We expect to have a fight an' we want it started right,
So we puts the startin' of it up to you.

New York City

TIDE

BY MURDOCK PEMBERTON

We've met from time to time
And usually we've talked of war.
We saw war from afar
And in cold print,
Viewing it thru glasses
That had caught, and held a hue
Common with our kind
But of an out-worn color
Not much in favor these last swift years,
But sweet to us who followed dreaming gods
And feasted on the glib confectionings
Of H. G. Wells,
And other minor seers.
Tonight he said:
"And will you fight?"
And when I answered that I would
He smiled as one tired with a too long day,
"I'm going too,"
He did not say it grudgingly,
But we both knew the inner cost,
Once holding to the cause
That there were mightier things than arms.
"I've read the President's message
And now it seems to me
There's nothing left but—fight.
Somewhere these last few days I've lost the feeling
That I'm an entity:
The man who holds to personal views
In this chaotic flux
Might just as well
Walk out to breast the winter sea.
We're specks, or flecks of foam
Upon the tide.
We'd best float with the tide
To any shore it chooses now to break upon;
The moon, they say, controls the tides—
Well, let it be the moon,
I've followed stars now, long enough."

CLOGGING THE NATION'S MIND

BY JAMES W. LINN

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, in preparing the War Revenue Bill, has proposed a zone system governing the postal rates on newspapers and magazines which would increase the postage from the present rate of one cent a pound to from two cents to six cents a pound, depending on the zone of destination. This would mean an increase of postage on the periodicals of this country estimated at an average of 320 per cent. What such an arbitrary and discriminatory increase in rates would mean to the reading public was ably set forth by Professor Linn, of Chicago University, at a special hearing on May 15 before the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate. We are glad to present Professor Linn's argument here. — THE EDITOR.

IF the proposed postal rates in the war tax bill now before Congress should be adopted, the result would be the extermination of a very large number of magazines, and as far as the rest are concerned, both a contraction in circulation and a large increase in price to the subscriber. Now I am not speaking from the slightest financial interest in the publishing business. I have no connection with it whatever. I am a teacher of English and have been for over eighteen years.

But I should like to point out the result on the nation if you increase the price and limit the circulation of newspapers and magazines.

Many of these newspapers and magazines have a definite, even what might be called a formal, educational influence—particularly the magazines. *The Outlook, The Independent, The Literary Digest, The Review of Reviews, The World's Work, The Atlantic Monthly, The New Republic, The Scientific American, The Popular Science Monthly,* to name a few only, are constantly used in our schools and colleges all over the country as text books—used in courses in literature, in composition, in history, in civics, in science. Hundreds of thousands of copies weekly or monthly are so employed. They have a recognized place in modern education.

The whole effort of that education at the present day is to *vitalize* the schools; to connect up boys and girls with affairs and to develop their vocational opportunities. The magazines are serving this effort splendidly. There is hardly a big university, in the West at any rate, and there are few small colleges, which do not employ them in class room work, and the number of high schools in which they are used runs into thousands. You say magazines of the class I have mentioned will not be eliminated? They must, however, pass on the tax; they must greatly increase their rates; the expense to the students must be much greater; and so their use will be much less and their influence will be crippled.

BUT this formal educational work, tho important, is not the most important educational service of magazines and newspapers. Their great effect is in their spread of ideas. They get people to read.

Books do not serve so well. There is such a thing as intellectual inertia, and books are not so likely to overcome it. The habit of book reading is a good habit, but for millions in this country it is a habit hard to cultivate. They will not sit down to a book; they will pick up a newspaper or a magazine. Now, is such reading, call it desultory if you please, really educational? Emphatically it is.

Of course our newspapers and our magazines print an enormous amount of what is, from your point of view and mine, poor stuff. You find such poor stuff even in so-called good magazines, and you find a fairly large number which are distinctly what we would call cheap magazines and even cheap newspapers. You find scores of serials of no very remarkable significance, hundreds of short stories, the climax of which is "he kissed her on her ruby lips," or "she rested her head upon his manly shoulder, murmuring 'yes,'" but the question is, how are you going to start people on the road to education? How are you going to start the reading habit?

Even when you have your boys and girls into the high schools, you have to be careful what you give them to read, or you will kill off any desire to read at all; and there are millions and millions of our people who don't get as far as the high schools: They are a tremendous force in the nation: And they will either read, to start, what you call poor stuff, and what is poor stuff, or they won't read at all.

When I was a boy there were not so many magazines, so I read books; but what books? Good books? Why, when I was on my good behavior I read Harry Castlemon, and the Elsie books, and Oliver Optic; and you know what they were like. When I wasn't, which was most of the time, I read nickel novels —"Three-Fingered Mike, or a Bucket of Blood." They are hard to get now; the magazines have driven them out. The point is that I established the reading habit on poor stuff; then I read better stuff; and now last night I got so far as to read the Congressional Record and understood quite a good deal of it.

If you say to the country population, "Here, we'll cut off these magazines and newspapers," they won't read at all; and you will strangle them as surely as you would strangle a baby if you said, "Here, we'll cut off your supply of milk and water, and you can either eat bread or starve." You give the baby what it can digest, and by and by it can eat bread. You let these people start the reading habit, and by and by they will get up to Shakespeare, and the Congressional Record.

I am not going to say more than a word about the tremendous amount of real information, real education, that the magazines and newspapers give. You shut off the farm journals, as these proposed rates would shut them off, and you decrease the productive power of this country by millions of dollars. You shut off the trade journals, and you decrease the manufacturing power of this country by many more millions. You shut off such a journal as *The Christian Herald,* and you shut off an agency that has raised over four million dollars for charitable and religious organizations in ten years and that in so doing has enormously increased the interest of people in giving, which is one of the things that a democracy absolutely has to learn the value of. You shut off the *Woman's Home Companion,* and you shut off an agency that in the last few years has sent out elaborate, personal, expert, individual instructions to over three hundred thousand women on the care of their children—how much do you calculate that one magazine has done to improve the health of the children of this nation? You shut off the newspapers, with their careful, scientific information about the care of the health, information that hundreds of them are dispersing daily, and you might as well go out and shoot down ten thousand doctor; you would do less actual harm.

YOU say these newspapers and magazines would not be destroyed by these proposed new laws? You know what would happen—you know that the prices to subscribers would rise, and circulation would narrow—and just who would lose out? Why, just exactly the people who must have the reading habit if this is going to be a democratic nation—the small town people, the country people. These publications are printed in big cities; the first zone, the cheapest zone, would be in and near those cities. That means you have shut off education just where it is most needed. The cities will read anyway; there are many educational opportunities in the cities; but the small towns and the rural districts depend to a large extent on newspapers and magazines. You shut out those boys and girls, those men and women, from the reading habit. You shut them out from the freest possible circulation of ideas, just at the time when that freest possible circulation is most essential. I say, as a college teacher, a man who has been in the educational profession almost a generation, that in my judgment you could hardly stab nearer the heart of the nation than by stabbing at the country circulation of newspapers and magazines; and yet that is exactly where this increase in second class postal rates, this zone system, is directing the knife.

Washington, D. C.

WHAT MUST WE DO?

BY CHARLES EDWARD JEFFERSON, D. D.

PASTOR OF THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, NEW YORK CITY

WHAT must we do? It is a piercing question to every man who is eager to do his duty. Not what are we expected to do, or what is it possible to do, but what *must* we do, to live at peace with our conscience, and to be true to the right as it is given us to see the right; to be loyal to our country, and at the same time faithful to God? What must we do? The declaration of war on April 6 drove that question like a sword thru multitudes of hearts.

What, for instance, must a man do who believes that killing men on a battlefield is a sin? He must refuse to fight. No government has a right to command a man to do what he believes it wrong to do. We should render to Cæsar the things which belong to him, but this is not one of them. There is a line across which the civil power must not be permitted to pass. The Apostles, at the very start of their career, had to face the question whether they were to hearken to the civil rulers rather than to God speaking to them in their conscience. They settled it then and there, and they settled it right. They decided, once for all, that no matter what it cost, they would obey God rather than men. They were thrown into prison, but they did not relent. They were scourged and detested, but they did not recant. Eventually all of them but one met a martyr's death, but they died rejoicing. There are indeed things worth dying for, and one of them is the right to remain true to one's conscience. Christians are servants of Jesus Christ. He is King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Higher than the stars and stripes there floats the banner of the cross. A Christian's first allegiance is not to his nation, but to humanity; not to the civil ruler, but to God. Every century has had its martyrs—why should the twentieth century go free?

But the conscientious objectors constitute only a minority of professing Christians, and this minority need not be useless to their country in the time of its greatest need. A war is not fought solely by the men in the trenches. For every man in the trench there are five men in the rear working to make the existence of the man in the trench possible. If the conscientious objector cannot fight or make munitions, he can at least raise potatoes or engage in the work of the Red Cross.

What must a man do who believes that there can be such a thing as a righteous war, but that this one is unrighteous; that war under certain circumstances can be justified, but that our entrance into this particular war is a lamentable and awful blunder? Here we are in the realm not of conscience but of opinion. One man feels that Congress was stampeded by the capitalist press, and did not record in its vote the sentiments and wishes of the people. That is mere opinion. Other men equally intelligent and informed are convinced that Congress voiced the will of a vast majority of all Americans. One man thinks that we are in the war because Wall Street pushed us in. This is the opinion of many, but the ground for the opinion is questionable. The fact is we are in the war for no one reason. The motives of an individual are usually mixt, and the motives of a nation always are. Great Britain did not go into the war solely to rescue Belgium. Her own interests plus Belgium dragged her in. So with the United States. It was not idealism alone which pushed the United States into the war, but idealism plus commercialism plus fear.

WHAT, then, must a man do who is convinced that his country has adopted the stupidest and costliest of all possible courses? It seems to me the wisest thing is to submit. We are living under a government of the people. The constitution of our republic vests in Congress the authority to declare and wage war. Our Congress has declared by an overwhelming majority that we are at war with Germany. We live under the rule of the majority. The Majority is our Cæsar. We must render to him what belongs to him. One of the things which belongs to him is obedience in all matters which do not involve conscience. If the majority is not permitted to rule, certainly the minority can claim no right to rule, and if neither majority nor minority has a right to rule, then there can be no rule at all, and we slip back into anarchy and primeval chaos. Lincoln in his first inaugural put the truth in a nutshell: "A majority, held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism." Our form of government becomes possible only on the willingness of our citizens to subordinate their individual opinions to the will of the majority. All of us, at times, submit to taxes we consider unjust, and obey laws which we know are foolish, and every President goes into office with several millions of Americans convinced that the nation has committed an egregious blunder. In time of peace we graciously submit, and in time of war we ought to do the same. When the people, thru their representatives, have declared war, it is not the part of a good citizen to try to force his opinion against the opinion which the Government has decreed. When a nation votes war, it votes a colossal enterprize, not an affair of days or months, but of years. He, therefore, who after our Congress votes war, begins at once an agitation whose purpose is to reverse the policy, is only introducing confusion into the counsels of the nation, and is doing what he can to break down the sovereignty which the constitution has prescribed.

What must a pacifist do—a man who has been zealous for world organization and who has railed at the folly and wickedness of armed peace? Shall he go right on urging arbitration, and Hague courts, and leagues to enforce peace, resisting the increase of battleships and the paraphernalia of war? Certainly not. Why should he? His Government has declared war, and to carry on war the instruments of war are indispensable. A pacifist, as distinguished from a militarist, is a man who believes that war is an evil, always an evil, but occasionally the less of two evils. A militarist, on the other hand, believes that war is a good thing and that without it nations would stagnate and rot. A pacifist believes that war can be abolished and will be abolished as soon as the governments of the world have sense enough to create adequate judicial machinery for the settlement of international disputes. The militarist believes that war cannot be abolished, and that the only way to secure peace is by preparing for war. Now a pacifist can hold all of his creed and still be loyal to his nation in time of war. He need not change his conviction on a solitary point. He can be true to his country and also to his pacifist principles without either cowardice or inconsistency. He can hate war and believe in its ultimate overthrow, and at the same time recognize the fact that because of the stupid failure of governments in the past to provide for international machinery it may become necessary at times to fall back on the bloody arbitrament of the sword.

IT would seem, then, that all American citizens ought to do whatever they conscientiously can do to assist the Government in the successful prosecution of the work which our representatives in Congress assembled have decided to be necessary for the conservation of our own rights and interests, and for attaining the highest welfare of the world. We have, wisely or foolishly, drawn the sword against the mightiest military empire which has ever existed on our planet. If, as many think, Russia is down and out for the rest of the war, and if France is on her last legs, and if the submarine should prove to have an unbreakable grip on the throat of Great Britain, then we may find ourselves in the not distant future at the mercy of a military oligarchy which has shown again and again that it has no mercy. Our civil representatives have voted war. We therefore need a navy, and a big one. We need an army, and a big one. The sooner we get them the better. After the representatives of the people have voted war, it is surely no man's duty so to handicap and cripple the Government by his words or conduct as to expose the nation to cruel and immeasurable disaster.

New York City

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



© Enrique Muller

Queenstown, May 16: "A squadron of American torpedo boat destroyers has crost the Atlantic and is patrolling the seas in war service. One of the destroyers convoyed a liner thru the danger zone and another is said to have sunk a submarine"







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This is all in the day's work at Plattsburg, our biggest officers' training camp, where 5000 men are taking an intensive course in both the theory and practise of military affairs. These photographs were all taken at the opening of the camp last week: the group above, for instance, is just collecting its ordnance equipment and the men in the upper left-hand corner have been detailed to get rifles ready for distribution



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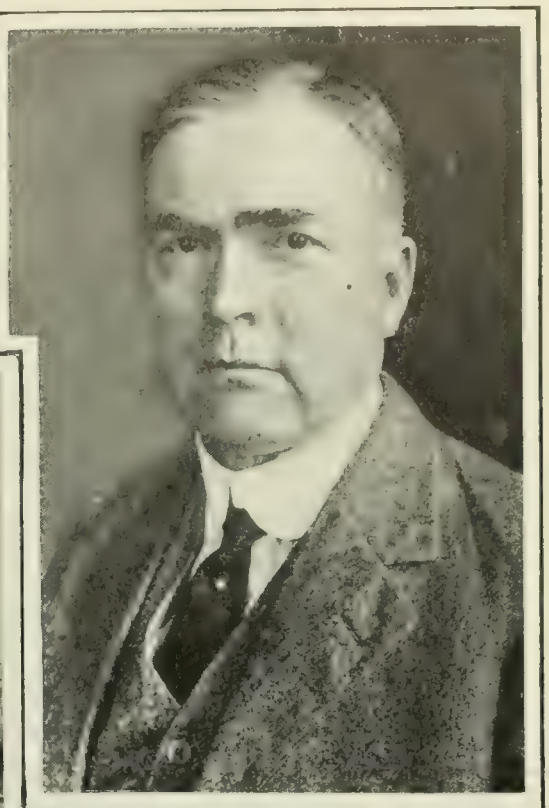
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These sidelights on Plattsburg busyness give color to the story there of a soldier who asked leave to go back to the trenches to rest after his second day of training camp routine. Plattsburg men vouch for it with enthusiasm!





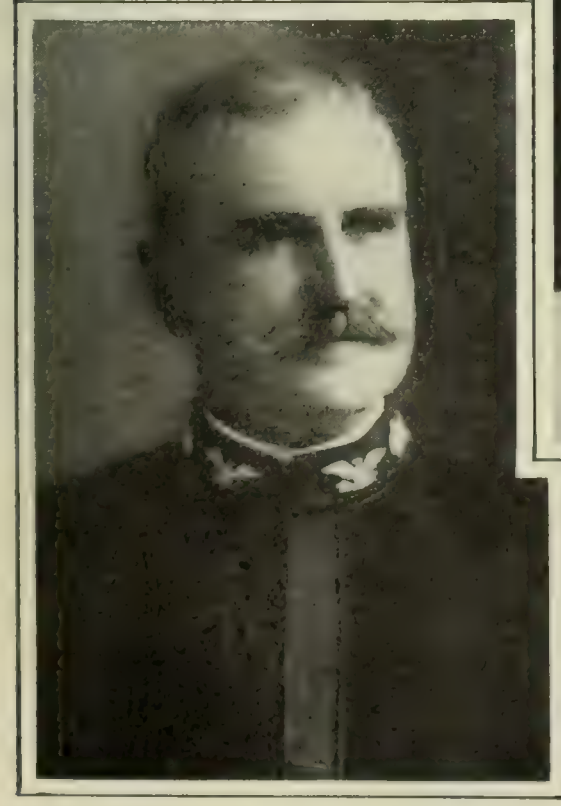
The American Mission to Russia. Its purpose, officially stated, is "to convey to the Russian people the gratification of the United States at the transformation of the ancient despotism into a republican form of government, and to render any helpful service it can to aid the new Government rising from the ruins of the old empire." Elihu Root (center) heads the commission, and its member-

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ship includes Charles R. Crane, who is already in Petrograd; General Scott, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army; Rear-Amiral Glennon; John R. Mott, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Charles E. Russell, a prominent Socialist; and Cyrus McCormick, President of the International Harvester Company. Their portraits are published in the order named, from top to bottom, beginning at the left

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EFFICIENCY

WAR SERVICE BUREAU—EDWARD EARLE PURINTON, DIRECTOR

THE first note we must sound is that of grave concern without fear but with earnest entreaty for quick response by every one of our readers. The gravity of the world-crisis looms in sharper, blacker outlines, day by day. The menace grows, hour by hour. And a year, solid, of the hardest kind of work will be needed from every man, woman and child, before we can enter the war decently prepared.

Members of the Allies' Commission have told us that France and England now literally face the peril of starvation; and to guarantee their existence, as well as our own, we must double our efforts, in both economy and productivity. As I write, word comes that during the past month, for the first time, the German U-boats have reached their frightful quota of destruction—a million tonnage a month. To make this fact more ominous, the Germans themselves are better supplied with food, munitions, trained men, than at any time since the war began, according to a statement just made by Dr. John R. Mott, personal friend of President Wilson, after a special tour of the Central Empires.

That is not all. The training of an army of 2,000,000 German boys is being rushed at top speed. We can scarcely hope to put this number of seasoned American soldiers into the field under two years. Before that time, the German youths will be old enough and capable enough to meet our forces, without even calling on the bulk of the Kaiser's army! We cannot hope to win the war, at least under three years, by force of men in the field; our only chance is to help the Allies quickly, by personal supply of labor, food, money, thought, economy.

Do you know what Ambassador Gerard says about the conflict? He says that Germany has 11,350,000 troops now fighting or waiting to fight; that the German fleet has for thirty-two months been put thru a scientific process of reorganization and development, and is today larger and more formidable than ever; that one good harvest will offset the temporary food shortage, and good crops alone are sufficient to keep Germany fed; that the Kaiser always feeds his army, no matter how the common people suffer—and the army is what we have to fight; that the German people are lined up to a degree of war efficiency that we can hardly imagine.

HOW TO WIN

HOW fight, how serve, how achieve? By a *system* as broad and powerful as our sentiment is high and beautiful. We must analyze ourselves, our talents, our resources, our possibilities, with a judgment as cool and clear as tho our emotions had never been stirred. Then we must organize our daily schedule of work so as to include a regular, practical, patriotic service, whatever we can do best, performed as faithfully as we eat and sleep, until the war is won.

We are threatened most by the superficial temptation to spasmodic effort. This will be followed by disappointment, discouragement, laxness and supineness. The American temperament is that of a good sprinter—and a poor plodder. This war will go to the scientific, enthusiastic, plodders. We will conquer only as we emulate the German temperament, while avoiding the Prussian temper.

Now to the point. The work of the Independent War Service Bureau is to help each American citizen be as useful as possible to his country, his community, his family, his business and himself, during and after the war. I am reading and will answer as quickly as practicable the many fine letters from Independent readers that are now pouring in. Some of these require extensive research, because the whole war situation is new, and efficiency standards for the individual have not yet been created. Kindly be a little patient, if necessary.

READ THESE SUGGESTIONS

A few general suggestions, based on impressions from a large number of letters already received. Before writing the Bureau, kindly read over these preliminary directions, and shape your letter accordingly.

1. *Keep your balance.* Don't start to volunteer in a branch of the military service when you are now a professional or industrial expert. The conscription measure will guarantee shortly a larger number, comparatively, of trained soldiers than of trained civilians. You can probably serve best by staying where you are, and doing extra duty.

2. *Mobilize your experience.* Learn how the War Department could utilize it. Obtain a copy of the selective draft registration blank, put to yourself all the questions that would apply to civilian service, guide your efforts by the answers. Whatever you have done for a living can be made a part of your war efficiency training. Think how, ask us how.

3. *Concentrate your efforts.* Don't scatter, don't wabble. Don't make the mistakes some of our readers are already making—that of dabbling in various kinds of patriotic work, doing none regularly and thoroly, failing more or less in all, hence growing dissatisfied with all. Consider the whole field, choose a form of service, and stick to it. Confine your patriotism to a major line of work, preferably connected with your business or profession, and possibly a minor activity for some of your leisure time. You can't drive well more than two war horses.

4. *Conserve your forces.* Keep a little under your limits of time and strength, rather than pushing over them at the start. Don't wear yourself out in the first few months. The long race goes not to the man who sprints the first few laps but to the man who hastens slowly by hitting a steady, easy pace that will carry him thru. Get your long-distance patriotic stride. Thus join the Government in keeping fit and ready for a three years' war.

5. *Follow the apportionment plan.* Estimate how much time and money you can spare, every day or every week. Specify these amounts when you write us for advice; make them a fixed part of your schedule and your budget.

6. *Work to the best advantage.* Avoid waste motion, and beginners' mistakes. Whatever you do, some expert knows how to do right. Locate the expert, and try his method. Because your endeavor is philanthropic, that does not excuse it for being unscientific. And the more sentimental or subliminal your feeling may be, the more practical and unemotional your method must be.

7. *Do the nearest thing.* Study your local facilities and opportunities. Don't pine or ask for some romantic, heroic adventure while the nearby, common duty goes undone. Are you a teacher? Organize your pupils. Are you an employer? Line up your employees. Are you a clergyman? Have a patriotic census taken of your church members. Do you live on the Eastern coast, or near the Mexican border? Focus on preparations for home defense. Do you live in a factory community? Start an efficiency club or library, to help the industrial folk do more and better work for higher pay. Do you live in a farming district? Combine with your neighbors, and take instructions or employ an expert to raise your production and distribution capacity. Make home efficiency fundamental.

8. *Do the first thing first.* The need to roll bandages, or institute war relief, or pay for religious work in detention camps, is not first. These objects are worthy, but secondary in point of time. Look at the calendar before you listen to the clock. More food in our fields and less waste in our homes: these are the two big items now. Is every square foot of open ground within a mile of your house growing crops or live stock? And is every scrap of food on your table purchased wisely, cooked properly, and used completely?

9. *Work in groups wherever possible.* Make the unit of service an organization—professional, industrial, social, fraternal or philanthropic. Let your war efficiency problem bear on this—not merely relate to your own personal life. If you submit questions whose answers you can, and will, pass on to a large number of people similarly situated, you thus increase our effectiveness.

10. *Cordially invite your friends to consult the Bureau.* They need not be subscribers to The Independent.

Answers to questions of general interest will be published in The Independent, so far as space permits. Other queries will be answered by mail. There is no fee or charge of any kind. All letters should be addrest to The Independent War Service Bureau, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

QUESTIONS

Miss N. A., New York. "I graduate from college in June. I had planned, before the war, to take this summer a very thoro secretarial course, and be ready for efficient office work in eleven months. But this seems a long time to wait. I could take a less valuable senographic course, and be ready for work, very slightly equipt, in about seven months. Would I better take the long course; or the short one; or no course at all but simply roll bandages and render other small services?"

Take the long course, by all means. If the war is over inside a year, you will hardly be needed on the office firing line. If it is not, you will be more needed the more highly you are trained. Put in your spare time rolling bandages and helping otherwise, but don't cripple your own future by skimping on your technical education, merely for the sake of speed. The College Vocational Bureau, dealing in positions for women graduates, might suggest particular fields of patriotic service; consult the secretary of your college as to work of bureau.

Mr. T. C. A., Ohio. "I am twenty-four, engaged to be married, but otherwise with no dependents. Have had special training and experience as electrical and chemical engineer in manufacture of primary batteries. Want to enlist in the aviation service, but am under pressure to remain because my place as a technical man cannot easily be filled. Should I stay or go?"

The Government will probably answer for you, as your age is under the draft limit. But you should make your position very clear to the authorities, and not be assigned to a military corps if your value would be greater at home. If you are a keen thinker, as well as a trained worker, you could help solve electrical problems relating to the war—hence do more by staying where you are. We suggest that electrical engineers who want to serve their country ask Edward A. Deeds, member of the National Munitions Board, how best to do it. Mr. Deeds is president of the Delco Company, Dayton, Ohio.

The fact that you are engaged to be married should make some difference. You can regard your sweetheart's feelings without being a coward. Most young men confuse bravery with bravado. Be patriotic—and also protect your affianced wife all you can.

PEBBLES

Wilhelm—What? Panama coming into the war? Oh, my hat!—*Bystander.*

Second-hand pianos are fetching high prices—often more than their treble value, one suspects. *London Opinion.*

Big Dipper—That's the dog star.
Milky Way—Kiddin'?
Big Dipper—No, Cereus.—*Yale Record.*

The Air Service is said to contain many poets. Perhaps that is why they spend so much time scanning the enemy's lines.—*London Opinion.*

Lawyer—Judge I plead for the dismissal of the defendant. He's deaf.
Judge—Not granted. He'll have his hearing in the morning.—*Puck.*

The fair sex in America are eager to be permitted to serve with the Colors. So we shall expect soon to hear of a Joan of Arkansas!—*London Opinion.*

Lerret—When you meet a sucker what do you do; take him out and give him some good advice?
Yadilloh—No; I take him in.—*The Lamb.*

Lives of great crooks all remind us,
We should work with greatest care;
Lest departing leave behind us
Thumbprints on the silverware.
—*The Lamb.*

Why shouldn't Roosevelt take his 200,000 men to the Eastern Front? Fancy what a reception the Russian Bear would give to his "little brother" the Teddy!—*Passing Show.*

Conductor—Looky here, fellers, you know it's wrong to match nickels on the street cars.
Roughrider—Oh, I dunno—it's no more than fare.—*Yale Record.*

Visitor—I suppose, Willie, that you can spell all the short words?
Willie (who hears much talk about motor cars)—Yes. I can spell words of four cylinders.—*Passing Show.*

"Your money or I'll throw you off the cliff!" demanded the hold-up man in the wilderness.
The millionaire chuckled and strode on, for he realized it was only a bluff.—*Judge.*

Diner—Two poached eggs on toast, waiter!
Waiter—Yes, Sir.
Diner—And take great care that they are fresh laid.
Waiter (with every desire to oblige)—Yes, Sir, I'll have them laid on the toast, Sir.—*London Opinion.*

A graduate of the College of Liberal Arts who is teaching in a prominent New England high school sends us the following answers which were actually handed in at a recent examination designed to test the amount of general information possest by the students:

Who played the harp before Saul?
Plato.
The Queen of Sheba.
Why does an apple fall to the ground?
It gets too heavy for the tree.
The stem rots.
What was the Venus de Milo?
A constellation.
A perfect lady.
What was the Sistine Madonna?
A sewer in Paris.
The wife of the Pope.
What is an octogenarian?
The eighth generation from a negro.
An animal which bears its young in 8's.
An 8-legged animal.
One born in October.
One who feeds octopuses.
What is the motto of the United States?
Watchful waiting.
Give me liberty or give me death.
—*Bostonia.*



Lingerie *at* McCutcheon's

Opportunity is offered at this time for the bride in search of a Trousseau, or for others wishing to fill in their stock of fine Underwear before leaving town for the summer, to secure attractive values in dainty embroidered Philippine, French and Domestic goods.

Imported

Gowns, hand-embroidered, $1.95 to 15.00. Lace and embroidery, $3.95 up.

Chemises, hand-embroidered, 95c to $4.75.

Drawers, hand-embroidered, $1.10 to 4.00.

Combinations, embroidered and lace-trimmed, $2.25 to 7.50.

Skirts of unusual value, length 40 and 42 inches, hand-scalloped and embroidered, $1.95 to 4.75.

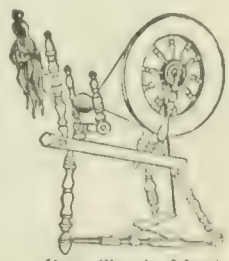
Tub Silk Skirts, tailored, hemstitched and scalloped ruffles, $2.95 to 6.75.

Domestic

Gowns in soft Nainsook, fine Crepe, embroidered and lace-trimmed, $1.00, 1.50, 1.85 to 5.75.

Envelope Chemises, embroidered and lace-trimmed, $1.00, 1.50, 1.85 to 3.75. ***Corset Covers,*** 50c to $2.00
Drawers, 75c to $3.25. ***Skirts,*** $1.50 to 3.50.

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A stirring picture of life today among the German people, by an alert American woman who did not take official Germany's word for things, but saw them with her own eyes.

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THE NEW BOOKS

DEMOCRACY AND THE NATIONS

It is certainly devoutly to be wished that the relations existing between the United States and Canada could be applied to the whole world. The spirit of these two peoples is one in democratic purpose, however, and the establishment of these relations has been of an easy natural growth compared with conditions prevailing in Europe, where the international sky has been clouded for long ages with the fostered racial hatreds of selfish, autocratic governments. Dr. Macdonald, in *Democracy and the Nations*, taking the relations of Canada with the United States for example, presents a forcible argument for both nationalism and internationalism—a worldwide comity of free peoples working together on the general principles of democratic progress, but with the rights of each small nation protected within its territorial sphere of action. The British Empire he shows to be this in fact, the term Empire being today nothing more than a traditional misnomer.

The Issue, by J. W. Headlam, is now of special value to American readers because it states clearly and concisely precisely what the aims of the Allies are in the Great War. The author does not befog the issue by wandering up sidetracks into regions of war origins, but holds directly to his main contention that the basis of peace must rest upon the democratic principle of the consent of the governed, applied to all governments. There must be no force used to bind the yoke of a foreign government upon any people historically or racially opposed to it, and wherever strongly manifested, the nationalities of all peoples must be preserved inviolate. In this he includes the German people within their rightful boundaries, but excludes from German dominion the peoples of Alsace-Lorraine, Poland, and northern Schleswig. To that extent only should there be any dismemberment of Germany, a term which Mr. Headlam insists now comprizes all the other states in a single nationalistic union sentimentally as well as politically. Toward punishment, other than the moral effect of defeat for wrongdoing, the author is opposed, asserting that only a broadly tolerant spirit in the hour of victory will assure the future peace of the world.

The first volume of *The New Europe*, a weekly review of foreign politics, October 19, 1916, to January, 1917, contains the views of contributors of international reputation mainly on the subject of the present and prospective positions of the nations of Europe. Students of the political problems waiting on peace will find the work of timely value.

Tho the position of Alsace-Lorraine as a dominating factor in the war has not been overlooked, others of more pressing attention have somewhat obscured that of the French lost provinces. Dr. David Starr Jordan in his *Alsace-Lorraine* brings very clearly to the foreground the evil results following Germany's action in striving to absorb a people against their natural affiliation. His book serves forcibly to demonstrate how deep is that loyalty to tribal instinct—according to Max Eastman—everywhere latent or aflame in our nature.

The War After the War, by Isaac F. Marcosson, is fortunately not the prophecy of another sanguinary conflict, but of a contest for trade by the thoroly awakened and organized European nations. This, the author holds, we cannot remain aloof from, since we have become a financial partner in European affairs to an enormous extent, convincing facts and figures being supplied the reader. He calculates that by August, 1917, the debt of the war nations will have reached the utterly bewildering total of $105,773,000,000. Mr. Marcosson has also an interesting chapter on Lloyd-George drawn from personal contact with the Little Welshman. So far it is the story of a champion of democracy winning out against almost insurmountable obstacles. But there remains one ominous rock in his path, Mr. Marcosson refrains from discussing. That is Ireland. Mr. Marcosson's economic conclusions conflict with some other authorities, who contend that the tremendous waste of human energy, and the reaction from war strife, will be followed by a period of cessation from any great activity. One guess is perhaps as good as another.

Democracy and the Nations, by J. A. Macdonald. G. H. Doran Company. $1.35. *The Issue*, by J. W. Headlam. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1. *The New Europe*. Constable, London. $2. *Alsace-Lorraine*, by David Starr Jordan. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $1. *The War After the War*, by I. F. Marcosson. John Lane Company. $1.25.

ITALY'S TASK

The prominence given to gigantic war operations on the East and West fronts is doubtless responsible for some lack of comprehension of the tremendous task before the Italians. This is made clear to us in *Italy in the War*, by Sydney Low. With her northern frontier delineated entirely to the advantage of a prospective Austrian enemy, Italy has been compelled to fight a very literal uphill battle, with stupendous physical odds against her. Lest, too, some of us may regard the Austrian army as weak or inefficient, the author points out that her great guns were far superior to those of any other nation, her fortified positions skilfully constructed, and her Alpine troops as good as any. But for the Russian offensives, he has no doubt Austria could easily have swept down into the plains of Lombardy. So far, this is the most informing book from the Italian side.

Italy in the War, by Sydney Low. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

FOR PERMANENT PEACE

Robert Goldsmith is the author of the first book published in America on the idea of a *League to Enforce Peace* which was given to the world on June 17, 1915, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Like all books that break new ground, this is necessarily the first, but by no means the last word on the subject. Mr. Goldsmith has evidently done a prodigious amount of necessary and general research before putting pen to paper. The book, tho rather diffuse in thought and arrangement, is nevertheless sound in principle, comprehensive, and well written. It should do much, especially in schools and colleges, to spread the idea that the coöperation of nations and not the competition of nations will alone insure eternal peace when the war ends.

A League to Enforce Peace, by Robert Goldsmith, with a special introduction by A. Lawrence Lowell. The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

A COUNTRY LAD

The Light in the Clearing is more than a good story—it is a strong, invigorating breath from the past, full of the vigorous, manly and thoroly conscientious spirit that went into the making of the United States in the period between 1830 and 1850.

The story opens in 1831 in the country districts of northern New York, in the region and the day of hair-cloth sofas, birch brooms, butternut trousers, dried apples, milk gravy, extreme simplicity and rugged manhood. It moves gradually into state and national affairs, and we meet the stately President Van Buren and Silas

Wright, one of the noblest of our public men.

Excellent as are Mr. Bacheller's other works—"Eben Holden," "D'ri and I," and the ever-popular "Keeping Up with Lizzie"—none of them equals this story of the forties, either in artistic finish or in breadth of spirit. It is a book we would like every American girl and boy to read.

The Light in the Clearing, by Irving Bacheller. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $1.50.

FROM THE CITY TEMPLE

An Ambassador, by Joseph Fort Newton, is a volume of sermons to which attaches a special interest, not only because of their unusual power and spiritual fervor, but because of the circumstances under which they were delivered and the ecclesiastical effect of their utterance. The first eleven were preached in London City Temple last summer by Dr. Newton, who was then minister of the Liberal Christian Church of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. After they were delivered, the American preacher was called to the pastorate of the City Temple, and has finally accepted the call. The readers of these able sermons will feel that the pulpit of Binney, Parker and Campbell will be well filled by the young American divine.

An Ambassador, by Joseph Fort Newton. F. H. Revell & Co. $1.

BOTANY TODAY

Herbert W. Faulkner has written a pleasantly enthusiastic book called *The Mysteries of the Flowers*, in which he describes the anatomy and physiology of many of our most beautiful wildflowers, giving special attention to cross-fertilization and the functions of reproduction. Honey, perfume, color—the lures that attract insects—other ways of distributing pollen and the miraculous methods of scattering seeds abroad are the subjects discussed in an interesting way. Mr. Faulkner has amplified and illustrated his meanings by the use of numerous drawings. In his introduction he tells something of his study of plants as a child and of his school experience with botany, which he says "was only a naming and classifying of my sylvan friends." Botany is far more than that in the schools of today. It is no longer a memory exercize in long Latin names, but an imaginative and well-organized science founded on experiment and on such observations as Mr. Faulkner here gives us.

The Mysteries of the Flowers, by H. W. Faulkner. F. A. Stokes Company. $2.

THE GREAT WAR

A Student in Arms, by Donald Hankey, who was killed in action last October, is a collection of articles and sketches that have to do with the real problems, the real moods and emotions, the real spiritual life of the man "at the front." (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.)

Tales of the Great War, by Henry Newbolt. True and stirring adventures of British privates and officers on land and sea, in air and under water. Its bias is naturally English but it is remarkably free from anti-German prejudice. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.75.)

J. A. Hobson is utterly opposed to the proposed economic war after the war. In his book, *The New Protectionism*, he pleads for the rejection of that program as a crime against civilization as well as an economic mistake, and for the extension of the policy of "The Open Door." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.)

The lay reader of *The Submarine Torpedo Boat*, by Allen Hoar, will learn of the intricacies of its mechanism, the numerous types—diving, submerging, coast and deep sea, and will be perhaps surprized to learn that our own submarines had previously traveled longer voyages than that of the "Deutschland." (D. Van Nostrand Company, $2.)

Soldier and Dramatist, the letters of Harold Chapin, a young American in the English army, has more than a timely in-

The Shameful Abuse of Our Stomachs

BY R. W. LOCKWOOD

YOU wouldn't pour cream on your grapefruit or drink lemonade and milk at the same meal and expect such a combination to increase your health and efficiency; and yet three times each day, three hundred and sixty-five days a year, the average man, woman, and child eats combinations of food almost as dangerous.

The foods that make up our daily diet are, I am convinced, the cause of 90% of all the sickness and low vitality from which most of us suffer. Authorities everywhere are beginning to realize that health, strength, and personal efficiency can be recovered or maintained only through a knowledge of proper food selection and combination.

Food is the building material of the human body and brain. What we eat today we are tomorrow. And yet we use less care in the selection of building materials for our own human structures than we would in building a shanty.

"But I do eat good, simple, nourishing food," you say. Of this I have no doubt. But one good, simple food, when combined with another equally good, simple food, will in many cases produce a chemical reaction in the stomach and literally explode.

Unfortunately for us Nature does not digest separately each food we eat at a meal. Instead, the entire meal is digested en masse. If the foods thus thrown together disagree chemically with each other, the result is a miniature revolution.

The wonder of it all is that we stand the stress as well as we do. Instead of being only 50% efficient, as most of us are, we don't deserve to be 10% efficient! Particularly is this true because of the sedentary lives we lead. Our grandfathers had a much better chance than we have because they lived out doors and were able to burn up their ill-chosen food through strenuous exercise—a luxury permitted us only in homeopathic doses.

The reason that until lately so few of us have recognized the influence of proper food selection and combination on our health and energy, is that we could see no direct connection between the foods we eat and our ills. And yet the connection is really very direct.

Of course it is perfectly clear that stomach acidity, gas, fermentation, and constipation are due to foods that "disagree." But until now our reasoning has gone no further, and in spite of the obvious connection most of us, when subject to these symptoms, instead of attacking the disorder at the source, take pills and powders, which provide only temporary relief and actually do a great deal more harm than good. For they weaken our systems and tend to produce a return of the symptom in even more violent form than before. This is true of both stomach remedies and laxatives.

Auto-intoxication, biliousness, malnutrition, obesity, heart, liver, and kidney affections,—in fact, over fifty diseases can likewise be traced to body poisons that make their innocent entrance through the mouth, and which can be removed by a change in eating habits.

Eugene Christian, the prominent Food Specialist, has proved this in hundreds of instances, including his own case.

Twenty years ago Eugene Christian was at death's door; for several years previous he had suffered all the agonies of acute stomach and intestinal troubles, until his doctors—among them some of the most noted specialists in the country—gave him up to die. As a last resort, he commenced to study the food question himself. As a result of what he learned, he succeeded in literally *eating his way back to health* without drugs or medicines of any kind, and in a remarkably short space of time.

Eugene Christian is today nearly sixty years old—or shall I say young? For he has more vitality, more ginger, more physical endurance than most youngsters in their teens. For almost fifteen years he has not had even so much as a cold.

Today Eugene Christian is teaching hundreds of other men and women how to eat their way to buoyant health and increased energy by properly combining and proportioning their every-day foods, and entirely without the use of medicine. An interesting feature of Christian's work is the fact that you can secure the foods he recommends at any store or out of any garden; and, instead of having to practise self-denial, you enjoy your meals as you never have before. No special or patented foods are required.

I have been told that a number of wealthy people who have gone to him after everything else had failed have been so happy at their complete restoration to health through his simple suggestions that they have voluntarily sent him checks for from $500 to $1000 in addition to his regular charge.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally, that he has written a series of little lessons telling exactly what to eat in order to overcome the different conditions due to wrong eating.

These lessons—there are 24 of them—contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, covering all conditions of health and sickness, from infancy to old age, for all occupations, climates, and seasons. They include *corrective* menus for stomach acidity, fermentation, constipation, and the host of diseases which follow when these warnings are neglected. They also tell you how to reduce and how to gain weight.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, every point is so thoroughly covered and clearly explained. You can start eating the very things that will remove the causes of your disorder the day you receive the lessons, and it is quite possible that you will secure results from the very first meal.

If you would like to have these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating, simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Inc., Dept. 45, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will remit $3, the small fee asked, or return them and owe nothing in case you are not fully satisfied.

If the more than 300 pages contained in the course yield but one single suggestion that will bring greater health, you will get many times the cost of the course back in personal benefit—yet hundreds write the Society that they find vital helpfulness on every page.

Merely tear out and mail this form instead of writing a letter. It is a copy of the official blank adopted by the Society and will be honored at once.

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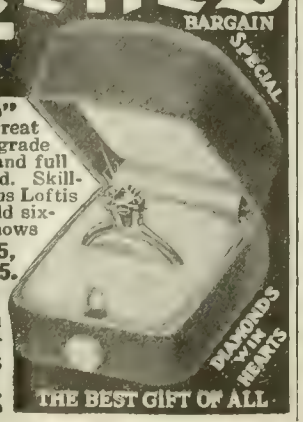
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terest. They are charming letters—gay, amusing, whimsical—written to his mother, wife and little son. The series closed when he fell in the foreign land in the struggle he had made his own. (John Lane Company, $1.25.)

Stanley Washburn adds another to his excellent volumes from the Russian front. *The Russian Advance* treats of the great offensive of 1916. As usual, the author gives numerous graphic and intimate war views. He brings his account to the entry of Rumania into the conflict. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.)

In *The Provocation of France*, Jean Charlemagne Bracq takes up the relative position of France toward Germany from 1870 until the outbreak of war. This ground has been pretty thoroly covered by other writers, but the author links his accusing facts skilfully, and writes in a convincing, straightforward style. (Oxford University Press, $1.25.)

A Woman and the War. The woman being the Countess of Warwick, the comments, vigorously and well exprest, are interesting, deliberately and blithley unorthodox, violently feminine, ardently critical of existing conditions, full of suggestions for the better conduct of affairs. The book deals chiefly with social problems, women's work, drink legislation and so forth. (G. H. Doran Company, $2.)

The Growth of a Legend, by Ferdinand Van Langenhove, is a work to prove that however skillfully Germany produced evidence of Belgian atrocity committed on German soldiers, such evidence is refuted by German testimony in the hands of the Allies. Letters, newspaper extracts, and official notes, with able comment and argument, make a volume of interest to those examining the subject. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

Europe Unbound, by L. March Phillips, contains an impressive revelation of what the English masses are thinking. While determined to be done with both the aristocracy and liberalism, they have no intention of supplanting either with the tyranny of an intellectual Brahmanism. If the war without does not what they seek, there will follow one within to compel the rights of human brotherhood. The book is intensely English. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.75.)

SCIENCE AND SUPERSTITION

My Birth, by Armenhouie T. Lamson, is an intimate account of the developmental adventures of a human fetus. It is scientific embryology written with unfortunate sentimentality. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

The necessity for a new edition of *An Introduction to Astronomy*, by Forest Ray Moulton, has given the author an opportunity for entirely rewriting it. The result is an admirable textbook which gives an exceptionally attractive, non-technical presentation of the subject. (The Macmillan Company, $2.25.)

General Physics, by Franklin and MacNutt, is an unusually good elementary textbook for colleges and technical schools. Little space is given to the atomic theory. There are excellent bibliographies and an explanatory chapter on mathematics. The authors have the power of clear, concise statement. (McGraw-Hill Book Company, $2.75.)

Many a psychologist has attempted to explain the phenomenon of *Witchcraft in Salem Village*. Winfield S. Nevins, in a scholarly preface to the second edition of his book, reviews their theories, sketches briefly the political and social situation of the period, and offers his own common sensible and intelligent explanation. (Salem, Massachusetts: Salem Press Company, $2.25.)

The Great Comet of 1680, by James Howard Robinson, is not, in spite of its title, an essay in the field of astronomy, but an account of one of the landmarks in the slow progress of human enlightenment.

The coming of this heavenly visitor was greeted with superstitious apprehension and terror, as is shown by the contemporary pamphlets and sermons, altho almost as many writers denied that a wandering star was a divine warning to sinful mankind. (Northfield, Minn.: The Northfield Press.)

Biologists and physicians will give a hearty welcome to *The Control of Hunger in Health and Disease*, a summary of the work on the stomach carried out in the Hull Physiological Laboratory during the last four years. Three of the seventeen chapters deal with the nervous control of the hunger mechanism and two with hunger and appetite in disease. The author, Anton Julius Carlson, has been fortunate in having in his service a "second Alexis St. Martin," a man with a complete closure of the esophagus and a permanent gastric fistula of twenty years' standing. (University of Chicago Press, $2.)

ESSAYS IN LITERATURE

The Story of the Battle Hymn of the Republic—the inspiration from which it sprang into being, its influence and fame during the Civil War and the years following, with an historical background of the anti-slavery struggle, is told by Florence Howe Hall, daughter of the poet. (Harper and Brothers, 50 cents.)

Dr. William Morrison Patterson has written a suggestive book called *The Rhythm of Prose*, "an experimental investigation of individual difference in the sense of rhythm." A chapter on vers libre will be particularly interesting to poets, critics and students of contemporary verse. (Columbia University Press, $1.50.)

The Spirit of Modern German Literature, by Ludwig Lewisohn, makes well considered, suggestive enquiry into the much-wider-than-Germany "respect for science, love of the concrete and a sense of its significance." Many recent writers have brief, somewhat over-appreciative, but illuminating attention. Among the translations the two excellent renderings from Richard Dehmel suggest that the translator would do well to give the rest of Dehmel's lyricism to the English speaking world. (B. W. Huebsch, $1.)

Horace J. Bridges' *Our Fellow Shakespeare* emphasizes the credibility of the Stratford-on-Avon bard's authorship of the plays, and the human sides of writer and character. Cocksureness, too few examples, assuming that all educated persons are pedants, make the author antagonizing. A good book, full of bad spots. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50.)

AS THE WORLD WAS

The development of the Roman constitution and legal code as embodied in the life and work of one of the republic's greatest citizens, is the theme of an authoritative volume by Hannis Taylor: *A Commentary on the Roman Constitution and Public Life Supplemented by the Sayings of Cicero.* (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., $3.50.)

Edwin Oviatt's *Beginnings of Yale* is no stereotyped local record, but a book of literary charm and lively interest. The illustrations by Theodore Diedrickson, full page and set in the text, initials and head and tail pieces, are delightful and add quaintness and character to the picturesquely written pages. (New Haven: Yale University Press, $3.)

John A. Gade sets forth in English, Carl Gustafson Klingspor's "chronicle" of the romantic career of *Charles the Twelfth of Sweden*. The story, quaintly couched, purports to be written down by a devoted friend and follower of the great leader, and catches the spirit of the times with real charm. It is most entertaining; at the same time it gives us an excellent picture of the military and social life of northern and eastern Europe two centuries ago. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $3.)

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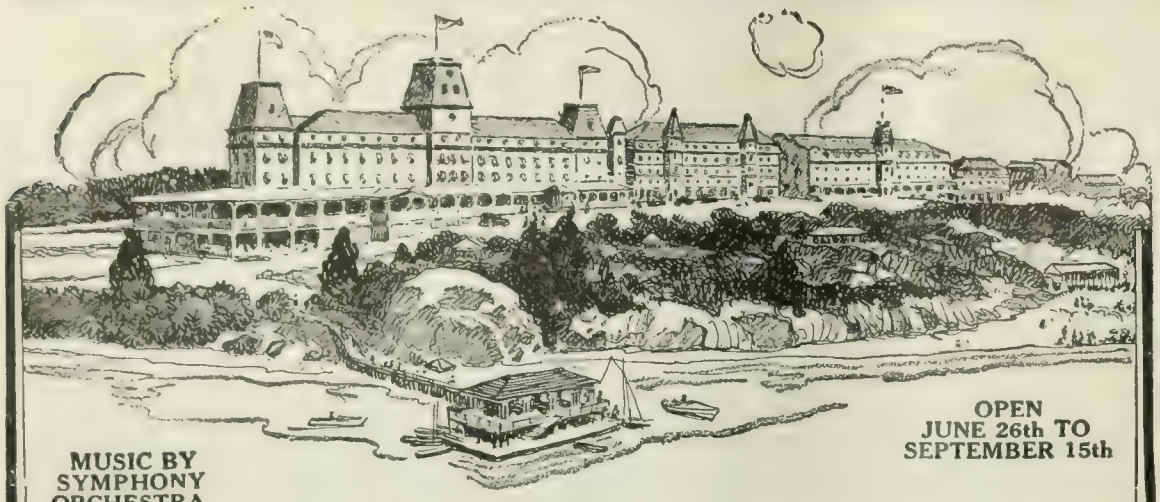
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Under Three Flags, by Livingston and Steen-Hansen. (Macmillan, New York, $1.) A very real picture of war by two Johns Hopkins nurses who were living in Paris in 1914 and served in Belgium, France and Serbia.

Flying for France, by J. R. McConnell. (Doubleday, Page, Garden City, New York, $1.) A book full of the spirit of youth and devotion, by one of the American Escadrille the skill and daring of whose members have won the admiration of the French and English airmen.

War Bread, by E. E. Hunt. (Holt, New York, $2.) Experiences in Belgium by one who helped distribute the bread.

Kitchener's Mob, by J. N. Hall. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, $1.25.) The training of Tommy Atkins, as seen—and felt—by a young American volunteer.

Aftermath of Battle, by E. D. Toland. (Macmillan, New York, $1.) A Princeton man's daily jottings of work with the American Ambulance, written during the first six months.

Golden Lads, by G. H. and H. H. Gleason. (Century, New York, $1.30.) Belgium under the German soldier as seen by a man and woman who served in the Hector Munro ambulance corps.

Ambulance No. 10, by Lester Bushwell. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, $1.) Letters written during the summer of 1915, when the writer was working with the American Ambulance.

From Mons to Ypres, by Frederick Coleman. (Dodd, Mead, New York, $1.50.) This driver of a staff motor car was attached, part of his ten months' service, to General French's headquarters. He draws a fine picture of the British cavalry officer.

Friends of France. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, $2.) Comrades tell here stirring stories of the brave and beautiful work done by some members of the American Ambulance.

My Fourteen Months at the Front, by W. J. Robinson. (Little, Brown, Boston, $1.) The author was a member of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, then of the Army Service Corps, driver of an armored car, despatch rider, gunner in the trenches.

Adventures of a Despatch Rider, by W. H. L. Watson. (Dodd, Mead, New York, $1.25.) The more telling for their boyishness, these letters were written home during a lad's eight months' service at the front which took in the retreat from Mons.

Mademoiselle Miss. (Butterfield, Boston, 50 cents.) These letters from a nurse in a field hospital near the Marne were published without her knowledge so that we get impressions precisely as she set them down at the time.

With Serbia Into Exile, by Fortier Jones. (Century, New York, $1.60.) A young Texan worked with the Serbian relief expedition and gives us from that experience one of the most vivid books that the war has brought forth.

Our Part in the Great War, by Arthur Gleason. (Stokes, New York, $1.35.) Accounts of American soldiers and workers at the front, with excerpts from German diaries.

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"ALIEN ENEMIES"

The declaration of war against Germany presents to the consideration of policyholders and some underwriters an embarrassing problem. The underwriters concerned, most of them American citizens, are those who have been engaged for years in managing the interests of the German companies in this country.

Under a recent proclamation of the President, the terms of which I construe in an advisory sense, keeping in view the rights possest by the individual states to regulate insurance matters within their respective jurisdictions, permits, under exprest conditions, a continuance in business the United States branches of the German companies. The Insurance Department of New York, as will doubtless those of all the states, has virtually conformed with the recommendations made in the President's proclamation. Rigid rules are made for the retention of all funds.

Independent of all this, however, there are three features of the situation worthy of notice:

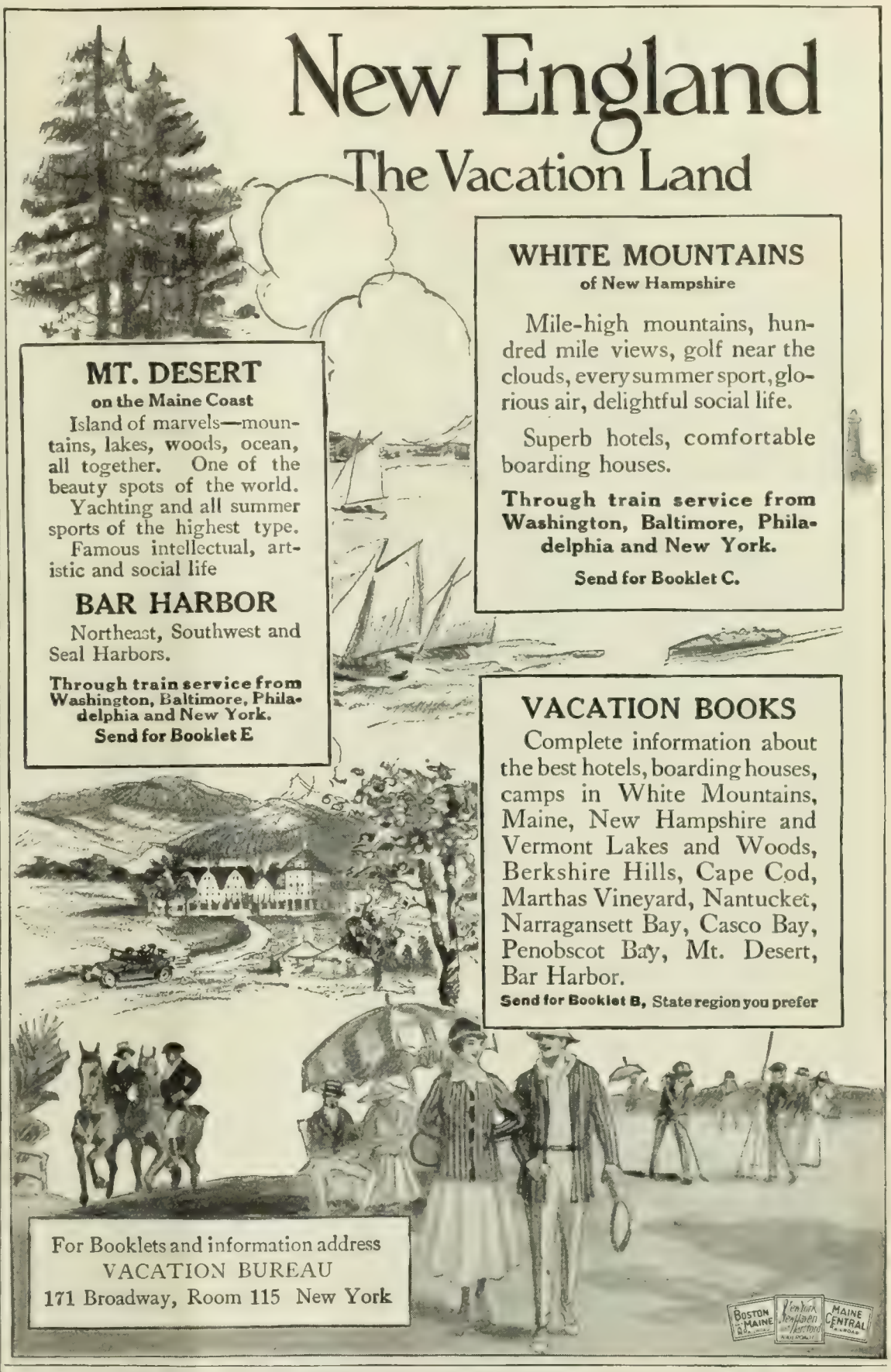
First, the conflicting relationships sustained by the American manager of the interests of an alien enemy; second, the duty to his country which may be violated by an American citizen in contributing financial resources to an alien enemy by buying insurance from him; third—and this may develop serious consequences—the possible risks assumed by policyholders in German fire insurance companies in the event of a conflagration.

It is true that serious conflagrations are not frequent; but as we know, two such occurred within a period of two years—Baltimore, 1904, and San Francisco, 1906—and five others involving losses running from $4,500,000 to $10,000,000 each, from 1908 to 1916.

It must be remembered that under present conditions the only security possest by policyholders in German fire insurance companies in this country is the sum of their United States branch funds. Any losses in excess of these would be, viewing the matter in its most hopeful light, very difficult to collect. This seems to be a case in which the doctrine of *caveat emptor* is indicated—the buyer must look out for himself.

L. C. H., Dandridge, Tenn.—Volunteer State Life Insurance Company of Chattanooga, began business in 1903, has a capital of $100,000 and issues mainly non-participating policies. On January 1, 1917, its assets were $2,651,340; net surplus, $232,046. It has grown steadily, claims are promptly paid, is of good average quality.

J. R. S., Callao, Va.—The Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company is an old line company calculating its reserves at 4 per cent, 3½ per cent and 3 per cent, the variation in rates being due to their adoption at different times. As you may not clearly understand this arrangement I will explain that a reserve which assumes an earning power of 3 per cent must be a larger sum than one earning 4 per cent, which was formerly a general standard rate among American life companies. In order to obviate any difficulties which might result thru a decline in the earning power of money conservative companies decided to get their reserve funds on a 3 per cent basis, and some of them to do this went first to 3½ per cent and then to 3. On January 1, last, the total admitted assets of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust were $24,001,571; its surplus, $1,636,055; its total insurance, $115,713,916. As the result of high financing, it is in the hands of a receiver.





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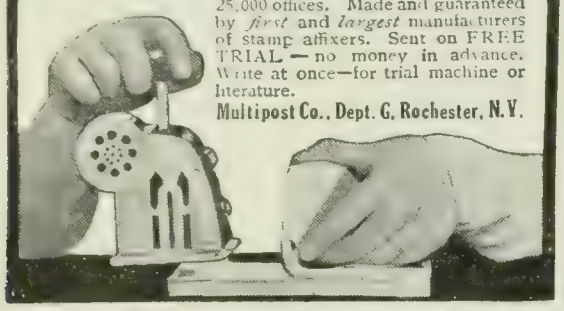
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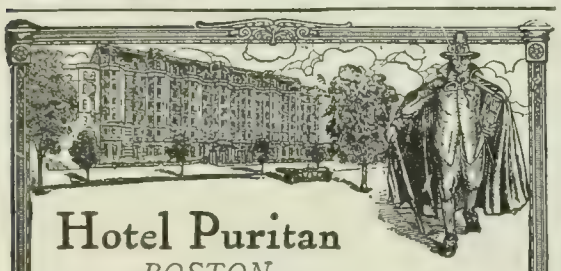
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THE MARKET PLACE

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET

At the beginning of the week, on the 14th, the market for securities, on the New York Stock Exchange, was dull, and the price movement not sharply defined, altho a small average gain was shown at the close of the day. Investors regarded the situation in Russia with some anxiety, and Russian bonds lost 3 points. Railroad advances were fractional. Steel Corporation shares were at the head of the list, with nearly one-quarter of the day's business and a net addition of 1¼. There was dullness again on the 15th, with a downward movement. Prominent topics were the probable effect of the new taxes upon the profits of corporations, and the proposed withdrawal of men and cars from railroad service in order that they may be sent to Russia and France. Street railway shares were weak. New York companies were seeking permission to increase fares, saying that on account of the cost of labor and supplies this addition must be made if they were to keep out of bankruptcy. Russian bonds lost 4 points more and were sold at 80. About a year ago they were placed here at 94¾.

A change for the better was seen on the 16th, with a broader market, the total rising to 775,000 shares. This favorable reaction was due almost wholly to the unexpected news that our Government had loaned $100,000,000 to Russia. The effect was seen at once in the price of Russian bonds, which rose from 79¾ to 90, closing at 85. Not even the resignation of Minister Milyukoff could check the advance. Investors and traders were saying that the Government must have better reports from Petrograd than those which had come to the public. There were gains thruout the list. For industrials the additions ranged from 2 to 7 points, and railroad stocks were higher by 1 or 2. Steel Corporation was again the leader, with an advance of 4⅛ on transactions amounting to 213,950 shares, or nearly 30 per cent of the total number. On the 17th there was still greater activity and almost 1,000,000 shares changed hands. The upward movement continued, stimulated by more favorable opinions about Russia. Motor and street railway stocks were exceptions to the rule, which gave additions to nearly all the railway and war order company issues. Steel Corporation's gain of 1 point (265,500 shares) made a price which was the highest reached this year. An addition of 2 points to Crucible Steel followed the company's payment of 4 per cent on account of accumulated dividends on the preferred stock. No restraint was caused by the news from Washington that the sum to be raised by taxes must be increased from $1,800,000,000 to $2,245,000,000.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY

All the mills and furnaces in the iron and steel industry are working to the limit of their capacity, without satisfying the demand. The Corporation's unfilled orders were increased by 471,000 tons last month, making the great total of 12,183,000, and steel rails were recently sold for delivery in 1919. While the Government's plans for expending $1,000,000,000 in the construction of ships will call for a considerable quantity of steel, there was no warrant for the report that it might be necessary to assume control of all the mills and shipyards. All that our yards could do would not require more than 6

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of $5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of $618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

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$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

DIVIDEND

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.
New York, May 15, 1917.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on June 30, 1917, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on June 2, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

MEETING

WESTINGHOUSE
Electric & Manufacturing Company.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., May 16, 1917.

The stock transfer books will for the purposes of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on June 13, 1917, be closed on May 26, 1917, at 12:00 o'clock M., and re-opened on June 14, 1917, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION BY MAIL Normal, Grammar School, High School, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Civil Service, Agricultural, Drawing, Domestic Science, Engineering Automobile Salesmanship, Law, and Real Estate Courses thoroughly taught by mail. Membership Fee $10.00; tuition free to first applicants. For "Free Tuition Plan" address, Carnegie College, Rogers, Ohio

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CASH FOR OLD FALSE TEETH OR BROKEN JEWELRY

SEND us false teeth in any shape. Diamonds, watches, gold, silver or Platinum. Jewelry new or broken. Magneto Points. We send cash by return mail and hold your goods 10 days. We will return them at our expense if our offer is returned as unsatisfactory. Established 1899.

Liberty Refining Co., 432 G Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa

per cent of the steel industry's annual output. Preference will be given to Government orders, but this will not necessitate cancellation of private contracts. The Government is urging makers of tin plate to increase their output, if possible, and has restricted the use of tin place in canning certain kinds of food. But at the same time it is proposed by the House Committee in the pending tax bill that a new duty shall be paid on tin, which is now in the free list, altho the metal is not easily obtained and the price of it is rising.

WHEAT TRADING RESTRAINED

By the action of the Board of Trade in Chicago the sharp advance of wheat prices in the market there has been checked. The price of the grain for May delivery had risen in six weeks from $2 to about $3.25 a bushel. At first the Board's directors forbade any further dealings in May wheat, ordering that $3.18 should be the price for settlement of existing contracts. Corn and oats for the same month were afterward included. Two or three days later, officers of all the grain exchanges, in conference with representatives of the Entente Allies and our own Government, decided to forbid trading in futures for any month. It does not appear that prices had so greatly advanced because the supply was "cornered" by speculators. Last year's short crop of wheat has been followed now by evidence that this year's crop will be a small one, with a persistent abnormal demand from abroad. American millers and representatives of European governments have made large purchases for future delivery. The natural result of all this has been the steady advance of price. Speculation has been discouraged in Chicago by brokers and commission firms, who demanded extraordinary margin security. At Washington there has been a movement for national control of the exchanges, and such control may be prevented by what the exchange officers have done. Owing to the new restrictions, the price of wheat for July delivery declined from $2.75 on the 12th to $2.19 on the 17th, but there was very little trading, and the price for immediate delivery remained above $3. There were reports that our Government had asked the Allies to give up their large holdings of futures.

Additional crop news is not encouraging. Seeding in the spring wheat states was delayed by unseasonable weather. For the same reason there has been delay in Europe. Canada has lost 23 per cent of her winter wheat acreage. There are no signs of the desired increase of planted area in our Northwest. Recent reports show a decrease of about 12 per cent in the two Dakotas.

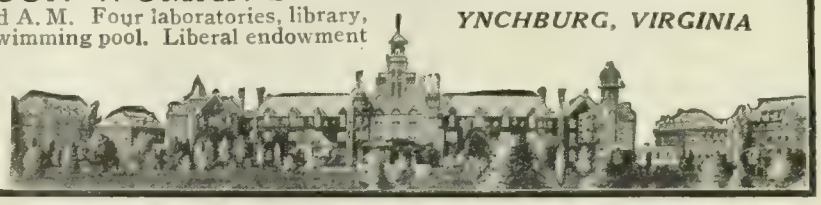
METALS

The Government must have a large quantity of copper in addition to the 45,510,000 pounds which the companies recently sold to it at 16⅔ cents, or about half of the current rate. It has ordered 100,000,000 pounds and may need 200,000,000 more. But it now pays 25 cents instead of 16⅔, which was the average of prices for ten years immediately preceding the war, for the reason that a greater reduction would affect wages and probably cause strikes. Wages in the copper industry are on a sliding scale and depend upon the average selling price of the metal, which is now 31½ cents and was 37 cents not long ago. Agreements relating to price concessions have been made with the producers of lead and zinc. The brass companies will serve the Government without profit. In the steel industry every week sees an advance of prices. April's output of pig iron, 3,334,960 pounds, was exceeded in only two months of last year. Russia asks for 2000 locomotives and 40,000 freight cars, being in great need of rolling stock for the distribution of food and the transfer of munitions from Archangel and Vladivostok to the battle front. Our Government may act in combination with its European allies hereafter for the purchase of metals, but probably will not insist upon any considerable reduction of current prices.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Skidmore School of Arts
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Substantial work leading to Bachelor's and Master's degrees. Courses in Contemporary History and Literature; Spanish, French and German; Bacteriology, Chemistry, Geology and Mathematics; Sociology, Philosophy and Psychology; and special courses in Education for Teachers, Principals and Superintendents.
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Cantatas and Motet
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Mass in B Minor
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Only Ninety-five Miles from New York.
Unrivaled Location and Scenery.
Booklet, Miss G. W. ALLEN, 117 W. 12th St., New York

HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. The Government is eager to interest small investors in the Liberty Loan. Write a circular that might interest the people of your neighborhood.
2. One of your friends has exprest disapproval of lending vast sums of money to our Allies. Show in what ways the loans will benefit both the Allies and the United States.
3. Write a public notice to be posted in railroad cars, showing at a glance that American railroads are safe.
4. You are present at a meeting of working people. Make a speech in which you show that the rights of workers will be preserved during the war, in spite of the necessities that have arisen.
5. The Congressman from your district has asked his constituents to express their opinions concerning the proposed increase in postal rates. Prepare an argument for or against the increase.
6. Write a single paragraph for the current events column of your school paper, explaining the present state of affairs in Russia.
7. Write a spirited paragraph in which you support or oppose the principle of "No indemnities, no annexations," proposed by the Russian Council.
8. Imagine that you have been invited to be present at a dinner of Cubans in this country, and that you have been asked to give a short after-dinner address. Give an address suitable for the occasion that would appeal to the interests of the Cubans.

Editorial Articles.

1. At a meeting of one of your school societies you are to give a short talk on "What the Various Countries May Gain or Lose as a Result of the Present War." Prepare the talk.
2. One of your friends has protested against prohibition as a war measure. Give an argument that will show that you have good reasons for agreeing or disagreeing with him.

Washington, the Fortieth Day. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Show in what way the plan of this article is like the plan of some of the "Sir Roger de Coverley" papers.
2. What is the principal theme of the article? By what means has the author made this theme emphatic?
3. Write a somewhat similar article concerning preparation for final examinations.

First to Fight on Land or Sea. By Charles Phelps Cushing.

1. Show in what way the title fulfils the requirements for a good title.
2. Point out the steps by which the author awakens interest in the Marine Corps.
3. Write a somewhat similar article concerning one of your school societies or athletic teams.

What Must We Do? By Charles Edward Jefferson, D.D.

1. Express in one sentence the principal thought of this article.
2. Write, in the form of a brief, the arguments Dr. Jefferson gives in favor of his contention.

Clogging the Nation's Mind. By James W. Linn.

1. Write a composition on "How a Good Periodical Elevates a Country."
2. Write a composition on "How The Independent Aids in School Work."

SECTION II. LITERATURE.

Tide. By Murdock Pemberton.

1. Explain the following terms: glib confectionings, minor seers, entity, chaotic flux, flecks. Who is H. G. Wells?
2. Explain the last line: "I've followed stars now, long enough."
3. What is meant by the line, "The moon, they say, controls the tides"? Is the line to be taken literally or figuratively? What is its full meaning?
4. What is the serious thought that the poem presents?

SECTION III. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words: cosmopolitanism, isolation, supremacy, opprobrium, tax, radicals, prohibition, crisis, refugees, indemnities, proletariat, provisional, anarchy, bonds.
2. Use the words in sentences concerning events of the day.

SECTION IV. GRAMMAR.

1. Select the most skilfully worded advertisement in this number of The Independent.
2. Show in what way a proper use of English has aided in making the advertisement effective.
3. Give the syntax of every principal word, or group of words, in the advertisement.

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Public Opinion and the War—"What Must We Do?"

1. "It is not idealism alone which pushed the United States into the war, but idealism plus commercialism plus fear." Show how each of the three is actuating the people.
2. "We live under the rule of the majority." What relation has this to the subject in hand?

II. Organizing for War—"Washington, the Fortieth Day."

1. "We are not instantaneous Prussians." What does this statement mean?
2. Compare the first days of this war with the first days during the Civil War. The Spanish-American War.
3. How far were we ready for this war? How far were we unready?
4. "We have the resources; we have the men and the ability to lead them." What do we lack?
5. "Nearly everything here is waiting on Congress," etc. What is Congress doing to help things along?

III. Raising an Army—"Senate Passes Army Bill," "First to Fight on Land or Sea," "No Gaps in the Ranks," "Wilson Announces Draft," "Pershing to Go to France."

1. Compare the present Army Bill with the bill passed by the last Congress.
2. What, according to President Wilson's proclamation, will be the procedure in raising the troops? How will the officers be recruited?
3. What steps are being taken for sending men and supplies abroad?

IV. Financing the War—"Pay, Pay, Pay," "Clogging the Nation's Mind," "Advertising Government Bonds," "Protests Against Postal Increase," "Facing the Music."

1. "It is the young manhood of *today*. It should be the wealth of *today*." What steps are now being taken to carry out this idea?
2. What is the basis for the protest against the increase of postal rates? Suggest some other method of raising revenue by means of the postal service.
3. Discuss fully the process of raising money by means of bond issues. What are the advantages of government bonds over other forms of investment?
4. "The small investor has not yet risen to the occasion." Why not?
5. List the definite aspects of patriotic duty that occur to you after reading "Facing the Music."

V. The Terms of Peace—"A Gleam of Peace," "No Indemnities, No Annexations," "The New Books—Democracy and the Nations."

1. "It is still a fight between an elephant and a whale." Explain the figure of speech.
2. How has the Russian revolution weakened the military force of the Allies? Strengthened their cause?
3. Discuss one or more of the following: (a) "Peace without punitive indemnities or forcible annexation." (b) "Germany would be willing to pay compensatory indemnities, but never punitive indemnity." (c) "Bulgaria has obtained possession of the territory she coveted." (d) "Italy has not." (e) "Russia has renounced all idea of annexation." (f) "The chief obstacles to peace . . . are Great Britain and France." (g) "There remains, then, the question of the Japanese conquest."
4. Which of the books discust in the review seems to you best worth reading?

VI. The Russian Revolution—"The Russian Crisis," "No Indemnities, No Annexations," "Fraternizing at the Front."

1. "The Russian Revolution is following the course of the French." In what way?
2. "The conflict arose over the question of foreign policy." What was the point in dispute? How has it been settled?
3. ". . . the country is drifting into chaos." Did this happen during the French Revolution? How did things work out in France then? How will they probably work out in Russia today?

VII. Industrial Efficiency—"Wilson Pledges Labor Conservation."

1. Note the quotation from President Wilson's address. (a) Is your state legislature one of those to which the President refers? (b) Do you think that the President's alarm is justified?
2. What is the attitude of the Council of National Defense toward the same subject? How does your father feel about it?

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OF THE HIGHEST STANDARD
IN QUALITY DESIGN AND
WORKMANSHIP

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Service of the Hour

Just as a trained runner clears hurdles without losing his stride, so The Countryside has changed from a peace to a war program without loss of momentum.

Alert to the new war time requirements of its readers, The Countryside has made every effort to satisfy them.

The vital necessity of eliminating waste, of making every square foot produce the greatest possible yield, has accentuated the importance of Countryside Efficiency.

We must have Efficiency in the garden, in the poultry yard, in the dairy, in the preserving kitchen. We must get results. The Countryside shows how. Analyze the contents of the next two numbers.

June—War Garden Number

Now on Sale

WHAT TO DO IN JUNE, a monthly schedule of work to be done, by Prof. Hugh Findlay, of Syracuse.

THE COUNTRYSIDE WAR GARDEN CONTEST

DEFENDING THE WAR GARDEN TRENCHES—how to destroy pests, by Parker T. Barnes, of the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture.

GARDEN CLOTHES—things that help you to work in comfort.

FROM GARDEN TO TABLE, a monthly guide to the efficient use of war garden products, by Anna Barrows, of Teachers College.

POULTRY YARD PATRIOTISM, how to get the most out of chickens, by E. I. Farrington.

HOME-MADE EFFICIENCY, the key to economical housekeeping, by Marion Harland.

WHAT BETTER ROADS MEAN TO YOU, second of a series, by C. H. Claudy.

TOMATO TECHNIQUE, training tomatoes in the way they should go, by Donald F. Jones.

COUNTRYSIDE MOBILIZATION, a list of books to help us avoid "muddling through."

July—War Efficiency Number

Out June 25

YOUR TOWN IN WAR—a symposium reporting the work which has been done in various communities in the way of organization for war, etc.

A WAR TIME BUDGET—the way war prices, war taxes, and the like, affect the household budget, by Stuart Chase.

FULL SPEED AHEAD IN MIDSUMMER—how to keep the garden efficient through the heat and drouth of midsummer, by F. F. Rockwell.

FROM GARDEN TO TABLE—second of the monthly pages dealing with the efficient use of home-grown foodstuff, by Anna Barrows.

THE BACKYARD BALANCE SHEET—a normal budget for the small poultry yard, with special reference to war conditions, by an instructor in Cornell.

THE MAN WITH ONE COW—first instalment of a two-part article, by E. L. D. Seymour, dealing with reasons for keeping a cow, choice, feeding, and care of one cow.

GARAGE EFFICIENCY—plans and equipment for convenience in the home garage, by John Chapman Hilder.

BETTER ROADS—WHERE?—an article on the location of good roads, by C. H. Claudy.

The Countryside War Garden Contest

Three prizes of One Hundred Dollars, Fifty Dollars, and Twenty-five Dollars, respectively, are offered for the story of your war garden this year. See the June Number, now out, for the announcement.

Solving Your Problems

There will be an expert waiting to answer any questions that may concern any phase of your own Countryside Efficiency. And The Countryside Shop is always ready to advise you in the purchase of equipment. Just address

The Countryside
SUBURBAN LIFE

119 West Fortieth Street New York City

PEBBLES

Frosh—Surveying a little?
C. E. Stude (laconically)—No, surveying a lot.—*Cornell Widow.*

The disagreement smouldering between Germany and Austria may be described as a rift in the loot.—*London Opinion.*

"I want to hire a big-calibered salesman."
"All of them are big bores."—*The Lamb.*

Time—What do the inmates think of the new asylum.
Keeper—They just rave over it.—*Jack o' Lantern.*

"Father, what kind of beasts were the rams they used so much in the Civil War?"
"They were probably the ancestors of the ewe boat of today, my boy."—*Puck.*

Fond Mother—What's the matter, Eva?
Little Eva—I've heard of "Good Friday," and "Ash Wednesday," but what on earth is "Nut Sunday."—*Yale Record.*

Musicians are to offer to sweep the streets. We hope players of treble instruments will experience no difficulties with the bass broom.—*London Opinion.*

Marion—What's your dog's name?
Helen—Ginger.
Marion—Does Ginger bite?
Helen—No; Ginger snaps.—*Yale Record.*

"You might ask Mary to get these stains off my coat with a little gasoline."
"Oh, George, I can't! Since the chauffeur jilted her the poor girl can't stand the smell of it."—*Chicago Herald.*

Officer—Is that soup ready, Jones?
Officer's Servant—No, sir, the gas stove went out, sir.
Officer—Went out! Then why don't you light it again?
Officer's Servant—'Cos it went out by the roof, sir.—*London Opinion.*

There are girls in hight ungainly,
  There are girls, thin, fat and small.
There are girls with voices mainly,
  There are some with none at all—
But the worst, the kind that drive you
  Straight to drink or suicide—
Are the muts that end their stories with—
  "My dear—I nearly *died*."
—*Yale Record.*

The tailor's sign in a little inland town was an apple, simply an apple. The people were amazed at it. They came in crowds to the tailor, asking him what on earth the meaning of the sign was.
The tailor, with a complacent smile, replied:
"If it hadn't been for an apple, where would the clothing business be today?"—*Everybody's.*

An Irishman who had walked a long distance, feeling very thirsty and seeing a milkman, asked the price of a quart of milk.
"Threepence," replied the milkman.
"Then give me a quart in pints," said Pat.
Pat, on drinking one pint, asked, "How do we stand?"
The milkman replied, "I owe ye a pint."
"And I owe you one," said Pat, "so we are quits."—*Passing Show.*

The backyard of a house in a Massachusetts town is overlooked by the windows of an orphan asylum. In this back yard stood a barrel of apples which were disappearing at a rapid rate.
The woman of the house, a widow and a knowing mother summoned her eight-year-old son to make inquiry touching the curious disappearance of the fruit.
"Yes, mother, I've eaten the apples," he confest, "but I really had to do it."
"Had to do it?"
"Yes, mother; the orphans wanted so many cores."—*Chicago Herald.*



Put New Life in Your Engine

A DOSE of Johnson's Carbon Remover—the engine laxative—will increase the power of your car—improve acceleration—stop that knocking sound—quiet your motor—save your batteries—and reduce your gasoline consumption from 12% to 25%.

JOHNSON'S CARBON REMOVER

It is a harmless liquid, to be poured into the cylinders. It softens the carbon and releases it from the metal. It then burns, powders, and is blown out through the exhaust. Five minutes' time and no labor required. You will save from $3.00 to $5.00 over any other method, without loss of time and with very much better results.

Use It Every Thousand Miles

If you will use Johnson's Guaranteed Carbon Remover every 1000 miles you can keep your motor clean and sweet, and always at its highest efficiency, and you will secure the maximum power and speed from the minimum amount of fuel.

Special Offer

If your dealer cannot supply you with Johnson's Carbon Remover use attached coupon. For a limited time we will include, gratis, a half-pint sample of Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil—our new product. It instantly penetrates between the leaves of springs thoroughly lubricating them and giving perfect spring action.

USE THIS COUPON

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Dept. I-6, Racine, Wis.

I enclose $1 for which please send me by prepaid express enough Johnson's Carbon Remover to thoroughly clean an ordinary motor three times. Also send half pint of Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil free.

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....

My Dealer is.....

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The Independent

Founded 1848

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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BOOKS AND WRITERS

Selma Lagerlof, who has won her way to fame by long years of quiet work, is not often to be found in the limelight. But she was persuaded out of her reserve once and that for a telling speech before the International Suffrage Congress.

Mr. Britling Sees It Through is a best seller, tho it is a novel only by courtesy, and hasn't any plot even if it makes up for this nobly in ideas. It is in its hundredth thousand, and has kept three presses busy for two months and five busy for another.

Bibles will have to go up in price along with less important merchandise. The skins that used to cover them now line the coats of English soldiers. The coloring for the red edges is now up about fourteen hundred per cent. and paper for Bibles has soared along with paper for novels.

The house that figured in Mildred Aldrich's *Hilltop on the Marne* is still a soldiers' refuge. At latest report there were three soldiers and seven horses recuperating there. Meanwhile her simple little book that somehow managed to be real literature, has run up the price of real estate in the village round-about.

James Norman Hall, author of *Kitchener's Mob*, one of the best accounts of soldiering the war has brought forth, came back to America after his period of service, expecting to stay. Persuaded by his publishers to return to Paris to write a book on the aviation corps, he went. But he is not writing. He is at the front again, fighting for the Allies.

The *Letters from John Wesley*, recently published, are full of trenchant sentences. To the official who demanded an inventory of his "silver plate" he writes, "I have two silver teaspoons at London and two at Bristol. That is all I have at present and I shall not buy any more while so many around me want bread."

REMARKABLE REMARKS

LILLIAN RUSSELL—Air is medicine.

GENERAL BELL—Singing men are fighting men.

WOODROW WILSON—This is no war for amateurs.

STELLA BENSON—Families are incurably conceited.

ED. HOWE—Key West, Florida, has a bad reputation.

JESS WILLARD—I'm ready when my country wants me.

HERBERT HOOVER—Eat plenty, wisely and without waste.

MARY PICKFORD—Too much study will give anybody headaches.

SARAH BERNHARDT—I hate what is called the "théâtre libre."

GIBSON BOWLES—The real food dictator of England is the German submarine.

PRESIDENT MARION LEROY BURTON—While I am open-minded, I am not empty.

GENERAL SMUTS—This is once more George Washington against George Rex.

PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS—Peace at any price can never be an enduring peace.

SENATOR LODGE—I have never worked so hard or so much as I have since the declaration of war.

SECRETARY MCADOO—Failure to subscribe to the two billion Liberty Loan would be a confession of national impotence.

AMBASSADOR PENFIELD—In the last two years not one word has been printed in the Austrian papers favorable to the United States.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—The principal thing you've got to do to keep an audience in good humor is to make it think that it is superior to you in intelligence.

DR. DUMBA—The entire fault for America's entry into the war lies with President Wilson, who is an obstinate Anglophile autocrat, filled with doctrinary stubbornness.

REV. RUSSELL H. CONWELL—In order that the man may be the noble creature he can be in peace or war he must have the approval, encouragement, smile and practical aid of woman.

PRIVY COUNSELLOR OSWALD FLANN—If neutrals were destroyed so that they disappeared without leaving a trace, terror would soon keep seamen and travelers away from the danger zone and thus save many lives.

REV. J. H. ODELL—Altho the ministry of the various denominations is the most perfectly organized group of labor unions on earth, a strike for higher wages has never once been mentioned in the history of the Christian Church.

Two Flags Upon Westminster Towers

April 20, 1917

By Robert Underwood Johnson

"This day is holy"—so sweet Spenser wrote,
Giving to Love the world's one bridal-song.
Ah! Could he see these flags together float
Where the gray pinnacles of England throng,
What bridal-song of nations would he sing!
How Shakespeare—thru whose pageantry of state
Trumpets of Freedom and of Justice ring—
Our "true minds' marriage" now would celebrate!
My country's poets, foes of tyranny,
For great and generous England raise your voice;
Be yours the apocalypse of Liberty—
A vision that shall call us to rejoice.
Divine the omens of the glorious years
From these free flags—if you can see for tears!

She will look for the

Gorham Name!

In making a gift of silverware to the bride in celebration of the event, the name of Gorham will make an event of the celebration, for it is a tradition of the American wedding that silverware should carry the Gorham trade-mark



and we violate no confidence in saying that the bride will look for it.

Sold by leading jewelers everywhere.

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Silversmiths & Goldsmiths

NEW YORK

Works – Providence & New York

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The Independent
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
HARPER'S WEEKLY
A Journal of Civilization

PRUSSIANISM CONQUERS THE WORLD

THE attempt of Germany to dominate the world has, we believe, been finally foiled. But that attempt has forced other nations to adopt in large measure those features of the German polity which they most abhorred. Liberty loving countries like France, England and the United States have been compelled to adopt conscription, expend vast sums for armament, impose unprecedented taxation, assume control of railroads, shipping and industries, to violate the freedom of the seas, to resort to inhuman and illegal methods of warfare such as poison gas and jets of flame, to enter the devious paths of secret diplomacy, to subordinate civil to military authority, to regulate the habits and expenditures of private citizens and to limit freedom of movement and to restrict freedom of printing, writing and speech. The people of the Allied lands have recognized the need of meeting the German menace by imitating its methods and all classes have cheerfully consented to the suspension of rights and liberties that have been won by centuries of struggle and sacrifice.

But the people have rightly insisted that the suspension of their privileges shall not be carried further and shall not be maintained longer than is absolutely necessary. That is why Congress shows such reluctance to comply with the President's desire for a censorship. That there must be some restriction on the publication of military news is admitted, but whether it is necessary to impose such stringent regulations in America as the European belligerents have adopted is not at all evident. Outgoing mails and cables are already under control on both sides of the Atlantic and the news that comes to us from Germany has passed thru the hands of three or more censors, each of whom may have cut out from it or even added to it whatever he chooses. The reader will recall many cases of such misinformation. We all remember those anxious days after the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany when the papers were full of alarming despatches from Europe telling of the holding of Ambassador Gerard in Berlin and the ill-treatment of Americans in Germany. At the same time the Germans were being exasperated by the same misleading messages in regard to this country, that Count von Bernstorff was not allowed to leave or communicate with his Government and the property of Germans in America had been seized. As the Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times* said when he got out of Germany:

> Berlin was absolutely without authoritative news from the United States. Nothing was coming thru but criminally false stuff, carried by a British news association, which seemed bent on doing everything in its power to accentuate the trouble between the United States and Germany, to inflame the two peoples and drive the countries into war.

As soon as a truthful dispatch could be got thru showing that the Germans in America were not being mistreated the attitude of the German Government immediately changed to one of marked friendliness and a special train was provided to carry the Embassy and other Americans to the frontier.

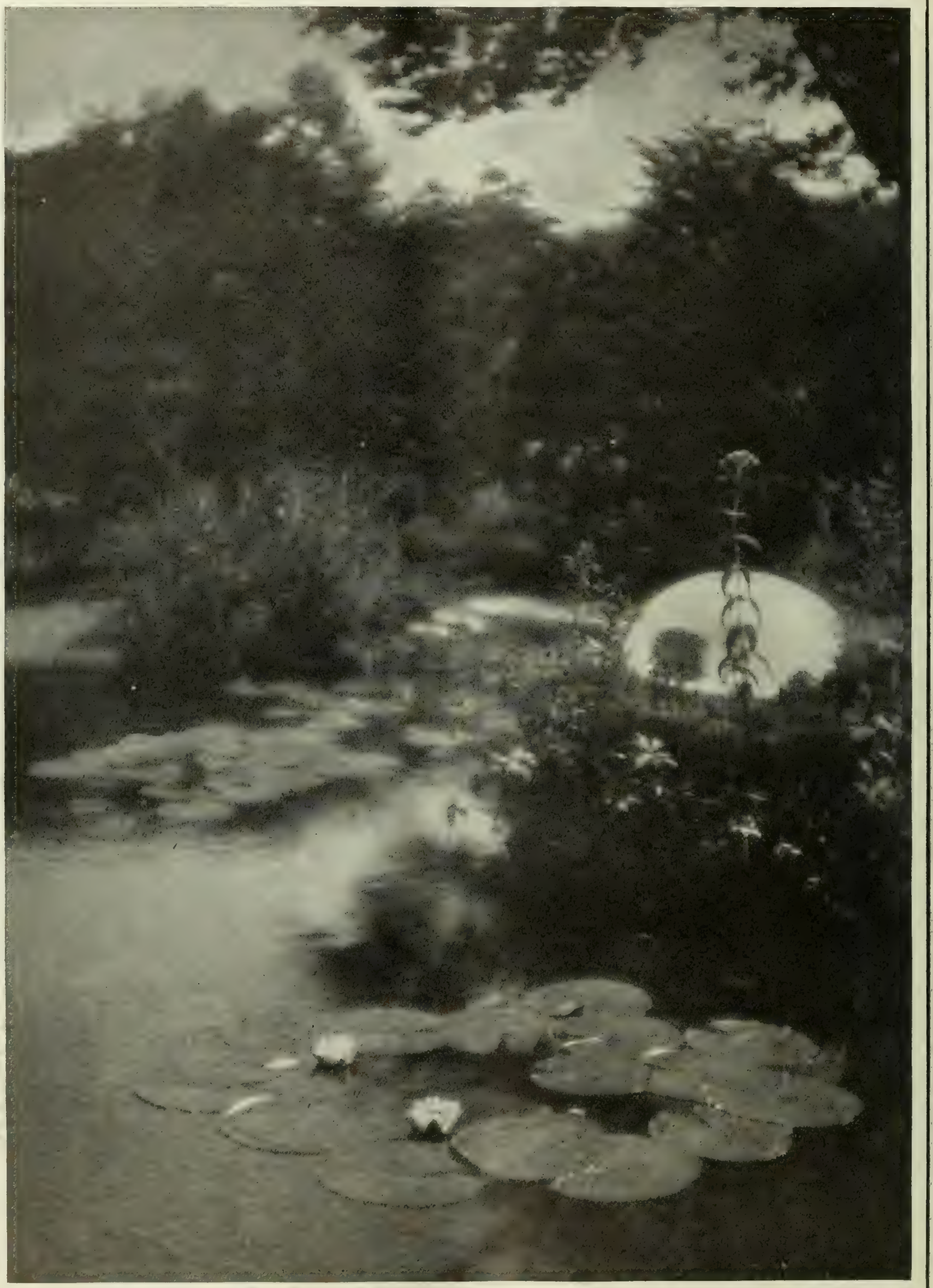
Since their departure we have of course no authentic channel of communication with Germany and must depend upon what the British Government chooses to tell us, and that is even less than it allows its own people to know. The December number of that staid old British monthly, *The Contemporary Review,* was not allowed to come to America because it contained an article by Dr. Dillon criticizing the conduct of the war. The London *Nation,* which as the most liberal of English weeklies has been especially welcome in America, is now deprived of the privilege of using the foreign mails. The press of England, even those journals most antagonistic to *The Nation,* have protested against its suppression and the question has been raised in Parliament. From this discussion we now know what was the sentence which roused the wrath of the War Department. The military critic of *The Nation* in discussing the retirement of the Germans on the Somme said:

> For some time our army had been relentlessly pressing the sector from which the Germans retreated, yet we find that the enemy slipt away, leaving few prisoners or material behind him.

Now this is a fact which nobody can deny, least of all the British War Department, which had given out the information. The naval expert of *Land and Water,* A. P. Pollen, admittedly one of the most competent writers on naval questions, had an article prohibited by the British censor last month. Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion," wrote an article for *The New Republic,* but was not allowed to send it because, as Bonar Law explained in Parliament, it contained a statement that thruout America had not been neutral but had been engaged in war with Germany. This is not a startlingly original remark.

We call attention to these abuses not for the purpose of attacking the British censorship, for that would be useless, but because if the United States goes into the censorship business it will do as badly or worse. It is greatly to the credit of the British that they are so clumsy at the job. They have not had the practice of the Germans at muzzling the press. But our press is more numerous and less tractable than that of any other country. Lloyd George is as well meaning as Woodrow Wilson and considerably more liberal in his politics. Yet with Lloyd George as Premier with unprecedented powers the British Government is, as the English papers put it, "prohibiting the export of British Liberalism," and suppressing criticizm of the administration while allowing the Tory papers to say what they please and go where they like. When the question of *The Nation* was brought up in the House of Commons the Premier loyally assumed the responsibility and defended the action of the War Department, altho he was obliged to confess that he had not known of it until he read it in the papers.

Now America is the only one of the belligerent countries run by a partizan government. The others have coalition



Photograph by Arthur Chapman

POPPIES SQUANDER THEIR FRAGILE GOLD
IN THE SILVERY ALOE-BRAKE,
CORAL AND IVORY LILIES UNFOLD
THEIR DELICATE LIVES ON THE LAKE.

KINGFISHERS RUFFLE THE FEATHERY SEDGE,
AND ALL THE VIVID AIR THRILLS
WITH BUTTERFLY WINGS IN THE WILD-ROSE HEDGE,
AND THE LUMINOUS BLUE OF THE HILLS.

Sarojini Naidu in "The Bird of Time"

cabinets. We do not in the least believe that President Wilson would take a personal or partizan advantage of the unprecedented powers that he demands. But we greatly fear that these powers would be abused by his subordinates here as they have been in England and still more in France, Russia and Germany. The growing distrust of the Australians for England is in part due to their resentment at what they call "the calculated perjuries" with which they have been fed by the cables. America, now that it has entered the war, is in the same situation. As we said in our editorial of April 24, "A Plea for Contented Ignorance," the American people will henceforth know no more about the war than the other belligerents, and since they cannot help it they should make the best of it.

But because we are subjected to an external censorship is that any reason for imposing an internal censorship? No doubt there are traitors and spies among us and they will do their best to smuggle our newspapers into Germany. But such belated information is not likely to have much effect on the course of the war. We managed to get along in the Civil War without a censorship, altho there was only an imaginary line between the belligerents for two thousand miles. Now our enemy is across the ocean and encircled by watchful foes. The American press is indiscreet, but not unpatriotic. What is needed is not stricter laws and heavier penalties, but a competent corps of advisers to whom any doubtful item can be shown and who can give an authoritative opinion in advance as to whether its publication is or is not contrary to public interest. If any journal disregarded such advice it could be suppress or penalized.

CROWNS AND COURTS

THE Independent has always been a champion of unpopular causes, but for few of them have we been so much criticized as for our advocacy of republicanism. Some of our indignant critics point to the usefulness of monarchy; they say that England and Germany are in many respects better governed than the United States. Others, again, defend monarchy on the ground of its uselessness; the king, they say, is only a symbol like the flag and in no way interferes with popular self-government. Many more or less valid objections are brought against our republican propaganda: that kingship has a sentimental and historical value, that it isn't so expensive as Americans generally suppose, that such heterogeneous empires as Austria-Hungary could not be kept intact for a day without the personal tie of a ruler, that it is bad manners to lecture foreign nations on their domestic affairs, and that most of the rulers of Europe at the present time are not half bad fellows when you come to know them.

We are not such fanatical republicans that we fail to recognize the truth of many of these contentions. We are willing to admit that nearly every man now in the kingly office is patriotic in intention and means well by his people. We do not forget that the King of Belgium is a hero, that the King of Spain is a prudent and liberal statesman, and that the rulers of Montenegro and Japan could make a name for themselves as poets even if they should lose their thrones. But the mischief of it is that the personality and the legal powers of the individual ruler are not the only questions involved in the institution of kingship. Royalty is like the vermiform appendix in this respect, that, however harmless in itself, it may have to be removed because it tends to become a center of infection. The mere fact that a person is allowed to hold supreme office by hereditary right gives prestige and moral standing to an aristocracy which otherwise would be exposed to the blasts of public criticism. The King of England, for example, is himself nearly powerless and the House of Lords is a far greater obstacle to the progress of British democracy. But how long would the House of Lords exist if there were no king? Who can imagine a hereditary nobility in a modern republic?

But royalty protects not only the hereditary principle, it attracts to itself every indefensible institution in the state. Dignitaries of the established Church, wealthy landlords, chauvinistic professors and journalists, reactionary politicians and place holders, arrogant generals of the army, in short every class that hates or fears democracy, rally around the king as soldiers rally around a banner. We have heard of liberal kings, but who ever heard of a liberal court? The Russian Czar was little more than a weathercock blown this way or that by the factions of his court, yet it was in his name and only in his name that the bureaucracy dared to oppress the people. The Kaiser, egotist tho he is, has not always been as militaristic as some of his subjects. It is even rumored that the war party forced him to declare war on Russia against his will. But only the Hohenzollern prestige has made it possible for so highly civilized a people as the German to submit patiently to the insolence of Prussian nobles and the bullying of Prussian officers. Royalty is not always a sword of oppression, but by the law of its being it must be a shield for reaction.

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

EVERY other great nation now at war has found it increasingly necessary as the conflict goes on to regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth. The United States must do the same. We should not wait for the compulsion of dire necessity to force us to such a course; but we should take up the plan at once, and go forward with it diligently and briskly. Prudence, efficiency, and democracy all unite to urge us along this road. There are many lessons in this field of endeavor that we can learn not only from our allies but from our enemies; and we can better the instruction by doing quickly what they had to do slowly, because their own experience had to be their teacher.

In these three great divisions of our economic life, the national, state and municipal authorities should be devoting their best energy and intelligence to the consideration of these fundamental problems:

First—The regulation of the farms, fields, factories and mines of the country.

Second—The regulation of the means of transportation, the stock exchange, the cotton exchange, the wheat pit, and all other markets.

Third—The regulation of the consumption of food and other forms of wealth by individuals and groups.

This is the time of all times to try out the law of the greatest good for the greatest number.

IN UNION IS STRENGTH

THE one constructive idea born out of the war's universal destruction is the proposal to establish at the close of the fighting a League of Nations, by which reason may be enthroned on earth, buttressed by every available sanction; moral, economic or physical.

This idea was first given to the world at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on June 17, 1915, when a group of 300 distinguished Americans headed by ex-President Taft put forth the four famous proposals that constitute the platform of the League to Enforce Peace.

The other day in London a group of 1200 representative men headed by Lord Bryce, including clergymen and members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, held a similar meeting to give expression to England's thought on the subject. The British group has been working on the idea about as long as the American group, but only now has it been thought expedient to conduct the propaganda openly.

The British organization, known as the League of Nations Society, is in complete agreement with the program of the American league, except that it is willing to go a

little farther in two respects than the latter has deemed it wise to go for a beginning. It proposes that the decisions of the Court of Arbitration shall be enforced and that the League shall take action against a non-member that refuses to arbitrate. The League to Enforce Peace, on the contrary, declares in its initial program that force should be used only to the extent of compelling a hearing before hostilities begin and that the league should not act against a non-member. As both the English and American groups would be perfectly willing to accept whichever program seems best when the peace conference assembles it matters little that they now have a minor difference.

Now that almost all the nations thru their responsible ministers in office have accepted the proposal to substitute coöperation for competition in international affairs hereafter and England and the United States have strong unofficial societies working for that end, it would seem well nigh certain that some international league will be established when the war is over.

"United we stand, divided we fall" is as sound a political doctrine today as it was in 1776 and 1861.

THE HUNS

LAST week a large and enthusiastic throng of the "best citizens" of Memphis, Tennessee, burned a negro at the stake after soaking him in oil and cutting off his ears.

The world must be made safe for democracy.

NO SLACKERS IN THE WAR

PROF. WILLIAM JAMES, in his remarkable essay, "The Energies of Man," says:

> A man who energizes below his normal maximum fails by just so much to profit by his chance at life and a nation filled with such men is inferior to a nation run at higher pressure.

In considering how it is possible to tap the unutilized reservoirs of human power, he refers to the stimulus of inspiring ideas:

> "Fatherland" "the Flag" "Liberty" are so many examples of energy-releasing ideas, that unlock innumerable powers which, but for the idea, would never have come into play.

That this is good psychology has been proved in every one of the belligerent countries, and we are beginning to realize it in America. Many a man who was grumbling at overwork before the war is now doing from 50 to 100 per cent more than he did before, and feels better for it. Vacations will be spent this year, as the letters on another page show, not in trying to find ways of getting out of work, but in trying to find new work to do. The old easy-going, carefree days are gone, perhaps for a generation. Our national life must be speeded up. We must economize on time as well as food. As Longfellow says:

> The hights by great men reached and kept
> Were not attained by sudden flight,
> But they, while their companions slept,
> Were toiling upward in the night.

Measure your work by what you have to do, not by the time you spend on it. What we need is not so much a daylight-saving movement as a midnight-using movement. If any man thinks his work is of so little value to the world that the world is better off with only six, seven or eight hours of it, probably he is right. So probably is the man who thinks that the world needs ten or twelve hours of his work. The overtime for which you get paid fifty per cent extra does not pay. But the overtime for which you get nothing pays several hundred per cent. It is a question of incentive, not of compensation. What a man likes to do, that he can do longest without overfatigue.

We appreciate the value of the legislation restricting the number of hours of work in the industries. Each occupation has a limit beyond which labor is not profitable. No man could be expected or required to donate his leisure time to his employer. The man who has his labor to sell has the same right to restrict the amount of it as the grocer has to weigh the sugar out to his customer. But the man who is working on his own account is not so restricted. He is free to increase his efficiency without lowering the standard of his occupation. One who is vitally interested in his work and believes in its importance cannot be shut off by a time clock. Yet the slackers of industry are more apt to be found at the top than at the bottom.

If the office closes before you are thru, take your work home with you at night. Sit up with it, sleep with it, dream about it. When your conscious mind is tired out, turn over the unfinished business to your sub-consciousness and let that solve your perplexities. Some of the greatest work of the world's history has been done down in this dark cellar of the brain. It was there that Kekulé, the great German chemist, discovered the formula for the benzene ring. It was in this way that Poincaré, the great French mathematician, worked out his most difficult problems. It was the subconscious part of his mind that supplied Stevenson with the plots of his tales. Herbert Spencer said his philosophy "grew" while he was asleep.

Look about you and you will see that the men who acquired the habit of knocking off work at four to play golf, or to sit in the grand stand for the benefit of their health have mostly knocked off their life work at forty or fifty, while the men who kept pounding away until eleven or twelve at night are doing great things at sixty or seventy. A professor could grade his students, better than thru examination, by going out on the campus and noticing how late the light burns in the dormitory windows, provided he could be sure that the current was kept on for purposes of study instead of for poker playing. Live a double life, not one of work and one of dissipation, but both of work, preferably of different kinds. Self-indulgence is suicide. Sparing yourself means wasting yourself.

He that saveth his life shall lose it.

JOHN BULL IN THE CHINA SHOP

WHEN Lord Beresford was speaking at the luncheon of the British Empire Productions Association at the Hotel Savoy in London he happened to pick up a plate and noticed by the stamp on the back that it had been "made in Germany." He called attention to it, whereupon the indignant guests smashed their plates upon the floor. The manager of the hotel explained that the dessert plates used at the luncheon were part of a lot of 10,000 purchased five or six years before, but that he had supposed that all of them had been given away to hospitals.

This opens a new field for patriotic enthusiasm. Let the British collect all the German paper currency in the United Kingdom and burn it in public bonfires. Let them sink all the German ships they have seized and spike all the German cannon they capture. Let them destroy all the German-made products that they have bought and paid for and then set to work to replace them. What a blow that would be to Germany!

THE LOGAN LAW

THE resurrection of the Logan Law by Secretary Lansing for the purpose of preventing the Socialist delegates from going to Stockholm and of prohibiting any other efforts to make peace between the warring peoples is likely to cause as much exasperation as an attempt to enforce the Connecticut Blue Laws. Of all dead legislation upon our statute books the Logan Law is the deadest, because it has never been alive. It was passed in 1799 as an act of personal and partizan spite against Thomas Jefferson, who tried—thank Heaven, successfully—to maintain peace between France and the United States. Jefferson gave a letter of introduction to Dr. George Logan, a prominent Quaker of Philadelphia, who went to France in order to remove the

misunderstanding which had caused the breaking off of relations between the American Government and the French Directory. If this breach had not been healed the American people might soon have been at war with the French, who had only a few years before come to their assistance, and we would not now have been greeting General Joffre and M. Viviani with the whole-hearted friendliness that we have recently shown.

But Secretary of State Pickering was incensed, as diplomats always are, at such unauthorized intervention, and he caused the passage of the Logan Act, which says that

> Every citizen of the United States . . . who, without the permission or authority of the Government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5000 and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months nor more than three years.

This law has been as ineffectual as it was foolish. In the 118 years since it was passed no attempt has ever been made to enforce it, altho no one has obeyed it. Pickering himself violated it with impunity when he got out of office. Whenever any controversy has threatened a breach between the United States and a foreign power American citizens have always considered it their duty to do what they could to clear up the misunderstanding by writing or talking with their friends in the other country, whether officials or not. Since it has always been a favorite amusement of American editors to advise the crowned heads of Europe how to run their realms, we are all of us likely to wake up some morning in jail, which would be a great relief to the Government because it would solve the question of the censorship.

The power to make war and peace is vested solely in Congress and the only thing that any private individual can do is to clear up—or promote—misunderstandings with the people of other countries. However many mischief makers we we may have among us we believe that on the whole such efforts will do more good than harm. We have no sympathy with the aims of Hillquit, Lee and Berger in going to the Stockholm Conference, but we do not see how it will be possible for them to muddle things any worse than the skilled diplomats of Europe have already done. Whomever we may blame for bringing on the war, it is admitted that it was accomplished thru secret diplomacy. In Russia the people are demanding the publication of the secret treaties which bind Russia with Great Britain and France. In England the Union of Democratic Control is gaining sympathy continually. In all the belligerent countries there is a popular revolt against the secret diplomacy of the past. The more widely the possibility and terms of peace are discussed between the belligerent peoples the sooner peace will come and the more stable it will prove.

HERE'S TO GOOD OLD YALE

A COMMITTEE of Yale Alumni under the sober chairmanship of one W. H. Taft, '78, has just sent out a letter to Yale graduates asking them to answer two questions. To the first one "Should Class Reunion Funds be expended for liquor," 220 answer yes and 8213 answer no. To the second one "Should liquor be served at reunion headquarters," 593 answer yes and 7796 answer no.

Thus, if the majority rules—and we are sure it will in this case—the Yale graduates returning this June for commencement will be confined to drinking to themselves only with their eyes. As the American institutions of higher learning have never been pioneers in prohibition, this action of the Yale Alumni is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. We understand that similar movements have already been started in other universities as a direct result of the lead taken by Yale.

THE REAL FAULT OF ULTRA-PACIFISM

IT is a commonplace that the average man is right in his decisions and wrong in his reasons. That is why the laws passed by a democratic representative body, our Congress for example, are often so much wiser than the speeches made for and against them would lead one to expect. Nine-tenths of the people of the United States have a like suspicion of Prussian militarism and of non-resistant pacifism, and in this they show their common sense. But when most of us strive to justify by argument our objection to these two heresies we tend to miss the point of both. Opponents of militarism constantly harp upon the violence, lawlessness and bloodthirsty temper which it fosters. No doubt a community may be injured by an excess of these qualities, as was pagan Scandinavia or the American West before the fence and the sheriff tamed its first exuberant individualism. But such communities are rather warlike than militaristic in the proper sense of the term. Militarism implies iron discipline, which in turn implies obedience and submissiveness on the part of the governed. The leader may be arrogant and self-assertive, but the soldier must not be or the whole military machine breaks down. It is no accident that Germany, where militarism has been carried farthest, is one of the most orderly and quiet countries in the world in peace times and that the Germans have been the last of all civilized men to assert their rights against their rulers.

An equally serious mistake is made in regard to ultra-pacifism. The average patriot reproaches the conscientious objector with his cosmopolitanism, his indifference to the call of his fatherland, and accuses him of being a friend to every country but his own. But if we turn from what is said about the opponent of this war to what he himself says we find him guilty of the opposite error. In several of the allied countries there have been strong anti-war movements, each of them due to a narrowness of sympathy and a limitation of outlook. In Russia a few extreme revolutionists urge upon the republic a separate peace on the ground that the fruits of their beneficent revolution may be endangered by a continued war. Now, it is quite arguable that Russia may gain its national objects by retiring from the war on the generous terms which Germany would be glad to grant, but it is obvious that such a peace would not benefit the cause of freedom and democracy in Europe as a whole, since it would leave Germany free to devote all its attention to securing supremacy in the west. In England, and also in Australasia, the anti-war movement is largely in the hands of a few syndicalists who care nothing what occurs on the continent of Europe so long as they can entrench the position of their trade unions in their struggle with local capitalists. In Ireland there is a small, embittered faction which is willing to abet any crime of Germany if only they can embarrass England. Finally, in the United States, almost every voice that has been raised against war in Congress or in the press has reproached the Government for dragging us into a war that is "none of our business."

The real internationalists, the real cosmopolitans, perceive plainly that the world is more and more a unit and that no nation can be indifferent to a raid on liberty in whatever quarter of the globe it may occur. The true pacifists understand that their business is not to go off into a corner hugging a scrap of peace in the hope that nobody will take it away from them, but to organize all the liberal forces of the world into an armed and permanent league which will make the freedom of every people secure and war impossible. The sin of ultra-pacifism is not impractical Utopianism or lack of patriotism, it is simply selfishness. Not necessarily individual selfishness, for it is a mistake to regard as a coward the man who risks opprobrium and perhaps the penalties of the law by preaching against war, but the selfishness which cannot look beyond the boundaries of nation or class to brothers who need our help against oppression.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Cadorna's Advance It seems that England is to assume toward Italy the same relation that Germany assumed toward Austria-Hungary. It was not until the Germans stiffened up the Austro-Hungarian forces that they made any progress. Italy has been for two years in the war, but has pitifully little to show for her immense sacrifices and gallant endeavors. The city of Gorizia, ten miles inside the Austrian frontier, is her only considerable conquest on the Isonzo side, while on the Trentino side she narrowly escaped disaster thru a timely attack by the Russians.

But during the dormant period of last winter Italy was frequently visited by British and French political and military missions, and preparations were made for a vigorous offensive in the spring. The chief deficiency of the Italian army was in heavy artillery, without which it was impossible to dislodge the Austrians from their strong positions along the frontier. It was found not sufficient for England to supply Italy with coal and iron; she had to send the guns. It was found not sufficient to send the guns; England had also to provide the men to handle the guns and the officers to manage the men. General Nivelle from France and Sir William Robertson from England went to Italy to advise in the reorganization of the army. The British contingent in Italy is estimated by the Austrians at 250,000.

Consequently General Cadorna has now under his command a well equipt force numbering four million and provided with heavy artillery and aircraft. The Austrians on the other hand have only a tenth as many troops, according to the figures of the British authorities. Of these about 200,000 are on the eastern front along the Isonzo River, against which General Cadorna is directing his attacks.

The Italian offensive began on May 12, and at the end of twelve days had resulted in the capture of 22,400 prisoners and the gain of several mountain hights north of Gorizia as well as five or six miles of Austrian entrenchments on the Carso plateau south of that city. The Austrians admit having to give way at certain points, but claim to have inflicted heavy losses on the Italians and taken 4000 prisoners.

The Hindenburg Line Most newspaper readers, hearing of the "Hindenburg line," probably got the impression that it was a definite line of trenches, like those the Germans had deserted on the Somme, and that when the Allied troops had traversed the evacuated strip they would begin again their frontal attacks and either break thru or be repulsed. The reality turns out to be very different from this preconception and not so simple. The fighting in this area is exceedingly confused and it is hard to balance losses and gains. The British troops sometimes push their advance beyond the enemy's front trenches with unexpected ease and find a village deserted that they had expected to have to take by storm. Then again they may be taken by surprize by a counter attack from an unforeseen quarter or when their artillery has completely demolished some entrenched position the assaulting column may find it filled with fresh troops brought there by underground passages. How the Germans look at it is best shown by a quotation from the *Frankfurter Zeitung:*

> Hindenburg is conducting the defensive war according to a new method. One can —at any rate in the fighting area of the French—call this a semi-rigid method. It seems, as far as can be judged hitherto and from a distance, to consist in a combination of the experiences of the war of position with the doctrines of the war of movement. Deep systems of trenches are most carefully constructed, and the defense in the trenches is mobile. The front trenches, which are exposed to the bombardment, are most lightly manned; there is an elastic bending back; infantry attacks are received in skilfully constructed cross-positions; and powerful counter-strokes are made at the right time and in the right place. The successful result is that the loss of ground is slight, the casualties are diminished, and the attacks are defeated in an unusually brief infantry fight.

This seems to be a good description of the nature of the warfare, but the Germans must be easily pleased if they can regard as insignificant the capture of fifty thousand of their men and fifteen hundred of their guns within a month. The total losses of the Germans in this field during April and May are thought to be half a million, and the reserves that Hindenburg had accumulated for an offensive somewhere have already been consumed in this defensive.

On the other hand the French are frankly disappointed over the results of their offensive and there is a popular demand for the removal and punishment of the generals responsible for the failure to meet expectations. The military expert of the London *Times* says that the Allied armies in France "must not indulge in soaring strategy" until the arrival of reinforcements from England and America for neither the French nor the British "could afford heavy losses in a great general offensive at this moment."

THE GREAT WAR

May 21—U-boat toll for the past week is thirty British vessels. Germans attack French on Aisne.

May 22—Russian peasants seize land and burn houses. Socialists assemble at Stockholm to discuss peace terms.

May 23—American medical unit received by King George. Women workers strike in Paris.

May 24—American troops, largely Cornell students, at the front in France. British make gain on Arras front.

May 25—Sixteen German aeroplanes raid English coast towns, killing twenty-seven men, twenty-six women and twenty-three children. Lloyd George proposes to Parliament an Irish convention to settle Home Rule question.

May 26—Italian offensive on Carso nets 22,000 Austrian prisoners. Germany announces intention to sink hospital ships in Mediterranean.

May 27—Two Spanish steamers reported sunk by U-boats.

The War on Commerce In the report of the British Admiralty issued May 23 the number of vessels lost was 30, that is 4 more than the previous week, but the increase was in vessels under 1600 tons. The losses of larger vessels, 18, and of fishing craft, 3, were the same. A reduction in the number of unsuccessful attacks from 19 to 9, indicates a decrease of activity on the part of the U-boats, but whether this is due to their destruction or withdrawal remains to be seen.

The British Government feels much encouraged and the British public much relieved by the reduction of losses over last month. Premier Lloyd George said to the House of Commons:

> The successes against submarines have resulted in a distinct improvement in our food situation. We owe a very considerable debt of gratitude to the great American people for the effective assistance they have rendered and the craft they have placed at our disposal. Now that the American nation is in the war it is easier to make arrangements for the protection of our mercantile marine than it was before. The Germans' submarine warfare is destined to be the greatest miscalculation in the whole series of miscalculations of that hated empire.

The French report 3 vessels lost within the week. The neutral Scandinavian nations have suffered almost as much as the belligerents. Since the war began Denmark has lost 150 ships and 210 seamen, but Denmark is not likely to enter the war even tho Norway and Sweden do, for Germany might immediately invade the country and so obtain a fresh supply of food and munition material. Sweden, which has been more favorably disposed toward Germany than the others, has been exasperated by the sinking of three Swedish grain steamers, the "Viken," "Vesterland" and "Aspen," but the German Minister at Stockholm has apologized for the action of the submarine in this case. Four other steamers also carrying supplies from Sweden across the Gulf of Bothnia to Russia were captured by a U-boat and taken to a German port.

The losses reported by the British Admiralty do not include naval vessels, and it was not until twenty days later



Underwood & Underwood

JUST OUT OF REACH

It must have been a tantalizing bait for the Germans in the first line trenches to see month after month this view of the town they could not take. This photograph of Soissons was taken thru the peephole of a trench recently captured by the Allies

that the world learned that the British transport "Transylvania" had been torpedoed somewhere in the Mediterranean on May 4. The "Transylvania" was an Anchor Line steamship of 14,315 tons built in 1914. The first torpedo which struck her at ten in the morning did not damage the engines and the ship made a dash for land, a few miles distant, but a second torpedo blew up the machinery and the vessel sank half an hour later. The nurses were first put into the boats and the soldiers waited their turn on deck singing "Tipperary" and other popular airs. Most of the men were got safely ashore, but 413 were lost including the captain.

It is now announced that the French liner "Sontay" was torpedoed between Marseilles and Salonica on April 16 with the loss of 45 lives. A flotilla of Italian destroyers and light warships has been sent to the Mediterranean to check the depredations of the U-boats in these waters.

Brazilians Demand War

The first fervor of enthusiasm which followed the severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and Brazil was followed by a partial reaction and a formal declaration of neutrality; due in part to apprehension of the possible disloyalty of the unassimilated German element in the nation, and partly to the absence of any fresh cause of irritation with the German Government. But the news of the torpedoing of the "Tijuca" near the French coast again roused the popular indignation. The press of the nation and the statements of public men indicate that the desire for an entente with the United States is no small factor in the growing desire of Brazil to take an active part in the Great War. With the possible exceptions of Cuba and Panama, no nation in Latin America is so completely in sympathy with the policy of the United States as is Brazil. It will probably be only a matter of days before Brazil abandons its present "armed neutrality" for undisguised belligerency..

German intrigue has been active in Argentina to prevent the Allies from availing themselves of the grain resources of the nation. On May 17 the Argentine Government announced a new embargo on the exportation of wheat. Current rumor traced the embargo declaration to an offer from the German minister to the Argentine minister of agriculture to buy up a hundred thousand tons of wheat to be placed at his disposal. Since wheat cannot now be imported into Germany, such an offer would have no effect except to keep the grain supply out of the hands of the Allies. Another explantation is that Argentina has been exporting so much grain that not enough was left for the needs of her own people. If the embargo upon investigation turns out to be the result of a political rather than an economic motive, Great Britain will in retaliation refuse to export coal to Argentina and the United States may take similar action.

Plans for the proposed neutral conference of American nations seem to be going very badly. Argentina is interested, but Brazil is unwilling to take any action which might be construed as unfriendly to the United States. Chile appears reluctant to take part in the conference. The Central American and insular republics are virtually in the war already, and the Mexican Government still hesitates to commit itself to any definite foreign policy.

Roosevelt Disbands Army

President Wilson's refusal to exercise the authority vested in him by Congress to raise volunteer forces in addition to the army supplied by the selective draft necessarily involved the disbanding of the recruits raised by ex-President Roosevelt. In a public communication addrest to the 285,000 men who had signified their willingness to accompany him to the front, Roosevelt announced that after consultation with the men who had volunteered to raise regiments for his divison he had come to the conclusion that no purpose was served by keeping the organization in existence and that each volunteer was free to enter the regular army or the militia or return to civil life. He denied that the army he had recruited was ever intended to be "an independent command" or that he had ever insisted on commanding it in person. He refuted the argument that a volunteer army of men over drafting age would have taken away too many men who should have been distributed as officers among the raw recruits called out for compulsory service, by showing that the expeditionary force to be sent to the front under General Pershing took from the country a much larger proportion of trained officers than his own force would have done. Roosevelt exprest his pleasure, however, in the choice of his old associate, General Pershing, as the leader of the American army for service abroad.

Tornado Sweeps Illinois

The most destructive windstorm in many months struck central Illinois on May 26 and swept across the state in a path more than 120 miles long. The town of Mattoon in Coles County was the greatest sufferer. The sudden rise of the storm prevented the people of Mattoon from securing shelter and more than fifty were killed and over two hundred injured. The business section of the town was largely destroyed and many houses wrecked with a total property loss of two million dollars. Rescue work was begun at once in spite of the hailstorm which followed the passing of the tornado; the undamaged public buildings were turned into temporary hospitals and the streets policed by state militia.

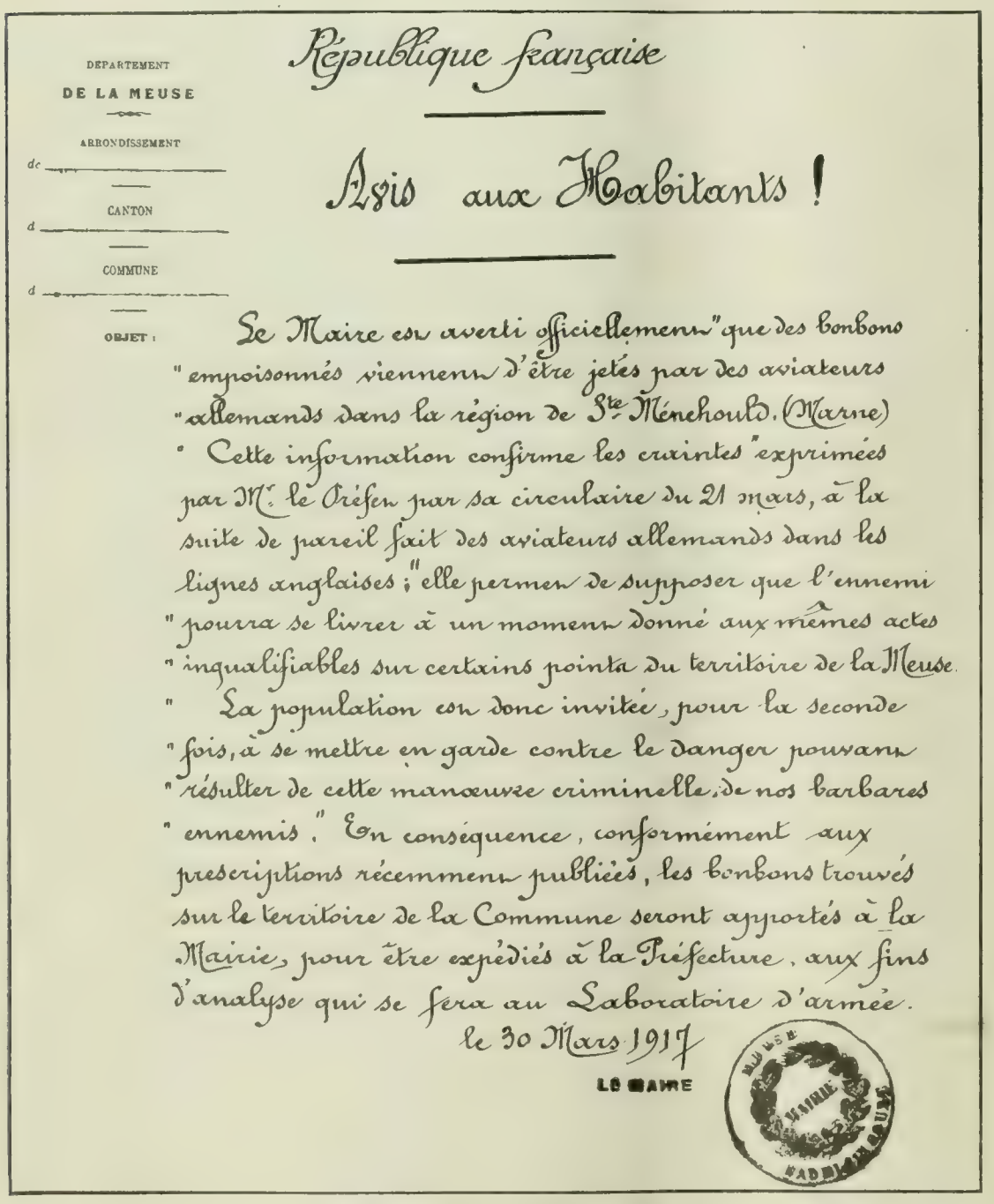
The neighboring town of Charleston suffered a similar property loss from the storm, and the death list there is placed at thirty-eight. Many smaller towns and villages in various parts of Illinois were wrecked and telegraph communication was so thoroly broken down that it was days before any accurate estimate was possible of the aggregate damage in the wake of the tornado. The total number of deaths is already in excess of a hundred and forty and many of the injured cannot long survive. Wind and hail together ruined the crops over a large farming area.

House Passes Revenue Bill

The much discust revenue bill passed the House of Representatives on the twenty-third of May. Altho many details of the bill are as unpopular with the Democrats as with the Republicans, the Democrats of the House unanimously supported the final vote on the measure, thus making possible the large majority of 329 to 76. Few changes of moment were made in the bill from its form in committee, but the Senate is expected to modify it very radically. Large increases in the income tax rates on the very highest incomes were proposed by Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin and carried in spite of the opposition of Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, who had the bill in charge. On incomes in excess of a $1,000,000 a year, the supertax amounts to 45 per cent; the first experience the United States has had with the income tax on the drastic European scale.

There is no questioning the unpopularity of the revenue bill as a whole, but the need of revenue is so obvious that most of the schedules were approved without serious opposition. The bitterest contest took place over Representative Lenroot's proposal to eliminate from the bill the consumption tax on electric light and gas for lighting and heating purposes. The tax was condemned as bearing hardly upon the homes of the masses of the people, and it was freely charged that such taxes were made necessary by a "deal" between Representatives interested in sugar and tobacco to have these commodities escape lightly. Another stubborn fight centered about the projected increased postal rates on second-class mail matter. Various alternatives were proposed in place of the zone system: special postage on advertising matter, rates varying according to circulation, uniform increases in postage without reference to the zone system, and the elimination of all postal increases. Representative Mann, the Republican leader, tried unsuccessfully to restore the present postage rates on the ground that newspapers and periodicals were important factors in public education. Finally, a compromise was reached. The zone system for second-class mail matter was retained, but it was provided that it should come into effect in installments and that the rate for the farthest zone should not exceed six cents a pound. Letters will pay three cents instead of two as at present, and postcards two cents. The proposed tax on advertising was dropped from the bill.

Not only the particular taxes imposed upon the country, but also the announced policy of the Government to pay half the expenses of the first year of war by taxation is widely criticized, and an effort will be made in the Senate to eliminate whole schedules and substitute a fresh bond issue. But Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department advocates an increase in the war revenue bill sufficient to raise $2,245,000,000 instead of the $1,857,000,000 estimated yield from the taxes authorized by the House. In support of this request he submitted estimates to Congress placing the probable cost of the war to the United States at $16,000,000 a day. The importers who now have goods in bonded warehouses are taking advantage of the prolonged discussion over the war revenue bill to withdraw these goods in order to escape the new tariff duties to which they would be subject if the goods remained in bond after the passage of the law.



République française

DEPARTEMENT
DE LA MEUSE

ARRONDISSEMENT
de

CANTON
d

COMMUNE
d

OBJET :

Avis aux Habitants !

Le Maire est averti officiellement "que des bonbons "empoisonnés viennent d'être jetés par des aviateurs "allemands dans la région de Ste Ménehould. (Marne)
" Cette information confirme les craintes "exprimées par M. le Préfet par sa circulaire du 21 mars, à la suite de pareil fait des aviateurs allemands dans les lignes anglaises ; "elle permet de supposer que l'ennemi "pourra se livrer à un moment donné aux mêmes actes "inqualifiables sur certains points du territoire de la Meuse.
" La population est donc invitée, pour la seconde "fois, à se mettre en garde contre le danger pouvant "résulter de cette manœuvre criminelle de nos barbares "ennemis." En conséquence, conformément aux prescriptions récemment publiées, les bonbons trouvés sur le territoire de la Commune seront apportés à la Mairie, pour être expédiés à la Préfecture, aux fins d'analyse qui se fera au Laboratoire d'armée.

le 30 Mars 1917

LE MAIRE

MAIRIE

THE WORST OF PRUSSIANISM

The proclamation above, in which the French Government warns non-combatants that German aviators have been dropping poisoned candies behind the lines, is a graphic example of one reason for America's entrance into the Great War. Even now the will to deeds like these seems to us almost incredible, but we cannot escape the significance of this appeal, translated below:

Vadelaincourt, March 30th, 1917.

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE—NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS

The Mayor has been officially warned that poisoned candies have lately been dropt by German aviators in the neighborhood of Saint Menehould (Marne). This information confirms the fears exprest by the Prefect in his circular of March 21 following similar actions by German aviators behind the English lines.

It is reasonable to believe that the enemy will, at any moment, commit the same indescribable acts at certain points in the Province of Meuse.

The population is therefore warned for the second time to guard against the danger which may result from this criminal action of our barbarous enemies.

Consequently, in accordance with the instructions recently published, any candy found within the borders of the parish must be taken to the Mayor to be sent to the Prefecture, in order to have it analyzed at the Military Laboratory.

THE MAYOR.

Trying On Our Wings

The Council of National Defense has announced the creation of an Aircraft Production Board, to be headed by Howard E. Coffin. The Aircraft Board will work in constant consultation with the recently created joint army and navy board on design and specifications, and its chief function will be to bring manufacturers together to produce a maximum output of types of machines desired by the Government. Mr. Coffin believes that American factories can furnish about 3500 air machines, including both training and battle types, this year, and double this record the year following. Schools and training fields now planned will educate some six thousand aviators a year. Applicants have already begun preliminary training at several universities and technical institutions. Near Dayton, Ohio, a four-squadron aviation school has been located on a tract of twenty-five hundred acres. Captain Waring, of Panama Canal fame, will be in charge of construction work at the field. Colonel



THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Dr. George Edgar Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua Institution and former president of the University of Minnesota, was installed last week as president of the Rockefeller Foundation, to succeed John D. Rockefeller, Jr. A recent gift of $25,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller increases the endowment of the foundation to over $125,765,000 and promises increased scope in its war work



Kirby in New York World

JOHN BULL TO IRELAND

"Madam, settle it anyway you please"

Glassford has undertaken the task of registering and standardizing the factories of the far western states for the production of aircraft. The United States will not buy aeroplanes abroad, but will increase production in this country to keep pace with our growing needs.

Shipbuilding for Uncle Sam

The improvised mercantile marine which we are building to counteract the submarine menace will be partly of wooden and partly of steel ships. At first the Shipping Board contemplated the making of a merchant fleet almost entirely of wooden ships because it was believed that they could be put into use much earlier and much cheaper than ordinary steel ships. But both Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board and General Goethals, who has charge of the work of construction, became early convinced that a steel merchant fleet was a necessity, and that if Congress voted the administration adequate power over steel plants and private shipbuilders the construction of steel ships might not take as much time as had been feared. The first contract, for eight steel vessels each of 8800 tons cargo capacity, went to the Los Angeles Shipbuilding Company. Before Congress voted new shipbuilding appropriations the Shipping Board placed contracts for the building of 286,000 tons, using the $50,000,000 appropriated in the bill which organized the Shipping Board during the last Congress. Further contracts awaited Congressional action, altho the Shipping Board was deluged with offers. One bridge company offered to construct for the Government one steel ship of five thousand tons every day thruout the year at the price of $153 a ton. Denmark, following our example, has undertaken wooden shipbuilding to counteract losses from submarine attacks.

It is probable that most of the American ships built will be used to provide Russia with munitions or to carry on trade in the Mediterranean. In spite of the incessant drain upon her shipping, Great Britain still owns enough to more than supply her own necessities and has even permitted her ships now building in American yards to be added to the numbers of the new merchant fleet which we are building.

Erie Canal for Grain Transport

The New York State barge canal has been opened for navigation from Buffalo to Albany, a route of 387 miles. The old Erie Canal, which has played such a great part in connecting the port of New York with the commerce of the central and western states before the days of the railroad, had become quite inadequate to cope with modern problems of transportation and New York State has spent at least a hundred and fifty million dollars for its improvement. The canal at present has a minimum depth of twelve feet thruout and is adequate for thousand ton steam barges. The Government has just completed a military survey of the route in order to estimate its utility for transporting grain to the Atlantic seaboard. There will be a thru service in effect by July between New York and the principal ports on the Great Lakes, and freight rates on grain shipments are expected to be from ten to fifteen per cent lower than the present railroad charges. The Shippers' Navigation Company proposes to put into commission forty-two vessels on a regular schedule.

Big Fire in Atlanta

On May 21 a disastrous fire wiped out a considerable part of Atlanta, Georgia. The fire started in a storage warehouse, burned up many small homes and then swept on into the wealthier residence section and was only checked by dynamiting several rows of buildings. Nearly a hundred blocks were swept by the flames, some five thousand persons were rendered homeless, and damage was done to the value of more than three and a half million dollars. Fire departments from several nearby towns joined the Atlanta firemen in a valiant effort to restrict the spread of the blaze, the Red Cross established temporary shelter for the homeless and several companies of soldiers gave efficient service in policing the streets and preventing looting. The gradual progress of the fire and the skill with which it was fought prevented the loss of life which might have been expected from the great extent of the conflagration.

Socialists Not to Go to Stockholm

The American Government has refused to issue passports to Socialist delegates intending to take part in the conference at the Swedish capital. The three delegates who would have represented the United States at the international Socialist peace conference are Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, Morris Hillquit and Algernon Lee. All three belong to the violently anti-war faction of the Socialist party and have no sympathy with the war aims of the United States or of any of the Entente Allies; and the administration fears that the sole result of their efforts might be to bring about a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers which would set free the entire resources of Germany and Austria-Hungary for conquests in the west. Of course, the delegates themselves and other spokesmen for the party majority deny, probably with justice, any intent to bring about a partial peace or a general peace on a German basis, but all of the Allied governments agree that peace negotiations entered into by unauthorized persons at the present stage of the war could only be detrimental to their interests. Secretary Lansing reminded the Socialist representatives that the Logan Act of 1799, which is still in force, forbade any citizen to carry on "any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government . . . in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States."

Balfour Bids Us Farewell

On the twenty-fourth of May the British war mission left Washington for Canada. Before leaving the United States, Mr. Balfour, as chief of the mission, delivered an eloquent speech to a gathering of journalists at the National Press Club, expressing the pleasure which the British emissaries had experienced in the warmth of the reception given them by the American people in all parts of the country. He exprest his belief that the amount of preparation for taking an effective part in the Great War accomplished within the first forty days since we declared war on Germany was remarkable, tho he admitted that the executive had been hampered by the inevitable delay in putting war measures thru Congress.



THE MARINES "COME ACROSS"

In the first United States forces to actually carry out our newly adopted war motto the Marines are given the chance they have fairly earned. Twenty-six thousand of them, under Colonel Doyen, are to go overseas as part of the expeditionary army led by General Pershing

The French mission arrived at Brest on the midnight of May 22 after an uneventful trip across the Atlantic. So quietly had the French commissioners left Washington a week earlier, and so carefully guarded by the press was the secret of their departure that the general public had hardly become aware that they were not still in conference in Washington when the news came of their safe arrival in France.

The Italian war commission, headed by the Prince of Udine, a cousin of the King of Italy, arrived in Washington just before the departure of the British commission. The chief purpose of the Italian mission is believed to be political; to emphasize the solidarity of the war aims of the Italian and American democracies. Problems of transportation will also be considered, and especially the importation of raw materials from the United States for Italian factories. Italy is said to be in less need of foodstuffs than the other western Allies, but the need for coal, iron, lumber, cotton and chemicals is considerable. Similar commercial and industrial problems will be discussed by the Russian mission which has also arrived in Washington during the week.



Pictorial Press

DISCOVERING AN OLD IDEA

A French ship putting out its enclosing net, a defense against torpedo attack that was tried out and rejected over forty years ago

The Irish Constitutional Convention

Lloyd George's enthusiasm and tact seem likely to achieve another triumph in the settlement of difficult political problems. At the time when everybody seemed to have become discouraged over any peaceable outcome of the Home Rule controversy and when party feeling and intolerance were at their hight he comes forward with a novel proposal which has, to say the least, met with more favor from both sides than any previous plan. To win the war, he said, England must first win Ireland, and with that end in view he has offered to refer the whole question to Ireland for settlement.

In a letter to John Redmond, leader of the Nationalist party in Parliament, dated May 16, he submitted alternative proposals. One was to put into effect at once the Home Rule act substantially as it was passed by Parliament in 1914 but excluding from its scope for five years the six Ulster counties that are most averse to any degree of separation from Great Britain. The second proposal was that a convention, composed exclusively of Irishmen and including representatives of all parties, creeds, classes and interests, be called to draft a constitution for self-government.

Mr. Redmond naturally rejected the proposal for the partition of Ireland, but exprest a willingness on behalf of his party to participate in such a convention. The Ulsterites are recalcitrant as ever, but it is believed that they cannot refuse to enter the convention. Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster party and organizer of the armed force which, when the war broke out, was prepared to resist the imposition of Home Rule, is now in the inner council of the Government and the right hand man of Premier Lloyd George, his former opponent, so it must be assumed that he is not altogether averse to the plan. The Unionists of the south and west of Ireland are opposed to the segregation of Protestant Ulster, for that would leave them in hopeless minority in Catholic Ireland. The most obstinate opposition will come from the Sinn Fein party, which is now set upon an independent Irish republic, and will listen to no compromise.

It is Lloyd George's intention that the convention should not be composed exclusively or even mostly of politicians, but that it should include representatives of the churches and colleges, of trade unions and capitalists, office holders and revolutionists. The sessions will be held behind closed doors as was done in case of the conventions that framed the constitutions of the United States, South Africa and Canada. Since it would be difficult to find an Irishman of prominence sufficiently aloof from the controversy to preside over the convention it is suggested that the Boer leader, General Smuts, who took an active part in forming the Union of South Africa, may be made president.

Woman Suffrage in Britain

The change in the national spirit induced by the war has swept away the conservative opposition to the enfranchisement of women which was formerly dominant in Great Britain. A bill providing for the extension of the parliamentary franchise to six million women was past in the House of Commons on its second reading by the astonishing majority of 329 to 40. The vote for members of parliament is restricted to such women as already have the right to vote in local elections, to the wives of such voters and to university graduates. Women voters must be at least thirty years old. The reason why this high age limit is imposed is because the war has killed off so many of the young men that the women, who previously outnumbered the men in England, would be in a considerable majority. It is expected that this and other limitations of woman suffrage will be removed before many years.

French Peace Terms

The announcement of the new Russian Government that it can no longer support the Allies in their present war program, but is willing to have a general peace without annexations or indemnities has caused consternation among the other Allies and they are trying to bring their peace terms into at least nominal conformity with the Russian policy. Last week Lord Robert Cecil declared that Great Britain agreed with Russia on this point, but that it would be wrong to return the German African colonies because of the cruel treatment of the natives by the Germans or to suffer Turkey to oppress the Armenians.

This week Premier Ribot, speaking for France, said to Parliament:

> We are following the development of the Russian revolution with the utmost care and sympathy. The eminent and courageous statesmen of Russia were surrounded for a time by influences which made their action difficult, but the men of intelligence who have now taken in hand the Russian Government have made declarations which give us complete satisfaction. They say they wish a strong Government, and they desire above all to establish in the army that severe discipline which is an indispensable condition of the existence of the Russian nation.

But Premier Ribot says that what the Russian Government really means by its peace formula of "no annexations, no indemnities" is in substance "no conquests and no covetousness" and explains that this cannot apply to the "restoration" to France of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine which Germany tore from France.

In regard to the other point the French Premier said that an indemnity was due for ravages to the invaded provinces:

> This indemnity is a contribution which is inflicted as a fine for wrong done. It is a requirement which both law and equity demand.



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TO COMMAND OUR ARMY OVERSEAS

The first expeditionary force of United States troops, soon to leave for Europe, will be under Major General John J. Pershing, recently in command of the Southern Department. General Pershing began his military career as a cavalry officer in 1886; he has seen service in the Indian campaigns in the Southwest, in the Cuban war, in the Philippine campaigns and in the recent punitive expedition into Mexico

STOLEN GOODS

THE OBSERVATIONS OF A COMMON-SENSE PATRIOT

BY E. L. THORNDIKE

ARE YOU GRAFTING?

A MAN in my cousin's office asked for an afternoon off to buy his uniform. He could have bought it Saturday, but he goes to the movies every Saturday. A neighbor's daughter told her mother that she couldn't help with the housework because she had to go to a first aid class. Two of the offce boys are nearly useless now because they are talking about going into the navy half of the time and thinking about it all the time. This man and girl and the boys think they are giving help to their country. They don't realize that what they give is only what they steal. The mother and the employers are doing all the giving.

I wish somebody would print something to show folks like them that what they are doing is simply theft and turns Uncle Sam into a receiver of stolen goods. Print something so that they will understand that cheating your employers won't profit your country—that if you slack on your job to serve the nation, you are like Deacon Spint, who used to take an ounce out of every pound of sugar he sold Saturday and use the proceeds for the contribution box Sunday. We'll never win this war by grafting.

THE LADIES' AID?

Last night my wife and I had a little argument. I think there is a point in it. So here it is. S means "She said," and I means "I said."

S. John, I wish I could do something in the war.

I. Well, you're here on the job with a good supper and no complaints. That's more than some——

S. But Mrs. Terwilliger is giving all her time to the Relief Dolls Bazaar and——

I. And some of my time, too. She took nine good minutes to tell me to make her a toy warship to raffle. Would you do any good calling up Ike Reynolds and slushing, "Dear Mister Reynolds, you are just the one man to help us. We want hundreds of cigars made absolutely like a submarine, with a cute lighter as a periscope to sell at our fair. You will give us five hundred, won't you?"

S. I think I could get people to do things, if I tried, not just in her way, perhaps, but——

I. I'm not asking if you could do it. I'm asking if you could do any good by it. Sitting in a row of women dressing dolls five hours a week with a rebate of 90 per cent for conversation.

S. I suppose it is rather wasteful; but it's the spirit of it—the sacrifice. Mrs. Terwilliger said she had to pay $30 to get a nurse to free her for the work.

I. Some sacrifice, all right. A sound girl who could be priming shells at Dover sacrificed to wheel that fat Terwilliger kid.

S. I do think she ought to take care of her own child, with only one, but anyhow she's giving up that much of her money, and——

I. Whose money? That money belongs by right to her granddaddy. He earned it in the soap business. She never earned thirty dollars in her life.

S. Let's not talk about her any more. I'm asking you what I can do.

I. How should I know? All I know is you won't find it out on the avenue or in the parlor. It's the women in nurseries, kitchens, offices and shops that win wars.

READING THE WAR NEWS

The trolley this morning stopped about twelve seconds while the conductor and motorman read the *Herald's* bulletin. We wasted about six more for the elevator boy to finish a piece he was reading. My stenographer's glance lingered on the war news for about eight seconds after I was ready. I went out into the big room and I said politely, "Who has a morning paper he can let me have?" Each of the six clerks reached for the sheet he had just put under the ledger or in the drawer and then looked sheepish as he saw the point. "Thank you all," I said, "let us now have two minutes heart to heart. Reading the war news is all right at breakfast, or coming down in the trolley, or even, maybe, for ten minutes out of the time you take pay for. But there's a limit. What you lads spend extra for newspapers," says I, "will feed a Russian soldier; and if you'll put the time you spend reading them on the work of this ship-yard, I'll feed six more. You boys put me in mind of Dave Laster, who got so interested in reading about the preparations for his wedding that he neglected to go to it. This war is your wedding, and your part is to usher the supplies for building ships. Go to it. We won't win any war by reading about it."

SETTING AN EXAMPLE

Having put in overtime till midnight and a strenuous morning and finding myself peevish with the office staff, safety first told me to relax and get in tune with common sense again. So I strolled up town to Joe Willard's grocery to have a chat. I was sitting on a stool in the corner by the door where the cracker barrel used to be and enjoying a peaceful dry smoke when Mrs. Quincy North's car drew up in front, and Henry, a new clerk, went out to take her order. "Stop, look and listen," says Joe, "and you'll probably learn how to improve the grocery business." At first we couldn't make out much, but Mrs. Quincy North has a pulpit voice and soon she was going strong.

"Why should I pay ten cents a pound for whole-wheat flour when it is cheaper to manufacture than white flour?"

"We have to pay more for it, madam, and also—"

"It is shameful that one who is trying to set an example of economy to the working women of this city should be forced to pay these excessive profits to the middleman. I shall have the matter investigated," says she. "For this time you may send up five pounds. Send it at once."

"I am sorry, madam," says Henry, "but our second delivery is already out. Could your chauffeur take it now?"

"My car is not a delivery wagon, young man. Find a boy at once. The cook must have that flour before twelve o'clock. Colonel Aspinwall lunches with me, and the military arm must see that we are setting an example in food economy."

The boy Henry was wavering under this heavy barrage fire and Joe sauntered out. "Pardon me, Mrs. North," he says, "could you advise me on some matters concerning the mobilization of the retail stores? Just for five minutes in the office." And he led her in, eyeing me to follow, locked the door and broke loose as follows:

"A boy will not take time to deliver that flour. Wartime is valuable. This store won't waste it on whims. Take your trade away if you like. Take all the hill trade away. I'm sick of peddling alligator pears and artichokes these days. You set an example of economy to the working women! Economy! A loaf of bread on your table costs about five dollars, ten cents for flour and four-ninety for frills. If the middleman had overhead costs like your housekeeping has, you'd pay a dollar apiece for toothpicks. Go home and give the colonel a square meal to cheer him up. Then can your cook. One woman waited on by five servants can't help win this war if she should eat nothing but sawdust."

A GALLON OF OIL

Being up in New York to pay off a loan it was my privilege to sit in with some of the 14 and 16-inch guns in business at a dinner. They got talking about economy and the war. A lawyer whom we'll call Judge (I won't use their real names for reasons that will appear) said, "I go down town and back in the subway now. That's three hours' time of a chauffeur and car every day." "I've let one of my two secretaries go and put in two hours extra covering his job," said a banker we'll call Naumburg. "My private car is in cold storage," said a railroad man. "A compartment does me in these times." After some more about yachts, servants and such, they asked me. "Down our way," I said, "we don't have so much to economize on, but we are trying to cut off some fringes. We plowed up the golf course except a hundred-foot fairway. At the club we've sent the door-opener and the shoe-shiner to the powder works."

"That is admirable," said the Judge, "and what does the Chief do by way of

thrift?" turning to the biggest howitzer of them all.

"Almost nothing," said the Chief, "and before I apologize for it let me ask you a question. Do you think your plan for the C. R. V. was quite up to your standard?"

"No," said the Judge, "it wasn't. I suppose it's the excitement. I'd have an idea half in shape and then something would work out of joint."

"Maybe the subway shook it out," says the Chief, and looked across at Naumburg. "Naumburg, you haven't sent me that list I asked for. You never held me up like that before."

"I'm sorry, Chief. I ought to have looked after that myself, but I was crowded and I suppose my secretary—"

"The Council of Defense could have paid that second secretary's salary for a year rather than wait a day for that list," said the Chief, and then it was my turn. "You men don't get quite the rest out of golf that you used to, do you?"

"Naturally," said I, "being dubs at the game, we get nervous looking at that straight and narrow body of green grass entirely surrounded by potatoes; and we get sore weeding in the fertile soil and cultivating it with niblicks, but that makes all the more economy," says I, thinking I had a point, "for we don't play half as much."

As soon as the words were out I saw that the point was turned the other way and went on before he could catch me. "No, I'll give in. A dozen golf balls and a spoiled afternoon is a high price for a few potatoes. Whatever playing down these alleys is, it's not rest. But I'll stand for firing the door-man."

"So will I," says the Chief, "but probably not for shining your own shoes. The way I see it is 'millions for efficiency but not a penny for display.' A man is a criminal in these days to use material goods or labor to show off, but a man is a fool to cut the quality of his work. Each of us is a sort of intellectual or executive engine that must be kept in perfect running order for this war. If the engine really needs a good game of golf, or a quiet ride down town, or for that matter, a private car, in ordinary times, it needs it all the more now. The most wasteful thing in the whole world is mental friction.

"We'll never win this war by burning out a 110,000 horse-power engine to save a gallon of oil."

New York City

THE BREAKING OUT OF THE FLAGS

BY AMY LOWELL

It is April,
And the snow lingers on the dark sides of evergreens;
The grass is brown and soggy
With only a faint, occasional overwash of green.
But under the leafless branches
The white bells of snowdrops are nodding and shaking
Above their green sheaths.
Snow, fir-trees, snowdrops—stem and flower—
Nature offers us only white and green
At this so early springtime.
But man gives more!

Man has unfurled a Nation's flags
Above the city streets;
He has flung a striped and starry symbol of bright colors
Down every curving way.
Blossoms of War,
Blossoms of Suffering,
Strange beautiful flowers of the New Year:
Flags!

Over door-lintels and cornices,
Above peaked gables and flat mansard-roofs
Flutter the flags.
The avenues are arcaded with them,
The narrow alleys are pleached with stripes and stars.
For War is declared,
And the people gird themselves
Silently—sternly—
Only the flags make arabesques in the sunshine,
Twining the red of blood and the silver of achievement
Into a gay, waving pattern
Over the awful, unflinching Destiny
Of War.

The flags ripple and jar
To the tramp of marching men,
To the rumble of caissons over cobblestones.
From seaboard to seaboard
And beyond, across the green waves of the sea,
They flap and fly.
Men plant potatoes and click typewriters
In the shadow of them,
And khaki-clad soldiers
Lift their eyes to the garish red and blue
And turn back to their khaki tasks
Refreshed.

America,
The clock strikes.
The spring is upon us,
The seed of our forefathers
Quickens again in the soil,
And these flags are the small, early flowers
Of the solstice of our Hope!

Thru suffering to Peace!
Thru sacrifice to Security!
Red stripes,
Turn us not from our purpose,
Lead us up as by a ladder
To the deep blue quiet
Wherein are shining
The silver stars.

Soldiers, sailors, clerks, and office boys,
Men, and Women—but not children,
No! Not children!
Let these march
With their paper caps and toy rifles
And feel only the panoply of War—
But the others,
Welded and forged,
Seared, melted, broken,
Molded without flaw,
Slowly, faithfully pursuing a Purpose,
A Purpose of Peace,

Even into the very flame of Death.
Over the city,
Over all the cities,
Flutter flags.
Flags of spring,
Flags of burgeoning,
Flags of fulfilment.

MANY INVENTIONS

BY PARK BENJAMIN

AUTHOR OF "THE EARLY HISTORY OF ELECTRICITY"

ABOUT a month ago, it was asserted that the German submarines had sunk 400,000 tons of ships in a week, and a total of over a million and a half tons in thirty days. Also that the British food situation had become so serious as to excite grave apprehension of national disaster unless before next fall the inventive genius of this country should find a way of destroying the blockading U-boats or of protecting vessels menaced by them. As it now appears that the statistics were much exaggerated, and that the food supply of Great Britain will hold out until harvest time, the somewhat hysterical outburst of suggestions which has been filling the newspapers and flooding the numerous "Boards" in Washington with hundreds of letters daily, is, naturally becoming abated. The need for a solution of the problem none the less continues, for none as yet has been authoritatively and definitely announced. The following is intended to help forward the desired result.

Invention cannot be achieved by any process of self-pumping, therefore any public assertion by anybody that he is "going to invent" may be at once discredited, and laid aside. Even a hen waits to lay the egg before she cackles. Equally any claim by anybody that he has invented something which he omits to explain is also negligible, and to be charged to a simple desire for personal notoriety. People who, for a commendable reason really wish to keep secret what they have done do not say anything about it at all. No extra credibility is imparted to announcements which merely restate the problem, or express gratifying convictions that it should or would be solved, because coming from persons holding official positions, or otherwise more or less prominently before the public. Nor is a yearning to do something, however eminent, the same thing as doing it.

The two main questions are, (1) how can ships be protected from torpedo attack?—since the torpedo is at present the submarine's weapon—and, (2) how can submerged submarines be destroyed? The time qualification to the first question ("at present") is necessary because it is becoming increasingly evident that as the submarine develops to greater size and driving power, her ramming capacity must be reckoned with. Ramming, once regarded as a highly formidable mode of attack, vanished before the practical impossibility of ships getting near enough together for contact, prior to mutual destruction by their high powered guns now effective at 18,000 yards. But a ram which is under water, and so cannot be seen and fired at, and which can deliver a blow hard enough to smash in the unarmored bottom of a super-dreadnaught and with greater ease the thin hull of a food carrier, is quite independent of the exhaustion of a limited supply of highly expensive torpedoes. As the Germans are reported to be building submarines of 2400 tons, and submersible cruisers of 5000 tons, the destructive force of impact of such craft is not difficult to imagine.

The problem of protection is very much the older one of the two issues before noted. It has been under close study for some forty years—if not longer. If the multitudinous lay suggestions recently offered have any feature in common it is their steady resurrection of expedients long since tried out and abandoned. In any line of invention the new mind, of course, sees the most obvious things first, and under such stress as the present rushes to publish them in complete oblivion of the fact that other minds in the past may naturally under like conditions have reached the same conclusions.

OF the old modes of protecting hulls the following are the most common. Shields, supported outside of the vessel to intercept or prematurely explode the torpedo. Water currents artificially produced around the ship and intended to deflect the torpedo. Armor, especially on the ship's bottom, heavy enough to resist the torpedo explosion. Filling or covering the hull more or less with material which will deaden the shock. One inventor wants to cover the outside of a battleship with "soft mattresses" from which he insists the torpedo will bounce. The United States paid a lot of money during the Civil War to discover that even solid shot would not "bounce" from India rubber armor. Or casing the hull with some material which if partly blown away will not open holes into the vessel, or which will swell up and close the hole, or which is so buoyant that even if a large part of it be torn out the remainder will still keep the ship afloat. Construction of the hull in many cellular divisions, or with strong longitudinal bulkheads, or more recently, with compartments kept filled with compressed air which, in case of rupture, operates after the fashion of the diving bell to keep out the water.

There are many other schemes, but the foregoing will be sufficiently typical, especially as each of them is the subject of many modifications. The shields vary from huge floats made of cork or the like and as big as the ship herself, and towed on each side of her from laterally extended booms, to the simple encompassing net similarly supported. There are stationary shields of thin plate metal and of layers of metal and cotton, or wood; curved shields intended to lift the torpedo out of water (supposing it to run upon them) or reversely shaped to make it dive to the bottom, shields suspended in the air and caused to drop into place by some mechanism, usually electric, which the torpedo is expected to set in operation by pushing something or breaking a circuit wire before it gets to the ship. Nothing of this kind has come into use except the simple wire netting. This largely cuts down the speed of the vessel, is apt if broken to become entangled in the screws and is easily penetrated by the high-speed modern torpedo. It is sometimes retained as a guard for the ship while at anchor, or when moving slowly in smooth water. The weight of naval opinion however is against it.

Currents produced in the water around the ship by extraneous propellers, or pumped by the engines are apparently futile. The gyroscopic control of the torpedo tends to counteract any outside deflecting force and keep it in a straight path, and its speed and weight have a like tendency. Bottom armor reduces the speed of the ship, greatly adds to the cost, and may be counteracted by increasing the amount of explosive in the torpedo. Large balks of timber, cotton bales, and the like reduce the cargo space in a food-ship—or take up indispensable room in a warship where every cubic foot counts and is necessarily utilized, while besides if torn away in part the result may be to change the ship's flotation lines not only to reduce her speed, but in some circumstances to upset her. Cornstalk pith and other substances which expand when wet have been used to close shot or shell holes, but one could hardly fill a freight vessel with them and expect her to carry much of anything else. As has been said most of the proposed plans are ancient. A New York newspaper recently published a large picture of a ship in full headway on a rough sea carrying an enclosing net (forty odd years old) and having a forked mine catcher at her bows—a plan used by Admiral Farragut on launches preceding his ships in the Civil War. The only possible novelty was shooting at the mine after the fork had picked it up with the excellent chance of thereby exploding the mine and so blowing off the bow of the vessel.

THE internal construction of ships is something of which the layman is peculiarly ignorant and therefore had better let alone. Any modification involves mathematics of a recondite order incident to redisposition of weights, and all that nice interadjustment of parts which render the architectural engineering of a building simplicity itself beside that of a ship. The elements of a marine structure made to be cradled in the water cannot be changed around or have other elements injected into them quite as easily as the partitions in a house. It does not follow that some happy conception in naval construction may not occur to the man whose marine knowledge does

not soar beyond a catboat, but it might be wiser to tell it to a naval architect before patriotically offering it to the Navy Department, the "Boards" and the newspapers.

The electrical and magnetic suggestions are legion and belong in a class by themselves. Some of them are the ultra refinements of shore going electrical experts not conversant with things of the sea, such as currents, tides, big waves and the like, or as often happens are entirely too delicate for practical use. There are others of which the favorites are electro magnets stuck on the outside of the ship in all sorts of places and supposed like the magnetic mountain which pulled the nails out of Sindbad the Sailor's vessel to drag the torpedo in some unknown manner away from its victim. Others propose to magnetize the whole hull or the end of the torpedo and in that way to cause the latter somehow to deviate, but the most imminent possibility in this plan seems to be the assurance that the torpedo will reach its mark. It is not at all improbable that electrical means will contribute effectively to the ultimate solution of the question, but if the inventor who wants to use ship or torpedo attracting magnets will consult the electrical expert who wants to invent by the aid of milli-voltmeters, polyphase current and the twisting of x and y from one side to the other of algebraic formulae, a mutual cancellation of wasted efforts will ensue which cannot fail to be beneficial to both parties.

Shields supported at a distance from the ship so as to prevent the torpedo explosion taking place directly against the hull—besides greatly reducing the speed and maneuvering qualities—will not protect from injury unless the distance be very much greater than can practically be afforded. It is not necessary to make a hole in a ship in order to cause very serious injury. The explosion of a modern torpedo even as far off as 25 feet will rack the vessel, open her seams thus causing her to leak, and throw her machinery so far out of gear as to cut down her speed and make her an easy victim for the next torpedo fired from her assailant. If she is a warship in a squadron the other vessels composing it will abandon her to her fate—as the wounded "Blücher" was left in the North Sea action. Where there is a certain danger zone to be traversed cutting down speed is a very serious matter, because the shorter time the ship is exposed to attack the less her peril therefrom.

THE various ways of destroying submerged submarines, or of locating them so as to enable them to be found and then destroyed as described in a former article, must now be presumed insufficient, in view of the fact that we are building some 3,000 wooden food carriers to defy the U-boat blockade in the hope of enough of them getting through to prevent a dangerous shortage. Possibly if one's heart and lungs are sound one might exhaust a pursuing bear by running away from him: but it might be better to have a rifle. At all events, the scheme adopted is pretty persuasive proof that we have not got the necessary weapon, and as was said in the beginning, prophecies and speculations cannot take the place of that possession. There are, however, some promising leads — not achievements be it observed—but ideas which seem to be worthy of further development.

For example, a submarine below the surface is now blind. She cannot see another submarine or any obstruction, such as a mine, in her path. It is probable that if a way could be found to enable a submarine to illuminate the water ahead of her for, say, even 100 feet, and sufficiently to recognize an object in silhouette without any exact definition, then she might be able to sink that object if a submarine either by torpedo or by an underwater gun, or if a mine to steer clear of it. A submarine with this vision would be to other submarines without it as a man with full sight and ample weapons to a room full of blind men unarmed, and a mine field protecting warships might prove no effective barrier to her getting within torpedo range of them. The solution is difficult, if it can be done at all.

Again, if the whereabouts of a submerged submarine is known, her capture or destruction is not at all unlikely. Because the submarine is driven while under water, by an electric motor, a sound is produced, somewhat resembling that of a revolving electric fan. Practically that sound is characteristic. If a way could be found whereby thru a telephone transmitter (thing you talk into) or microphone, that sound could be reproduced at a receiving station on ship or shore, then it may be possible not only to locate the submarine but to recognize her speed and direction of movement.

Another way—a submarine may be regarded as simply a moving body of steel. Such a moving body traveling across an electric circuit will affect the current therein, and the disturbance may be shown by well known indicating instruments. The result again being a recognition of position, speed and direction. Could such a circuit, or a plurality of circuits, be established in harbor mouths or other points important to be protected?—or, and still more difficult—can a ship at sea establish temporarily such a circuit in her own vicinity which will warn her of the presence or approach of a submarine?

New York City

WHY I AM A POET

BY ONE OF THE UNSUCCESSFUL

I AM a poet. Many people do not believe it. But I know it. And I hope to be able, even yet, to convince a few of the skeptics. My best reason for believing that I really am a poet is the fact that, in spite of everything, I still do believe it! For I am not what is called a "successful poet." Other poets still treat me with tepid kindness. I have never been petted by women's clubs. I am not invited to read in churches. And nobody seems to think that I "ought to be encouraged."

To be sure, my work has appeared in many strange places, in magazines for women and magazines for children, in journals for the advancement of trade and journals for the advancement of art, in flamboyant, revolutionary periodicals designed for the purpose of pulling down the present social structure, and in periodicals for the purpose of uplifting humanity whether it wants to be uplifted or not. I have had the pleasure of seeing my poems in several of the "poetry magazines" and in a number of "highbrow reviews." Moreover, the sporting magazines and physical culture magazines have sometimes been kind and a few popular magazines and newspapers have not scorned me. To put it briefly, my poems —not the same poems—have made happy journeys both to *The Masses* and *The Sunday School Times!* I have no doubt that the thousands of young lovers, lonely teachers, represt preachers, earnest club women and idle dowagers who are trying in vain to "break into print" would consider me successful if they knew my history. I am no longer in the class with the thousands who cannot place their work. Perhaps I may even claim to be one of the two or three hundred best poets in the United States without seeming to vaunt myself or be puffed up!

Moreover, my writings have gone far afield. They have been reprinted on blotters for use in hotel bedrooms and on advertising postal cards sent out by the Chamber of Commerce of a western town and on calendars designed for the English-speaking public of China! I have received letters from notables who praised my work extravagantly and, what is better, I have received letters from simple, kindly people who have enjoyed it and wished to thank me. The critics mixt praise and blame generously in discussing my first book. I was elected to membership in the Poetry Society and my homespun biography was wrought into the tapestry of "Who's Who in America." But in spite of all this I know that I am not

really a successful poet. I still find it difficult to secure book publication for any new collections of my verse. I make very little money in royalties on work previously done. I thank Heaven whenever I have time for the fact that I am not compelled to buy potatoes with what money I get from magazines for my verse! And—now this is really important—the four genteel parlor-table magazines will have none of me! I used to suppose that this was because my work was not yet good enough. That was when I was young. And I resolved to make it so good that the genteel editors of those serenely decorative periodicals would come to me with benign smiles and crisp checks and ask for my work. I am still doing all a human being can do to make my work better, but not to win their favor. When I am quite sane and in the New Year's spirit I resolve never to send them anything more over my own signature. For I have begun to believe that the reason for their rejection of my work is to be found in the fact that there is a vast gulf fixt between my temperament and theirs. I say theirs, advisedly, for, in so far as magazines can reveal it, they seem to me to have one temperament in common. It is polite and staid, delicate, refined—sometimes even pretty. And when I do anything at all good it is likely to be rough and human and rather vigorous. Perhaps I shall never be found on the parlor table. I do not know. But I know that one cannot be what is technically called a "successful poet" without being a contributor to these polite and pleasant pages.

BUT not only do I know that I am an unsuccessful poet. My friends know it. They ask me why I will go on writing poetry that brings me no substantial rewards of any kind, neither money, nor fame, nor the condescending kindness of women's clubs, nor the respectful friendship or enmity of successful poets, nor homage in the parlors of the plump and well-nourished capitalist. "Why not do something that counts?" say my friends. And they suggest prison-reform, keeping boarders, kindergartening, current topics classes, secretarial work for really successful writers, a place on a university faculty, chicken-raising, landscape-gardening or selling encyclopedias. These things are practical and count, they tell me. They say that if I would really use my brains (poetry, of course, is not real intellectual labor!) I would soon be able to drive my own car and wear sable and play bridge. (How happy that would make me! I hate machinery and fur and cards!) In short, they show me that they have still a little faith in my brains but think that I do not know how to use them advantageously.

To tell the exact truth I have sometimes agreed with my friends. I have sometimes gone to bed thoroly disheartened, telling myself that I had better get a position in a real estate office the next day and try myself out at selling land. And I remember one dark night when the inward angel was very sulky, when I went downstairs in the dark with an armful of all the notebooks I owned, the years' accumulation of manuscript, and I was looking for the stove . . . I wanted to burn them all up. . . . I would burn them and then I would never write again—never, never, never. . . . But I could not find the matches. I had to look for them a long time. When I found them I had decided that the whole performance was utterly melodramatic and absurd. My sense of humor came to the rescue and I went back to bed. I would never write another poem, tho. I would really and finally give up the big dream of trying to create beauty in words. Nobody wanted it anyway. . . . The next day I wrote another poem. . . .

SINCE that time I have not deceived myself. Poetry is mine and I am poetry's for life. And when my friends ask me why I am a poet the only true answer is that I am a poet because I cannot help being one. Before I could form English letters with my hands my mind spoke in worded rhythms. I made many a little verse about things that pleased me before I could read or write well. Here is a stanza written in my childhood which shows the literary influence of the poetry I had read, altho it was inspired by a lovely meadow lying fallow near a brook, where, unbeknownst to my mother, I used to take off my shoes and stockings and "go in wading."

Violet wild, I know thee well,
For thy shadow falls on the mossy dell
Where soft winds kiss each pretty blue petal
And speak to my heart while the dew doth settle.

I wish some one had told me then, what I had to learn for myself many years later, that literary language is never so good for poetry as is the language of the finest and simplest human speech.

During adolescence poetry was my consolation for all the problems crowding and cruelly pressing in upon a very sensitive mind and heart, and my defiance of all the weakness and cowardice I discovered, and my faith in that which was beautiful and true. Sometimes my hot anger against a world that I did not like would make me caustic and bitter in my verse—entertainingly so, I think, if I had ever shared these early efforts. Then a fit of repentance for my harsh comment on life would make me responsible for ethical and sentimal effusions that were far from artistic. During my youth I wrote and wrote and wrote in an effort to make my soul vocal. I made epigrams and tirades and eloquent rhapsodies. And I practised the use of many literary forms, the sonnet, the sestina, the rondeau, the villanelle and others, with all a poet's love of rhythm for its own sake.

When I went to college I was surprized and delighted to discover that the professors thought very well of my work. Then the editors, to whom I sent my poems in fear and trembling, began to say kind things about them and to send me checks. Since then I have kept to the habit of making poems in dark or clear weather, in times of stress and in times of joy. It is only a bad habit, my friends tell me, of which I can break myself if I try. But I think that I shall never outgrow it. And since that is the case, I sometimes try to justify myself. (They say that criminals are always trying to prove to themselves that their crimes were necessary and right!) Here is my justification.

To each his own beauty. To me poetry is the most beautiful thing ever created by the mind of man. The stark wilderness, the steep hills, the valleys mantled with grain, the bending sky, the curving rivers, the insistent sea are all transcendantly beautiful, to be sure, but they were not made by the mind of man. And poetry can suggest them all. The bodies of men and women and children may be transcendantly beautiful. But they were not made by the mind of man, and poetry, like every other art can suggest all the rhythms of the body in action. Poetry can suggest or describe great machines and stern buildings, all the beauty of material forms in which man's mind has exprest itself. And because poetry is in words that can be translated from age to age it may live, perhaps, when all the purely material manifestations of man's intellect described in it have crumbled or changed. Poetry is the only art which we can carry about with us in our minds without money or without price, the only art with which we may pleasure ourselves without any instrument, simply by living thru mentally the picture or the song whose words we have memorized. Musicians, of course, can do this with music. But most people who want to do it can do it with a poem. The greatest poem in the world can be mine without paying a cent for it if I learn it at the library and carry it round in my mind for the rest of my life. In poetry we find our own moods echoed, clarified, emphasized, sublimated. But, more than that, we can find in it moods and experiences that we have never known. All the mad depths and dizzy hights of life poetry can plumb, poetry can reach. Poetry is the sharing of life.

SINCE I believe this can I admit that "it does not count" and is not practical? Perhaps when we are wiser, we folk living on this earth, we shall begin to believe that nothing is more practical than beauty. How can I agree with my friends and give it up? Is it not worth while to spend my life endeavoring to make the thing which is to me most beautiful, even if I must be "unsuccessful" to the very end? If I achieve nothing more I may be able to light a little flame of imagination that will leap into warm activity, that will grow until it blazes upon the world in glory that I have never known, that will lick the walls of a sordid tower of Dulness or Ugliness until it is consumed, leaving an open space above the ashes, thru which mankind may perceive a new vision of loveliness.

New York City

VACATION IN WARTIME

How Independent Readers Are Answering the Call to Service

WE are accustomed to call upon our readers for the leading feature of our annual Vacation Number and for many years past they have filled our pages with delightful reminiscences of delightful times, with tales of travel abroad and sports at home, of adventures in mountain and forest, and of day dreams in a hammock.

But now duty has displaced pleasure and the American people are asking not "what shall we do with ourselves?" but "what can we do for our country?" So the letters we got are very different tho quite as interesting. In fact, we surmise that the writers will get as much real recreation out of their experiences of this summer as in the days when they spent their labor in pursuit of pleasure. Most of them, it seems, are studying strategic methods for outmaneuvering that enemy of all mankind, General H. C. of L. This is a service in which the whole family can enlist, from the youngster old enough to kill potato bugs to the man who runs a reaper. Evidently the backyards of the United States are going to be utilized for other purposes than croquet and clothes-drying. Agriculture is to be both more extensive and more intensive than ever before. The army in jeans will rival the army in khaki. Some will be planting peanuts or picking berries; some will be raising pigs, poultry or potatoes. A South Dakota lady is writing sonnets for the New York papers and donating the checks to the Red Cross. An Idaho high school boy is herding cattle in the mountains and keeping the sheep off of the range. The Federation of Colored Women's Clubs



of Tennessee is carrying on a "garden campaign." "Daddy, Mother and Mary Elizabeth, six months old," are canning cherries and apples on a hillside farm in Pennsylvania. An Iowa lady writes: "I am going to dedicate my porch and yard, at least once a week so the mothers can safely leave their babies and little ones and attend and become interested in the patriotic movements." A Methodist minister in Connecticut devotes his summer to telling the people by trolley that "Trained local leadership and directed local loyalty are essential to local welfare and to a republic." A seventeen-year-old boarding school girl from Tennessee is going to take out a claim of Government land in the Ozark Mountains and can the apples, berries and peaches that grow wild in that region. But we should let our correspondents speak for themselves.

A Southern professor of sociology will have no vacation, but he proposes to put in his spare time in the cultivation of the larger patriotism.

Aside from the larger task of making an honest living, which is the most practical and patriotic service one can render, I have it in mind to use leisure moments for a few definite ends. I owe it to my country and to myself to know the words of our national songs, especially "The Star Spangled Banner," and if I have not mastered them before the summer will not pass, I trust, without my knowing them. Again, I must know the words of "La Marseillaise"—in French, of course. I must become immersed in the French language and literature, and must give some attention to Italian. Then it is not decent to be ignorant of the soul-life of our great ally, the country of the future, Russia; and I propose to read some of the works of the Russian masters in translation, and to learn more about the Russian language, the study of which I have already begun. We owe it to our allies to know their soul—their history, their language, their literature. Some day, perhaps before long, such knowledge may serve a good purpose.



JOHN C. GRANBERY.
Southwestern University,
Georgetown, Texas

If anybody in the wide and weary world deserves a vacation it is the pioneer woman of the prairie—but nobody is less likely to get one.

A vacation? How nice that would be! How I wish I might have one—just once—before I die. I am getting old now, and my family of eight children are growing up and out from under my feet, leaving me tired and weary and worn; and I do wish—just once—I might have a vacation, to see how it would feel.

Sometimes I am fairly haunted and tantalized with a vision—ever unrealized and unfulfilled: a vision that has to do with long, hot summer months; that some day, sometime somewhere, I may go out on a screened-in, vine-covered porch; lie down at full length in a comfortable hammock; close my weary eyes in peace, fold my tired, *empty* hands, and rest—and rest—and rest—and *rest!*

Not on my own porch—no. The vision says it shall be far away from home, husband and children, neighbors and friends, ever-lasting and never-ending company, church, club, society, town, community. O yes, I love them all, but I just would *like* a vacation. Is it incomprehensible to you of the East that a tired mother should not have a period of relaxation and recreation? Well, perhaps, *now* that the babies are older, I *might* get away for a week or two, but, you see, two weeks does not spell vacation to one who has pioneered out on the Dakota frontier for over thirty years.



By the time one had worked harder preparing for the trip, and then returned to disorder and accumulated work I think I would prefer to go without the two weeks' change. Yes, I think I would want at least six months, or a year—that might pay, after the thirty years of waiting, six blest months of surcease from work—domestic, religious, social, civic. No sewing, mending, darning, patching; no cooking, baking, boiling, brewing; no company for weeks, no entertaining or being entertained; no committees, church work, clubs, boards, societies; no husband and his wants; no children and their wants; no friends and neighbors and their requirements; and last but not least, no



phone to answer, for seven long wonderful months.

Am I little, and mean, and narrow, and selfish? No,—just plain tired.

Do I expect to have a vacation this summer? No, I do not. Do I want to desert home and loved ones? Ah, no, for I love them dearly.

Am I writing a complaint? No, not at all, but I *would* like a vacation time, a *real* one—just once—to see how it would feel.

But—if by the merest chance (not expected) some other tired mothers might read this, may they be comforted in the thought of the great and weary multitude who must "stay by the stuff." And other tired mothers, who *will* go out for change and rest, go into it with zest and enthusiasm and appreciation, realizing a little more keenly your greater privileges of time and opportunity—your own good fortune in having a happy little vacation time.

ANIN YELRAF.
North Dakota.

From Ottawa University comes a call to thought which all of us should heed whatever else we may do.

I expect to dedicate the vacation of 1917 to an effort at right thinking. There is more muddled thought in the world today than at any other period of human history. And from all present indications the shortage in mental pabulum assumes a far more threatening aspect than depleted food supplies.

It is well to have abundant grain; it is well to have a strong army now, and it is well that all our industrial resources be speedily mobilized, and that every individual who claims to be a citizen or even a man or woman make a worthy contribution to our country's cause. But we need even more to muster our mental resources and do some of the straightest thinking that our poor heads ever knew. For the welfare of the world is bound up in the thoughts of individuals everywhere and our thinking must be as inclusive as the globe or it will be valueless.

I expect to need the entire three months of the summer to get my mental forces of raw recruits in anything like marching order, and it will require resolute training.

I do not desire even a corporal's job, but I should like to hear of an army of at least 50,000,000 men and women in this country who seriously wish to think as they have never thought before—about war, about world relations, about a workable religion. And the good thing about this is that they will not have to go anywhere or cease any patriotic service to which they have pledged themselves.

Incidentally, I shall stay at home myself, which I have not done a single summer for the past ten years, live economically, and cultivate a backyard garden in all available space. Let us all dig and think. We may thereby not only shorten this war but perhaps prevent another one.

CHARLES V. STANSELL.
Ottawa University,
Ottawa, Kansas

If everyone would live on the cost of a pound of beans a day the food problem would be solved even for the beleaguered belligerents.

I can outshoot, outwalk and outstay many a young man who will be mustered into our fighting force but I am deemed too old for enlistment. I must therefore find some other way for doing my bit.

For years I have worked for myself and my employer—drat the tyrant!—has granted me no vacations. This year, however I am going to steal one by getting up an hour earlier each working morning. Thus from May 1 to September 1 I shall gain 106 hours of vacation time—nearly two weeks, counting ten hours as a working day.

In the past year the cost of food daily consumed by me has averaged less than the present retail price of a pound of beans, and my condition, physical and



mental, has been greatly improved by the reduced and simplified diet.

So, if in these four months I produce 365 pounds of beans or their equivalent in food that can be dried or otherwise preserved for use in the unproductive months I shall have provided all that I need to eat in the coming year, thus releasing that much to the general supply for feeding our fighters and those of the Allies.

The five dollars you are going to send me will buy seed for my garden.

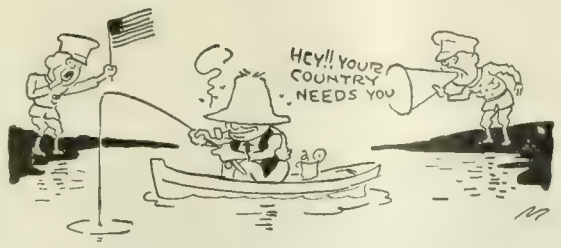
WILLIS BROOKS HAWKINS.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

The last person to be cured of the vacation habit will be the fisherman. There is said to be very good fishing on the Aisne and the Rhine.

Mahomet, a certain semitic gentleman who was imbued with a wealth of religious and ethical ideas which were, to say the least, ultra modern for his day and country, is accredited with this epigram: "If you have two loaves of bread, sell one and buy hyacinths to feed your soul."

In spite of war, business, et cetera, do not neglect "to feed your soul." Take your vacation this year, as in years past, and when you go, go fishing.

No panacea possesses quite the curative powers for one afflicted with a case of the ego or its attendant ills as to pass a few days in whipping a trout stream or casting or still-fishing upon a lake in the earnest endeavor to bring home a few of that genus familiarly referred to as the "finny tribe."



The fisherman forgets the worries and cares of the business world, he ceases to review the causes of the war, he cares not for the "mistaken" policies of the national administration, he refuses to allow even the overdue installment on the phonograph to disturb his mental equilibrium. Indeed, he feels that the little old world is a brighter and cheerier place in which to live. That life itself is really worth the living.

CARL C. MEIXNER.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

The cannon slays his thousands, but the mosquito his ten thousand. One of the worst of our national wastes is waste land, and to reclaim it—or claim it—is to make a permanent addition to the country.

Instead of planning to indulge in the usual "good times" this summer, a friend and myself have arranged to spend the coming vacation in a new and most novel way—namely reclaiming unproductive land.

We two have, up to the present time, already "landed" two good jobs. The first embodies the reclamation of about eight acres, which for years have been absolutely of no profit to the owner because of the fact that they are completely surrounded by a wide ditch of stagnant water—which water also serves as a place of germination for hordes of flies and like insects, which later prove to be a great menace to health. Therefore, in conducting this water off thru a long ditch that we must dig so as to connect it with a brook, we will not only be restoring the land but will also be destroying this breeding place of a veritable plague—"killing two birds with a single stone."

Our second undertaking is by far the more difficult proposition. At a certain point near this city the Miami River has recently cut a new bed for itself, thus leaving attached to a farmer's original land a few additional acres. But this land, which was heretofore the shallow bed of the river, is covered with a countless number of stones, boulders, logs and similar debris. Our work is to clear away this rubbish and make the land fit for cultivation.

JAMES J. MCFARLAND.
Cincinnati, Ohio

The American farmer when asked by an English tourist what he did with so many berries said: "We eat what we can and what we can't eat we can," which the returned traveler repeated to his countrymen as a sample American joke in the following fashion: "The eat what they can and what they can't eat they tin." This will be, more than ever, the motto of Americans next summer, with the proviso—since there is a shortage of that what they can't tin they will dry. Good luck to the six can-fire girls:

Two years ago while at Lake George I met five other girls who were spending their vacations at that resort, and we found one another so companionable that we decided if possible to spend future vacations together. This year, however, everything is different, entirely different; our country needs each and every one of us, and whether we be rich or poor we can all of us do something to help. We are all of us employed and have two weeks' vacation, but to go away this summer as in former years, to spend our two weeks canoeing, or frolicing on the beach or hiking over the country, while men are possibly fighting, or at any rate preparing to fight that the nation may be saved to us and for us, is indeed the hight of selfishness. Now how could we help? Our first thought was Red Cross work, but there are so many shut-ins and those lacking our health who could engage in that work, that we wished something more strenous. One of our girls is of German descent, and she it was who gave us the answer. Why not form a canning club and put up food to be sent to the soldiers or used by our own poor people during the time when perchance there may be a scarcity. We have worked out practically all of the details of our plan. Up in New York state we know of a farm house which has a detached building formerly used for cooking. This we have rented for the first two weeks in July and have arranged to have a gas stove installed. A farmer has agreed to sell us vegetables and fruit for canning, but we must haul them. To do this one of the girls is learning to run an automobile in the Y. M. C. A., and the rest of us are as busy as can be reading up books on canning, learning about soups and gas stoves, and arranging for containers for our product. It would seem that we are harking back to the



days of the settlers when work was pleasure and the character of the nation was formed. We six girls are sure that at the end of our two weeks we shall have gained in health through our occupation and change of air, and the keenly intense patriotic feeling that we are doing our bit.

EILEEN WEBSTER.
New York City

This New York University student enters the munition works with the proper spirit and will send a blessing out with every shell:

As for me, a little, undersized, spectacled college chap of eighteen, physically unfit to join our officers training corps, inexperienced in farm work, yet still willing to be of service to my country, I shall undertake the field of usefulness I feel myself most capable of fulfilling. That work is in the munition factory. I have gained experience during the summer months last year, and immediately at the close of our university on June 5 I shall seek to enter the employ of a plant doing work for our Government or our Allies. And I fervently pray that every shell that I aid in putting out may be, not a death-knell to those enslaved, unappreciated and loyal German subjects, but a thorn in the side of the Prussian autocracy and Hohenzollern militarism. May every bit of shrapnel aid in restoring an everlasting freedom, by abolishing forever every emblem of autocratic dominance, every sign of tyrannical oppression, every trace of "King by Grace of God" theory, and in its stead establish a universal peace, giving liberty, democracy and prosperity forever to all the nations of the world.

IRVING WEINSTEIN.
New York University

"The Man with the Hoe" has inspired a painter and a poet. It seems that "The Woman with the Hoe" is



likely to serve as a similar stimulant to artistic endeavor.

I'm going to take vacation—yes.
Mountain or shore? Oh, no!
I'll wear the simplest kind of dress
And wield my rake and hoe.
My fancy mounts on eager wing
To see the fruits of gardening.

I love the brown of Mother Earth,
And there I'll plant my seed,
That kindly Nature brings to birth,
And then I'll fight the weed,
And bugs and worms, an evil crew,
A menace like the boats called U.

And so right now and months to come
My rake and hoe I'll wield,
As tho the bugle and the drum
Called to the martial field,
Where valor urges men of grit,
For woman hoeing does her "bit."

E. K. R.

Warren, Massachusetts

Many are volunteering for farm service, but few have their plan of campaign so thoroly thought out as this Oklahoma woman:

My vacation months will be spent on our suburban two-and-a-half acre tract. The beginning of the fun is already here. It appeared when I planted in our half acre garden twice the amount of potatoes, peas, beets, string beans, tomatoes and corn. Each of the four years I have lived here I have canned in my wash boiler all the vegetables that my family uses during the winter. This year I shall can more in quantity and kind. I shall add to the usual beans, born, and peas, baby beets, baby carrots, asparagus and spinach. So that, as far as my family and I are concerned the Eastern canneries may send all of their employees to enlist as soldiers or nurses. In this way I add to my husband's income, have wholesome food for the family, spare the family doctor for an army hospital, and the canneries—whose employees do not enlist—may send all their products to the Allies.

The packing houses in our city give away the little pigs and lambs born in their stock yards. We plan to get four pigs and a lamb there about June 1. These will be fed skimmed milk. The pigs, in addition, will get the kohl-rabi, beets, New Zealand spinach and summer squash from the extra planting of the garden. This will be their feed until time to fatten them with corn in the fall. The lambs will have the grass of the unoccupied tracts about our place. I know how to make sausage, headcheese, liverwurst and cure bacon and hams. Enough of these products will be sold to pay for the corn; the rest at no cost will feed the family until next year.

I plan nothing, so far, about canning fruit. I see clearly that sugar and I are going to grow to be better strangers. But the vegetables and meat need only salt, and water, and steam and work. Some of this is going to be fun, and a good deal of it isn't. But it will be a satisfaction to know that I shall be in touch with the women workers of France and of England when I use my hoe and peeling knife this summer.

E. M. J.

Oklahoma City

The recruiting officer, obediently following the table of specifications prescribed by the War Department, makes some queer selections and still queerer rejections. Napoleon and Caesar would of course not be eligible for enlistment



in the American army, nor would Roosevelt and Funston. One would think that a man that can ride and shoot like our Wyoming friend would



make a good soldier, but altho he is rejected he will not be leading the leisure life:

Twice a week I will ride a twenty-five mile line on a bunch of cattle to keep them on their own range. I will have 100 tons of hay to cut and stack and fifty acres of grain to harvest; between times I have two miles of fence to build, also two cow sheds, and calves to brand. I will do this alone, with the exception of what help a ten-year-old boy can give me. I can't get a hired man for love or money. I weigh 130 pounds. I can't pass the physical examination for the army, altho I can ride or drive any horse or any combination of horses. I have also qualified as an expert riffleman, but Uncle Sam thinks soldiering is too strenuous for me. So I will spend my vacation being a cow puncher, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith and anything else that happens my way. I anticipate a very pleasant vacation.

L. R. FRISBEE.

Ewing, Wyoming

The pastor of the Bayview Congregational Church preaches a good sermon between his "firstly" and "lastly" on the ancient text *laborare est orare.* Zoroaster recommended the digging of irrigation ditches to his disciples as a pious exercize equal to prayer and sacrifice, but this kind of devotion does not seem to have become popular among religious people anywhere.

I am a preacher and have been holding down a pulpit in this thriving city the past nine years, with only a half dozen Sundays off, as I now recall, during that period. Instead of going camping or attending Chautauqua I propose to do manual labor on a Government irrigation project in the mountains a hundred miles eastward the next few months. I shall take the family, rent a three-room shack from Uncle Sam and then labor in his behalf.

"Firstly," this will satisfy my conscience along patriotic lines, for I am ineligible as a soldier and am no earthly good as a farmer. Helping construct this reservoir will be making possible greater crops later on.

"Secondly," it will be a complete change from the present routine from a city of three hundred thousand to a small settlement fourteen miles from a railroad.

"Thirdly," it will give my patient congregation a chance to hear several different voices during my absence. They have earned that right.

"Lastly," this will help solve some present financial difficulties. "Supplies" are available, at nominal figures, for the church; and as concerns the family we shall be where spending opportunities are at their minimum. I commend this system to fellow ministers.

In conclusion I may say that one of the happiest days of the vacation will be the one which brings a V from The Independent for this letter, for which, in advance, please accept cordial thanks!

T. ROBERT ELWELL.

Seattle, Washington

One of the most remarkable things that Gulliver found in his voyage to Brobdingnag was a man who thought "that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."

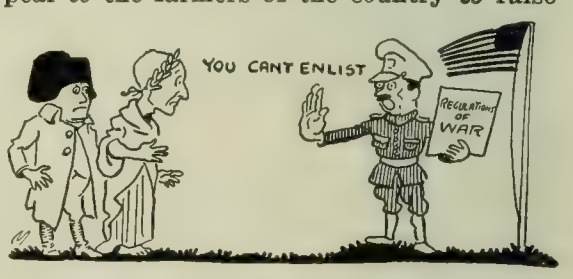
If that is true what shall we say of a man who has made 250,000 bushels of potatoes grow where only 20,000 grew before?

Aroostook County, Maine, is said to be the greatest white potato raising county in any state of the Union.

For the want of proper agricultural leadership, hundreds of thousands of Maine grown potatoes are shipped into the Southern states each year to feed people who should raise their own potatoes "and then some." The South pays an average of more than 35 cents a bushel freight on these potatoes, or about what it would cost per bushel to raise them, not to mention the price paid for the potatoes.

There is a small, obscure mountain county in northwestern North Carolina without railroad facilities and practically unknown beyond its immediate neighbors. It has an altitude of 3000 feet and is known as Alleghany County. Last year I offered $50 to the Alleghany farmer who would raise the greatest quantity of marketable potatoes on one measured acre; $25 for the half acre and $12.50 for the quarter. The first prize winner raised 468 bushels on an acre; second, 256 bushels on a half acre; third, 125 bushels on a quarter acre. I will not describe the ideal conditions of climate and soil that made possible this prolific yield.

When the Government made its first appeal to the farmers of the country to raise



the largest possible quantities of foodstuff I started a potato campaign in Alleghany County, offering to provide the seed and fertilizer for every farmer who would agree to raise not less than one acre of white potatoes, my compensation to be one half the crop. A considerable number of farmers made the compact while many more decided to trail along on their "own hook."

Alleghany County never raised more than 20,000 bushels of white potatoes in any one year. I estimate her crop will be not less than 250,000 bushels this year.

C. B. PENNEY.

Elkin, North Carolina

If all young people are as patriotic as the students of the Jamestown High School there is no reason to despair of the country.

Your question led me to wonder how the 300 boys and girls that I meet each school day intend to answer the call to service. Accordingly I asked my students to answer in one or two sentences the following question: "What do you intend to do for your country this summer?"

Fifty-five students expect to work on farms, seventy-four will care for home gardens, twenty-seven girls will knit scarfs, mittens, socks, etc., for the soldiers, eleven girls will aid the Red Cross Society, five girls will join first-aid classes, eight boys and twenty girls are willing to do anything that they can for their country, a few have no definite plans, and three of the older boys have enlisted in the Naval Coast Reserve.

Surely, if the spirit exprest in these answers is typical of the spirit of the youth of our land, America has a powerful ally in her boys and girls.

GEORGE A. PERSELL.

Jamestown, New York

VACATION HIGHTS TO DREAM OF



No one has ever scaled Baltoro, its peak is guarded by lakes and deeply crevassed glaciers. So perhaps it doesn't matter whether you stand at its foot or in Worcester, Massachusetts—you can dream equally well of the climb "up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slides shiver." The photograph on the next page illustrates it even better



If it weren't for the war and the high cost of living and an everyday job and your family (plus any of the other insurmountable difficulties that may fit your case) you'd probably set out at once to achieve this super-vacation in the Indian Himalaya. However, the Himalayas aren't exactly open to tourists this year, so here's the next best thing! The photograph on the preceding page and this telephoto of Broad Peak at sunset we taken by Vittorio Sella during an exploration of the Karakor Himalaya. The glacier on Broad Peak is darkened by the shad of K², the second highest mountain in the world. Broad Peak over 27,000 feet high; none of the adventuring mountaineers w have tried to climb it have even come near succeeding, for the



ecipices are practically impassable and there are frequent ava-nches. Above the glacier the peak rises sheer for over 8000 feet; ere is picturesque evidence of its hight here in the wisp of ud caught on the mountain's top. If you like to combine Kipling th your day dreams this photograph will probably find you oting "The Explorer"—

March by march I puzzled thru 'em, turning flanks and dodging shoulders,
Hurried on in hope of water, headed back for lack of grass,
Till I camped above the tree-line—drifted snow and naked boulders—
Felt free air astir to windward—knew I'd stumbled on the Pass.

PASSENGER CAR SERVICE

CONDUCTED BY JOHN CHAPMAN HILDER

ACCESSORIES—AND THOUGHTS ON ECONOMY

THERE are two kinds of motor car accessories: useful and futile. On this page are illustrated seven useful ones. I shall be glad to tell you where they may be obtained.

If you have ever run short of cooling water in hilly country and been obliged to use your cupped hands or your hat for a container you will appreciate the value of the folding rubber bucket. The spout makes it particularly convenient for filling the radiator, an undertaking usually attended by much spilt water when attempted with an ordinary bucket.

One of the worst features of extended touring is the necessity of reaching towns or villages at night. By the use of the double tent shown below this necessity is obviated. The whole thing folds up in small space and may be carried on the running board. The outfit includes not only tents but also comfortable beds.

Should the double tent be too large for your requirements, you need not repine. There is a smaller size—smaller, but not too small for comfort. Together with its bed it rolls up when not in use. To prepare it for occupancy takes less time than to adjust a one-man top.

When in the course of motor events it becomes necessary for you to grind your valves, a valve spring compressor is indispensable. Here is a simple device which compresses the springs and holds them comprest. This last feature is also convenient when you wish to test for valve noises.

The principal cause for rapid deterioration of tires is under-inflation. Pressure should be maintained on the basis of twenty pounds per inch of width. Four-inch tires, for instance, should be pumped up to eighty pounds, 4½-inch tires to ninety pounds, and so on. You will have no excuse for under-inflating your tires if you secure the pump illustrated. It is operated by your foot and has high and rapid compressing power. There are also many engine-driven pumps to be had at prices ranging from $8 to $15.

The first thing to do when it rains is to put on tire chains. If you find it difficult to draw the ends together, the tool resembling a pair of pliers will help you.

It is important when driving over country roads to wear goggles. They should be light and ventilated and not easily blown off. The pair below answers the description.

Lamp bulbs are apt to break as a result of jars and jolts. Also, in time, they burn out. In case your light should fail, it is wise to carry a spare set of bulbs. To avoid breaking the spare set carry them in a specially made bulb case.

SPARE the oil and spoil the car. Always buy the best oil you can get, no matter what it may cost. It will be less expensive than a new set of cylinders or bearings.

The condition of your spark plugs will usually tell you whether or not your valves need grinding.

Merely because the storage battery is tucked away where you can't see it don't imagine it can get along without attention. Like flowers, storage batteries have to be watered.

The way of the speeder leads direct to the repair shop. Pick your roads whenever you can, and slow down over the rough spots.

Watch the good drivers and you will notice that they do not always try to take every hill on high.

Keep the garage floor clean. Oil rots tires.

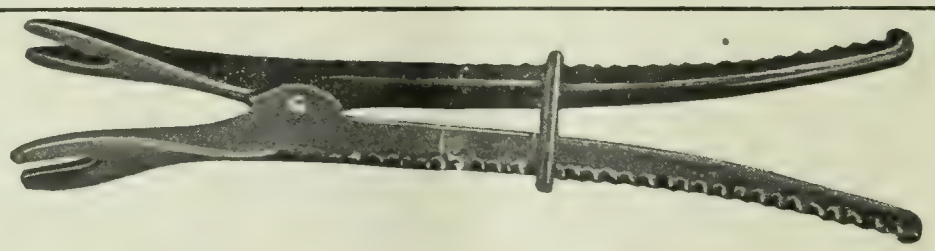
Wear goggles and carry an eye wash with you.

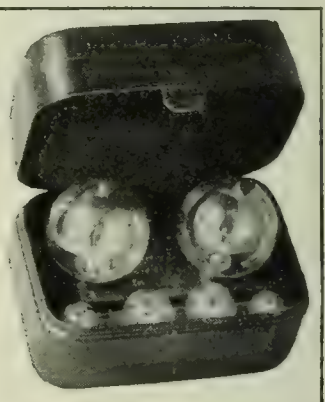
Regard noises as danger signals.

To increase tire mileage, keep your tires properly inflated. Stop when you get a puncture. Start and stop your car gently. Keep your brakes properly adjusted. Keep your wheels in alignment. Lubricate your springs frequently. Coast slowly around corners. Take every possible precaution against skidding. Shun car tracks, ruts and curbs, and give your tires plenty of attention.

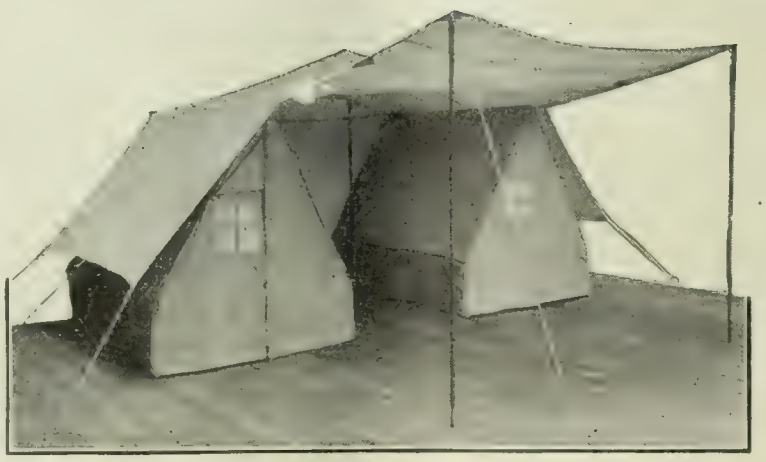


A collapsible bucket holding two gallons costs $1.25. The value lifter above costs 50 cents. The double tent, which folds into small space, contains two beds. Below is a good foot pump at $4.50



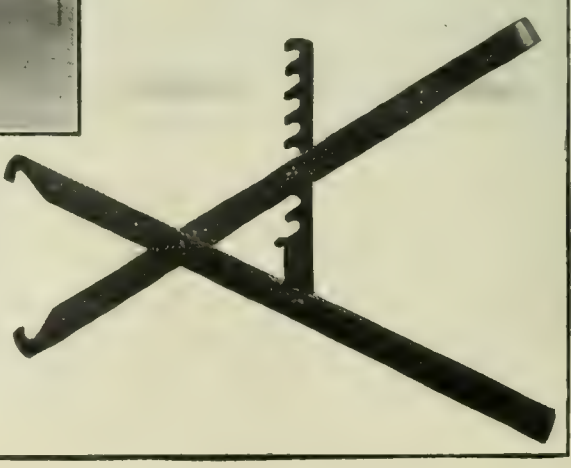


You should carry spare bulbs. A case costs 90 cents. Comfortable, cool goggles for $2.50. A tool to help put on tire chains, 50 cents









NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
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THE INDEPENDENT WAR LIBRARY

The National Institute of Efficiency and The Independent are receiving from all parts of the country inquiries for details as to authoritative reading on aspects of the war that are of general interest. The following list of books, so selected as to leave a little leeway for choice, constitutes, it is believed, a War Library that is as comprehensive as possible within the limits of an expenditure of $100. It has been prepared with a view to the requirements of the average American citizen at this time. The War Service Bureau of the National Institute of Efficiency and The Independent will gladly answer questions relating to personal service in the national cause. They should be addrest to the office of the Institute of Efficiency, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

What the War Is About

Why We Are at War. (Harper, New York, 50 cents.) The President's messages to Congress and to the American people since January, 1917.

The Issue, by J. W. Headlam. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, $1.) A statement of the German aims as drawn from publications of German organizations.

The New Map of Europe, by H. A. Gibbons. (Century, New York, $2.) A study of the two Balkan wars and the resulting conditions which led to the Great War.

The War of Democracy. (Doubleday, Page, Garden City, New York, $2.) Papers on various phases of the war by the leading English statesmen.

Modern Germany, in Relation to the Great War, by various German writers. (Kennerley, New York, $2.) An excellent setting forth of the German side.

Diplomatic Backgrounds of the War, by Charles Seymour. (Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut, $2.) The story of the series of diplomatic crises that have threatened the peace of Europe time after time since 1870.

Belgium Neutral and Loyal, by Emile Waxweiler. (Putnam, New York, $1.25.) Just what Belgium did in August, 1914.

I Accuse, by a German. (Doran, New York, $1.50.) The arraignment of Germany that may not be read in Germany.

Germany and the Next War, by F. von Bernhardi. (Longmans, Green, New York, 75 cents.) The book which expresses completely the Prussian point of view.

Germany and England, by J. A. Cramb. (Dutton, New York, $1.) The extreme English reply to Bernhardi. Introduction by the late Joseph H. Choate.

Politics, by H. A. von Treitschke. (Macmillan, New York, 2 volumes, $7.) Introduction by Mr. Balfour. These essays are most enlightening as to the views of national and governmental might and right taken by the German Government.

Obstacles to Peace, by S. S. McClure. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, $2.) Immensely interesting accounts of German opinion and of the Anglo-German treaty ready for signature June, 1914, that was to secure peace to Europe.

How the War Has Been Waged

History and Encyclopedia of the War. (Brentano, New York, 25 cents each.) The weekly history published by the *London Times*. Each number on a special topic.

New York Times Current History. (New York Times Company, 25 cents each.) Issued monthly. Articles cover every phase of the war.

Field Notes from the Russian Front, Russian Campaign April to August, 1915. (Scribner, New York, $1.50 and $2.) *Russian Advance.* (Doubleday, Page, Garden City, New York, $1.25.) Stanley Washburn's story of the Russian army to September, 1916.

The Campaign of 1914 in France and Belgium, by G. H. Perris. (Holt, New York, $1.50.) A study made vivid by personal touches and anecdotes.

Elements of the Great War, by H. Belloc. (Hearst's International Library, New York, 2 vols., $1.50 each.) A military history of the early battles of the French front.

Gallipoli, by John Masefield. (Macmillan, New York, $1.25.) A great account of a tragic disaster.

Greece in Her True Light, by E. Venizelos. (Sakellarios and Xarthaky, 56 West Thirtieth Street, New York, $2.) Venizelos' letters and addresses since the outbreak of war to the people of Greece and to King Constantine.

Report of the Committee on German Outrages, James Bryce, editor. (Macmillan, New York, 50 cents.) Facts not rumor.

Blackest Page of Modern History, by H. A. Gibbons (Putnam, New York, 75 cents.) The story of Armenia the martyr nation.

With Serbia Into Exile, by Fortier Jones. (Century, New York, $1.50.) The story of "the army that cannot die," by one of the American Relief Corps.

Eleftherios Venizelos, by C. Kerofilas. (Dutton, New York, $1.25.) The life of the liberal leader of Greece.

Italy and the War, by Sidney Low. (Longmans, Green, New York, $1.75.) An excellent account of why Italy entered the war and of her share in the struggle.

The Diplomacy of the Great War, by Arthur Bullard. (Macmillan, New York, $1.50.) Reviews European diplomacy for the past forty years and discusses that between neutral and belligerents since the war began, especially the position of the United States.

Military Service

The Plattsburg Manual, by O. O. Ellis and A. B. Garey (Century, New York, $2.) Practical for even the beginner in army drill.

What a Soldier Should Know, by Bolles, Jones and Upham. (Doubleday, Page, Garden City, New York, $1.) New edition, brought up to present conditions, of the excellent "Soldier's Catechism."

Military and Naval America, by H. S. Kerrick. (Doubleday, Page, Garden City, New York, $2.) Describes and explains all the branches of the service.

Life at the United States Naval Academy, by Ralph Earle. (Putnam, New York, $2.) Describes the entrance requirements, the course and the training at Annapolis.

An Officer's Notes, by R. M. Parker. (G. N. Harvey, 109 Lafayette Street, New York, $2.) The textbook of the Reserve Officer's Training Corps.

Military Unpreparedness of the United States, by F. L. Huidekoper. (Macmillan, New York, $4.) The true story of our military affairs from Colonial times.

Arms and the Boy, by L. R. Gignilliat. (Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, $1.50.) The head of Culver Academy discusses military training, methods and effects.

The Engineer in War, by P. S. Bond. (McGraw-Hill, New York, $1.50.) An interesting and informing study of the work of the engineer in mobilization and in carrying on the war in field and factory.

The Military Obligations of Citizenship, by Leonard Wood. (Princeton University Press, 75 cents.) The problem clearly stated in four addresses to schools.

The Freeman and the Soldier, by R. B. Perry. (Scribner, New York, $1.40.) Wise and strong essays on the reconciliation of liberty and discipline.

Right and Duty, by F. A. Kuenzli. (Stechert, New York, $1.) Sets forth Switzerland "prepared and at peace" as a model for the United States.

Forearmed, by Capt. G. R. Fortescue. (Winston, Philadelphia, $1.) Describes the German, French, English, Swiss and Australian army systems.

Fundamentals of Naval Service, by Yates Stirling. (Lippincott, Philadelphia, $1.) A comprehensive, up to date handbook.

Aircraft of Today, by A. A. Turner. (Lippincott, Philadelphia, $1.50.)

Submarines — Their Mechanism and Operation, by F. A. Talbot. (Lippincott, Philadelphia, $1.25.) A book for the general reader.

Civilian Service

Mobilizing America, by Arthur Bullard. (Macmillan, New York, $1.) Advice by one who has for two years studied the methods of France and England.

America and the New Epoch, by C. P. Steinmetz. (Harper, New York, $1.) A study of our lack of coördination in business, and a warning of the disaster this threatens.

Industrial Preparedness, by C. E. Knoeppel. (*Engineering Magazine*, New York, $1.) A constructive study of our lack of industrial organization.

Better Meals for Less Money, by M. Green. (Holt, New York, $1.25.) A sensible and simple aid in the solution of the problem of food economy.

Feeding the Family, by M. S. Rose. (Macmillan, New York, $2.10.) A scientific, but not technically phrased study of the science of nutrition and dieteties.

Garden Making, by L. H. Bailey. (Macmillan, New York, $1.50.) Scientific, practical, clear and very inclusive.

American National Red Cross Textbook on First Aid and Relief Columns, by C. Lynch. (Blakiston, Philadelphia, $1.)

How to Pass United States Government Wireless License Examinations, by E. E. Bucher. (Marconi Pub. Co., New York, 50 cents.)

The Way of the Red Cross, by Vivian and Williams. (Doran, New York, $1.) Tells just how the Red Cross does its work at the front.

Britain's Civilian Volunteers, by Thekla Bowser. (Moffat, Yard, New York, $1.50.) The inspiring story of how the energy and devotion of the men and women of Great Britain have been made effective instead of being frittered in wasteful effort.

International Relations

Why Men Fight, by Bertrand Russell. (Century, New York, $1.50) or *Justice in War Time.* (Open Court Pub. Co., Chicago, 50 cents.) Constructive suggestions for the abolition of warfare by an English pacifist now under ban of the Government.

Nationalism, War and Society, by E. B. Krehbiel. (Macmillan, New York, $1.50.) An essay on nationalism and civilization, and an account of the various efforts of the past and present to prevent war.

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The Things Men Fight For, by H. H. Powers. (Macmillan, New York, $1.50.) A study of the causes of the war and a plea for an Anglo-American alliance.

Pentecost of Calamity, by Owen Wister. (Macmillan, New York, 50 cents.) An impassioned statement of American responsibility in the Great War.

Above the Battle, by Romain Rolland. (Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, $1.) By a loyal son of France who can yet write with breadth of view and charity.

American World Policies, by W. E. Weyl. (Macmillan, New York, $2.25.) An inquiry into the economic value of colonial possessions and of our future attitude toward imperialism.

Personal Accounts

Italy, France and Britain at War, by H. G. Wells. (Macmillan, New York, $1.50.) Describes the French front, and officers, and studies the spiritual changes wrought by the war.

Flying for France, by J. R. McConnell. (Doubleday, Page, Garden City, New York, $1.) An inspiring story of work with the American Escadrille.

First Hundred Thousand, by Ian Hay. (Houghton, Mifflin, New York, $1.50.) The story of the training of a Scotch regiment, humorous and picturesque.

Golden Lads, by Arthur Gleason. (Centurn, New York, $1.30.) An account of experiences while working with the Belgian Relief.

With the German Armies in the West, by Sven Hedin. (Lane, New York, $3.50.) By a Swedish admirer. A description of the German military system in action.

An Uncensored Diary, by E. D. Bullitt. (Doubleday, Page, Garden City, New York, $1.25.) A slight, amusing, but withal enlightening account of a woman's visit last summer in Austria, Germany and Belgium.

Short Rations, by M. Z. Doty. (Century, New York, $1.50.) Shows what continuous shortage of food, tho not reaching starvation point, really means.

My Year of the Great War, by Frederick Palmer. (Dodd, Mead, New York, $1.50.) Belgium under the Germans, the British soldier in the trenches, the silent grim battle fleet of England, all figure in this fine piece of war correspondence.

The Hilltop on the Marne, by Mildred Aldrich. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, $1.25.) Charming letters, June to September, 1914.

Note Book of an Attaché, by E. F. Wood. (Century, New York, $1.60.) Paris before the battle of the Marne. A wonderful picture of courage and devotion.

With the French Flying Corps, by C. D. Winslow. (Scribner, New York, $1.25.) By an air man who saw the battle of Verdun from the above.

Sea Warfare, by Rudyard Kipling. (Doubleday, Page, Garden City, New York, $1.25.)

Fiction

Mr. Britling Sees It Through, by H. G. Wells (Macmillan, New York, $1.60.)

The Worn Doorstep, by M. P. Sherwood. (Little, Brown, Boston, $1.25.)

The Belfry, by May Sinclair. (Macmillan, New York, $1.35.)

The Dark Forest, by Hugh Walpole. (Doran, New York, $1.35.)

Religious Thoughts on the War

Forks of the Road, by Washington Gladden. (Macmillan, New York, 50 cents.) A consideration of the religion of the Old Testament vs. the religion of the New Testament.

Valley of Decision, by E. A. Burroughs. (Longmans, Green, New York, $1.60.) The spiritual causes, meaning and results of

the struggle. An original, forceful and beautiful treatment.

Meaning of Suffering, by Sherwood Eddy. Longmans, Green, New York, 50 cents.) A noble and thoughtful essay.

Poetry

Our Flag: in Prose and Verse, compiled by R. H. Schauffler. (Moffat, Yard, New York, $1.25.)

Poems of the Great War, compiled by J. W. Cunliffe. (Macmillan, New York, $1.50.)

Poems, by Allan Seeger. (Scribner, New York, $1.25.)

Poems, by Rupert Brooke. (Lane, New York, $2.)

Battle, and Other Poems, by W. W. Gibson. (Macmillan, New York, $1.25.)

FROM SCHOOL TO SCHOOL

Cincinnati, Ohio, successfully conducts a municipal university.

The high school girls of Vermilion, South Dukota, wear uniform dresses.

California publishes and manufactures the school books which are used in that state.

About 570 new kindergartens were opened in public schools last year.

President Wilson has exprest a desire that the teachers of children in the United States shall all be citizens of the United States.

The school children of Decatur, Illinois, recently collected 105,860 pounds of waste paper and old magazines, afterward sold for $1,014.56.

Paper has become so dear in France that no teacher assigns the writing of a certain number of "lines" as punishment. Even war has its blessings.

Four thousand six hundred and ninety-one white voters of South Carolina between the ages of 21 and 29 marked their names with a cross in 1916.

The manual training pupils of Rahway, New Jersey, have been assigned in squads of four to make the minor repairs needed in the schools of that city.

An art drama, "The Stranger," by Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in the New York City High Schools, has been translated into Japanese.

A "Committee for Promoting Physical Education in the Public Schools of the United States" has established its chief office in Washington, D. C.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company employs an oculist and a dentist to care for the eyes and the teeth of all the school children who are employed by that company.

If any one wants to see just how a book is made all he need do is to persuade the movie operator to get Doubleday, Page & Co.'s film, *Making of a Book*, and the pamphlet that goes with it.

The Director of Public Instruction in Baroda, India, has ordered the preparation of models of the poisonous snakes peculiar to India. The models are to be distributed as a means of educating the people.

French schools near the battle front have not been closed because of the war. At Rheims classes were held in the safety of the great wine cellars cut deep in the peculiar chalk formation of the region.

High school students in Schenectady, New York, who take at least one hour per week outside instruction in music, and who practise six hours a week, may, under certain conditions, gain credit thereby toward a high school diploma.

Seventeen of the high schools of Greater New York have organized volunteer companies for military drill. The Stuyvesant High School organization has been equipped with Government rifles. The Erasmus Hall Company is mounted and trains at the First Cavalry Armory.

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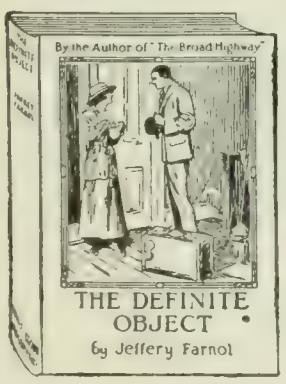
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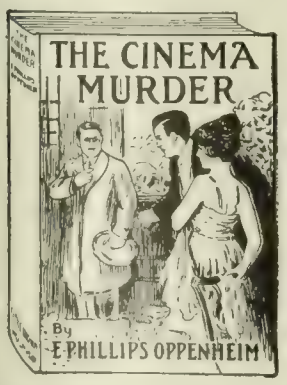
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A Number of Things

BY

EDWIN E. SLOSSON

The Germans are finding it hard to remember the food regulations, so the hotels have printed upon the paper napkins this mnemonic rime:

Montag, kocht man ohne Fett;
Dienstag, fleischlos, auch ganz nett;
Mitwoch, darfst du alles essen;
Donnerstag, das Fett vergessen;
Freitag, gibt es Fischgericht;
Schweinefleisch am Samstag nicht;
Sonntag hast du endlich Ruh;
Denn dann sind die Laden zu.

On our napkins, I suppose, the hebdomadal dietary, when we are reduced to similar straits, will take some such form as this:

Monday, use no fat for cooking
Tuesday, for no meat be looking.
Wednesday, you can fill your plate
Thursday, fats eliminate.
Friday, you should dine on fish
On Saturday, a porkless dish.
Sunday, you may rest from eating,
The market's closed, so go to meeting.

*
* *

President Dartigueneuve has declared his intention of making war on Germany. If so we shall have a Hymn of Hayti on this side of the sea.

*
* *

A professor in the University of Atlantis, whose salary is incommensurate with his appetite for literature, is much given to patronizing a basement bookstore. One morning he came just as the boy was setting the ten cent bargains out on the sidewalk.

"Have you Earle's 'Philology of the English Tongue?'" he inquired.

"Boss ain't down yet." answered the boy, "but look for yourself. All the medical books are on the top shelf back there."

*
* *

There has come into my hands, no matter how, the following spring poem, written by an author no matter whom, desiring for the present to preserve his anonymity, no matter why.

SPRING, SPRANG, SPRUNG

Gold glim the glints in the gaze of the grasses
Pink palms patter the plump of the pines,
Long twine the tendrils in tenuous masses
Like to the live leaves that laugh on the vines.
Leap the live panthers all gray in the shadows
Sprinkled with hoar frost that comes with the spring
When the timid-eyed tigers emerge from the alders
And the sun in the forests commences to sing.
But list the lush grass while the snow lies a sobbing
And the dead clouds of winter hang drear in the haze
The dawn from the midnight its shadows is robbing
And even waits wan for the wide west to blaze.
Burst be the heart of the poet with rapture
At the rhythms of spring which he can't and won't capture.

It is a poem, which, it seems to me—being unbiased by any personal prejudice or predilection—to be worthy of more consideration than it is likely to receive. I presume that Dr. Law on his quiz page will call the attention of English classes to the points wherein it surpasses or at least differs from the sonnets of Shakespeare and

Milton, but I may save him trouble by mentioning some of its original features. For instance, it might be thought that the imperfect rime of the fifth and seventh lines, "shadows" and "alder," was accidental, but it is not. There's a reason, as some one has said. The reason is obviously that there is no word in the English language that rimes with "shadows." In this emergency the author might have done as a less conscientious author would have done, he might have gone back and substituted the word "sunshine." But this would sacrifice truth, for panthers, like all cats, are gray only in the shade, except, of course, when they get very old. Besides, the sacrifice would have been in vain since there is no rime for "sunshine" either. So our author has made a temporary concession to the fashion of the day and dropt into *vers libre*. But, unlike most of the *vers librists*, he recovers immediately. Our author never errs except on purpose.

The botany of the author is impressionistic. He aims to produce the feeling of spring rather than a mere description of its symptoms. Thus, in line two the pine, which is stoical and svelte and dark green, *feels* pink and plump and palm-like because for once in a year it is in a frivolous mood. The hoar-frost sprinkled panther symbolizes the stealthy approach of the heat of summer even while the snow is yet on the ground. The very subtle references to dawn and even in lines eleven and twelve simply mean the days are growing longer. The poem is in strict agreement with the almanac as well as with the meteorological reports, this being the snowiest April on record. Such fidelity to fact is rare in modern poetry and cannot be too highly commended.

*
* *

The coldest of all cold monsters is called the State. Coldly it utters its lies and from its lips this lie crawls: "I, the State, am the People." . . . False is the State altogether. With stolen teeth this Biter bites.

So spake Nietzsche, whom many who ought to know better hold responsible for the German's excessive reverence for the state. It would be hard to match this from any English author. The nearest thing to it that I can think of is Shaw's famous Fabian Tract No. 2:

The established Government has no more right to call itself the State than the smoke of London has to call itself the weather.

But even Shaw sounds tame compared with Nietzsche.

*
* *

OUR FIRST WAR WITH THE GERMANS

I owe my moral character largely to the Germans. This is the way of it. Whenever I visited my grandmother in central New York State she kept me in order by frequent warnings: "Eddie, don't. If you are naughty the Hessians will get you!" And she was quite explicit as to what the Hessians would do to me if they got me, having heard from her grandmother what they did. It was the same sort of thing that you can read in the Bryce report on Belgium. At any rate, it sufficed to make me a model child—so long as I was under my grandmother's influence; when I was in Kansas the guerrillas from Missouri tended to my moral tuition.

Doubtless my grandmother's story of the Hessian atrocities had lost nothing in the century of retelling, but, as Bancroft says, many of the Hessians were induced to enlist by being assured "that in America they would have free license to plunder and indulge their passions." That some of them improved their opportunities in this respect is shown by the war diaries, which they, like their successors in Belgium, were so indiscreet as to keep.

But on the other hand, some of them were better behaved than our other enemies. When Major André, in whose honor memorials have been erected in Westminster and on the Hudson, was looting the library of Benjamin Franklin his attention was called to the more honorable conduct of the Hessian General Knyphausen, who



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These things are in the power of almost every man who has not got some incurable illness—and very few men have that. It is nothing mysterious. It is just simply a matter of learning how to live. It is the basic idea of the Life Extension Institute to teach people how to live, that life will not only be longer, but better.

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Years ago Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale was a very sick man. He saw many doctors and struggled for years with small results until he himself applied the power of an intellect which has made him so famous in the field of political economy, to the problem of his own health.

He put together the scattered ideas he had obtained from the physicians and worked out his own theory of health. In a few weeks he was a healthy man. Since then he has studiously cultivated health and working power until now he does twice the work he used to do and without fatigue.

Prof. Fisher knew that he was just one of millions struggling along under the handicap of imperfect health. His was an extreme case, but he knew the many who had headaches, who were over tired, whose luncheons spoiled the afternoon's work, who slept badly, who were irritable and hurt those they loved best without intending to. He knew, too, these terrible facts:

That with people over 40 years of age, the death rate is increasing—and that this can be prevented.

That millions are on their way to illness without knowing it—on their way to failure, lost opportunity, shortened life.

That Americans, especially, are not getting out of life what they should get.

He knew their threat to our national life and to our individual life. So he joined with a group of famous men and formed the Life Extension Institute—such men as General W. C. Gorgas, Dr. W. J. Mayo, Dr. Harvey Wiley. It was arranged that ex-President Taft should be chairman.

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paid for everything he took from the house where he was quartered.

Perhaps it is not too much to say that we owe our independence to the Hessians, for until King George began to send foreign mercenaries there was little inclination to break with the Mother Country. In that document, to which every American listens devoutly at least once a year—or used to—the chief counts in the indictment are that

> He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.
>
> He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

Europe shared the indignation of the Americans at this method of warfare. In Germany, Kant, Lessing, Herder, Schiller, Klopstock and Goethe employed their pens in protest against the sending of Germans to America. Frederick the Great wrote to Voltaire condemning the "dirty selfishness" of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel who "sold his subjects to the English as one sells cattle to be dragged to the shambles." He refused to allow the Hessian troops to pass thru Prussian territory and so delayed some of them that they did not reach New York for nearly a year after they had started, and this was the critical year of 1776-7. Even in England opposition was voiced with great vigor. In Parliament Lord North protested against the employment of Hessians, but Lord George Germain, who was then handling the King's business, proved by history that in every war or rebellion England used foreigners to fight her battles for her. I hear that the good old custom of Friday afternoon speaking has gone out of fashion but I'm glad it lasted thru my schooldays, for I learned a lot of history and poetry in that way. Lord Chatham's speech was one of the favorite selections at these literary exercizes and after forty years I still can hear the echo of shrill voices declaiming: "If I were an American as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country I never would lay down my arms; never, never, never!"

The savages whose employment as soldiers was resented in America before and during the war were the wild Indians, "the wild Irish" and the Hessians. The wild Indians are now safely segregated on reservations and independently wealthy. The wild Irish have been sufficiently tamed to serve as policemen. The Hessians, such as were not killed or taken home, settled down and made good citizens. Washington offered fifty acres and amnesty to all who would desert the British and many took advantage of this offer. But it was long before the popular aversion to them abated. I presume that the automobile tourist in the East may still have pointed out to him "the house the Hessian lived in" with the same local pride as the scene of a celebrated murder case.

It is not generally realized that more Germans fought against us in the Revolution than Frenchmen fought for us. Some 29,000 mercenaries came from Germany and about half of them never returned. It was expensive business for all concerned. King George paid $8,850,000 to the German princes and it also cost him America. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, who got $60,000 a year for the sale of his subjects, lost his realm on account of it. America was avenged by Napoleon who, as he abolished the Hesse-Cassel dynasty, declared: "This vile avarice now overthrows their house." And the turning point of the war was that famous Christmas night when Washington was crossing the Delaware amid the snow and ice and the Hessians were getting drunk near where Woodrow Wilson used to live while he was president of Princeton. Yes, we all owe much to the Hessians who were in our midst in the days of '76.



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This year of all years, we Americans must make the most of both our time and our money. Yet vacations are necessary even in wartime. Nerves are strained and physical strength exhausted by unaccustomed labor, and so we have planned these practical vacation journeys. They are of varying lengths and costs; all will prove enjoyable and beyond that they will help those who hear the red gods calling to learn more of this America for which our soldiers are fighting. Details of itinerary and expense are carefully worked out to give the vacationist an opportunity to see that he is not extravagant of time or money, and thus obey the greatest wartime dictate

THE MAINE COAST AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

TWO WEEKS VACATION

First Day. Leave NEW YORK in the afternoon by boat or in the evening by train.

Second Day. Arrive PORTLAND in the afternoon by boat or in the morning by train. Hotels, $4 up per day. Excursion may be taken from here among the islands, to lakes nearby, and even to far away mountains.

Third Day. Spend the day in the city. Its elm-shaded avenues are a delight. Longfellow's home where he lived for many years, is open daily. Go via trolley to the Eastern promenade or famous Portland Headland light.

Fourth Day. If the day is fine, take the sail among the islands of Casco Bay, which is acknowledged by travelers to be the most attractive on the Atlantic Coast. Peaks Island, near the mainland and connected by ferry (ten cents), also has a theater and other amusements.

Fifth Day. A trip to the celebrated POLAND SPRINGS. The roads, if you go by auto, and cars may be hired at reasonable rates, are fine and the scenery attractive. Or you may go by train to Danville Junction, about one hour out, and auto stages are in waiting there to convey you to the hotel. The Maine State Building will take up a part of your time. It was brought from Chicago at the close of the fair and is used for a library and it also contains during the summer months a fine collection of paintings by noted artists.

Sixth Day. Leave PORTLAND at 9 a. m. by train for a trip up the Songo River. At Sebago Lake station connection is made for the trip, which is made by steamer. The river is but two and a half miles long, as the bird flies but you sail six miles and make twenty-seven turns before you reach the head of the river. Harrison the last landing, is reached at 1:15 p. m. The steamer then starts for the home journey and Portland is reached at 5:30 p. m.

Seventh Day. A trip by trolley to OLD ORCHARD where you will have an opportunity to indulge in a sea bath in a fine surf. This is one of the finest beaches on the Atlantic seaboard. On the return, stop at Scarboro Beach and drive to Prout's Neck, a high promontory thirty feet above the level of the ocean.

Eighth Day. Leave PORTLAND in the morning for the charming trip to BRETTON WOODS. From the hotels at Bretton Woods, where you can stay for luncheon (cost $1.25) you get a fine view of Mt. Washington, 6000 feet above sea level, the highest of the White Mountain peaks.

Ninth Day. As there are many trolley trips to points of interest, this day may be spent in visiting Cape Elizabeth, Riverton Park, Underwood Spring or Yarmouth, a quaint town on Casco Bay. Cost of these from 10 cents to 30 cents round trip.

Eleventh Day. Leave PORTLAND by train. Arrive PORTSMOUTH in about two hours. Hotels $1.50 up, European plan. A city of old-time mansions and historic interest.

Twelfth Day. Leave PORTSMOUTH by boat. Arrive ISLE OF SHOALS in about two hours. Have a shore dinner there and in the evening return to Portsmouth.

Thirteenth Day. In the morning go via trolley for a trip to YORK BEACH, passing Kittery en route.

Leave PORTSMOUTH in the afternoon. Arrive BOSTON in a couple of hours. Leave BOSTON 6 p. m. via steamer.

Fourteenth Day. Arrive NEW YORK in the morning.

Cost from New York to Portland... $8.05
Cost of berth $2.25
Approximate fare Portland to Boston $2.50
Boston to New York $4.00
Cost of entire trip $14.50

LAKE GEORGE AND THE ADIRONDACKS

FIFTEEN DAYS VACATION

First Day. Leave NEW YORK in the morning. Arrive SARATOGA SPRINGS in the afternoon. Hotels $2.50 up per day, American plan. These wonderful springs are now under the control and management of the State and this Spa is now as good as the famous European ones.

Second Day. Spend the morning in visiting the springs and in the afternoon drive along the fine roads.

Third Day. Take the trip to Saratoga Lake, going via trolley to the lake and connecting there with the steamer, which makes hourly trips to White Sulphur Springs. You will get a delicious dinner at the hotel and then you will enjoy a ramble in the pine grove surrounding it, returning to Saratoga in the late afternoon.

Fourth Day. Leave SARATOGA SPRINGS in the morning by train. Arrive LAKE GEORGE in about one hour. Hotels $2.50 up per day, American plan, or $3 up per day, European plan. This is one of the most popular as well as one of the most picturesque lakes in America. Herbert Spencer writing of it, said "Lake George is the most picturesque thing I saw in the United States."

Fifth Day. Go via trolley to Warrensburg, a pleasant village located on a plateau in the valley of the Hudson among the foothills of the Adirondacks.

Sixth Day. Leave LAKE GEORGE in the morning by boat for the trip thru the lake. Arrive BALDWIN at the foot of the lake in about three hours. There board a train, which connects with the steamer at FORT TICONDEROGA on Lake Champlain.

Leave FORT TICONDEROGA on arrival of train. On the shores of Lake Champlain are the impressive ruins of Forts Ticonderoga, Montgomery, Amherst and St. Frederic. At the extremity of historic Crown Point is a beautiful memorial lighthouse, a memorial to Champlain, the discoverer of the lake. Several hours are spent going north on the lake till PLATTSBURG, which this year will be full of interest to all Americans.

Seventh Day. Leave PLATTSBURG or BLUFF POINT by train. Arrive LAKE PLACID in about three hours. Hotels and boarding houses from $2 up, American plan. Lake Placid and Mirror Lake are separated by a narrow strip of land but a few yards in width. At the head of Lake Placid rises old Mount Whiteface, and looking toward the south the peaks of McIntyre and mighty Marcy, the highest of the range, are seen. Trails radiate in every direction.

Eighth Day. This day may be spent in climbing to the summit of Whiteface; from there the spires of Montreal are to be seen on a clear day.

Ninth Day. In the morning take the trip by steamer around Lake Placid, and in the afternoon drive thru beautiful Wilmington Notch to High Falls.

Tenth Day. Go by motor to Keene Valley, twenty miles from Lake Placid. Beautiful Cascade Lakes are passed en route and a visit can be made to the grave of John Brown, which is just off the main road. Have luncheon in the valley at one of the many good hotels to be found there. If time permits drive to Ausable Lakes at the extreme end of the valley. The road takes you thru dense forests and the lakes are the most beautiful and wildest in the Adirondacks.

Eleventh Day. Leave LAKE PLACID in the morning by train. Arrive RAQUETTE LAKE in the afternoon.

Twelfth Day. Leave RAQUETTE LAKE in the morning by steamer to BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE. The steamer crosses Racquette Lake, dotted with beautiful islands, then winds its way thru channels up the Marion River and on thru Utawana and Eagle Lakes to Blue Mountain Lake, covering a distance of twelve miles. After luncheon leave Blue Mountain Lake and arrive Raquette Lake in the evening, cost about $2.

Thirteenth Day. Leave RAQUETTE LAKE in the morning by train. Arrive EAGLE BAY in about forty minutes. Leave EAGLE BAY by steamer, which connects with train for the trip thru the FULTON CHAIN of Lakes, four in number. Old Forge, at the foot of First Lake, is reached in time to connect with train for Fulton Chain.

Leave Fulton Chain on connecting train. Arrive Albany in the evening. Leave Albany same evening by boat.

Fourteenth Day. Arrive New York in the morning or spend the night in Albany and leave Albany in the morning by boat or train and arrive New York in the evening.

Cost of round trip ticket from New York back to New York.....$20.95
Side trip from Racquette Lake to Blue Mountain Lake and return.. $2.25

THOUSAND ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

TWO WEEKS VACATION

First Day. Leave NEW YORK in the morning. Arrive CLAYTON in the late afternoon. Leave CLAYTON on connecting boat. Arrive ALEXANDRIA BAY in an hour. Hotels $2.50 up per day, American plan. This resort is a good central point from which to take the many excursions among the beautiful islands, rich in natural attractions. The narrow channels, the bays and inlets and the multitude of islands make the region most picturesque. Fishing is one of the favorite pastimes and the river is celebrated for the variety and abundance of its fish. Golf is popular and there are well-kept links. Camping is also popular and the State of New York owns several islands which are open to the free use of campers.

Second Day. In the morning take the fifty-mile ramble among these beautiful islands. The steamer winds in and out among them and you will never forget the beauty of this charming trip. Cost 75 cents.

Third Day. Take a fishing trip with a good guide, who will lead you to good fishing grounds. Leave in the morning and fish till noon, then go ashore at one of the numerous spots where the state has erected fireplaces, and your guide will cook the fish you have caught.

Fourth Day. Take the trip to KINGSTON, ONT., made in one day. It is a quaint city full of historic interest.

Fifth Day. Leave ALEXANDRIA BAY in morning. Arrive MONTREAL in the late afternoon. Change at Prescott to the Rapids boat. The Long Sault Rapids extend for nine miles down the river and you pass many beautifully wooded islands. The steamer is carried by the sheer force of the current. Coteau, Cedar, Split Rock and Cascade Rapids follow and finally the Lachine, the last of the chain. The clouds of spray arising from the churning of the waters all add to the excitement. As you draw near the city of Montreal, the first thing that charms is the mountain behind the city, Mount Royal, from which one gets a magnificent outlook.

Sixth Day. In the morning take sightseeing car for a trip around the city and later the trip around the mountains. You will find many public buildings worth visiting as well as the Grey Nunnery, and the older parts of the town with their narrow streets and primitive buildings.

Seventh Day. Visit Mt. Royal Park in the morning, either driving or going via the Incline Railway. You will be fully repaid, for the view is magnificent.

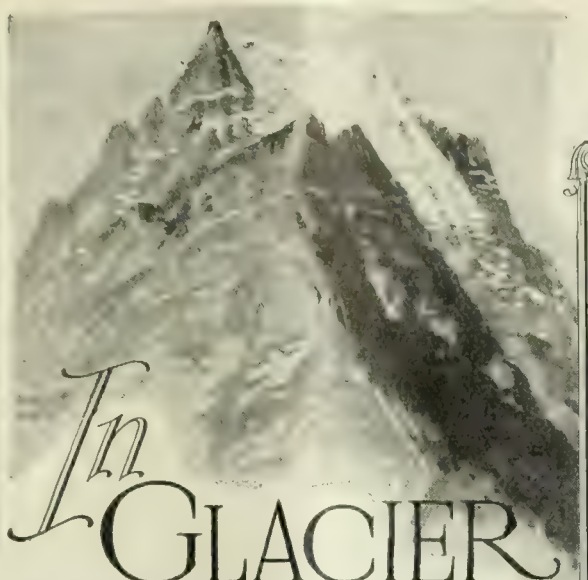
Eighth Day. Leave MONTREAL in the evening by steamer.

Ninth Day. Arrive QUEBEC in the morning. This quaint town offers unlimited attractions. Drive about town in one of the quaint vehicles called a caleche. Then visit Valcartier Camp, where Canada's soldiers have been in training for the last three summers.

Tenth Day. Go via electric train to St. Anne de Beaupré. You can spend a couple of hours there visiting the famous shrine of St. Anne, for the church contains much of interest with its many chapels, its pyramids of crutches, its old paintings and relics. Visit the Scala Santa, a unique religious structure. On the return trip stop at Montmorency Falls, which are 274 feet high and take the elevator to the top. Have luncheon at the Kent House, built by General Sir Frederick Haldimand, then Governor-General of Canada in 1778.

Eleventh Day. Leave QUEBEC in the morning by boat for the trip thru the Saguenay, returning the next day. On the return, the entire Saguenay River is taken by daylight and you are then able to see Capes Trinity and Eternity, 1800 feet high, near the mouth of the river.

Thirteenth Day. Leave QUEBEC in the morning by train.



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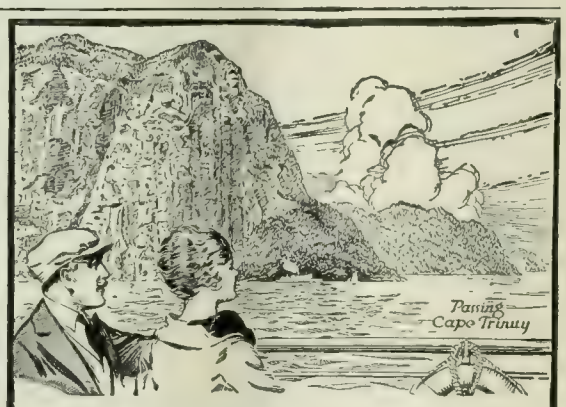
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Cost of ticket from New York to New York *$32.46*
Side trip from Quebec to Saguenay and return *$9.50*

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TWO MONTHS VACATION

There is a glamor about California, which we all feel, and an especial thrill comes over us as we pack our trunks and turn our faces westward.

There is choice of three routes going and returning.

FIRST ROUTE

First Day. Leave NEW YORK at noon Saturday by steamer.

Fifth Day. Arrive NEW ORLEANS in the morning. Having several hours here will give you an opportunity to take the various belt line cars, which will give you a good idea of the city. The St. Charles belt will take you thru the American residential section and the Esplanade belt the French residential section. Leave New Orleans in the evening.

Seventh Day. Arrive EL PASO in the evening. Hotels $1.50 up, European plan. Spend the day there. Take the trip via sight-seeing auto to Juarez, Mexico. Cost of trip, $1.

Eighth Day. Leave EL PASO in the evening.

Ninth Day. Arrive LOS ANGELES in the evening. Hotels from $1 up, European plan.

SECOND ROUTE

First Day. Leave NEW YORK in the afternoon.

Second Day. Arrive CHICAGO in the evening over Santa Fe Railroad. Leave Chicago in the evening.

Fifth Day. Arrive GRAND CANYON in the morning. Spend a couple of days here taking the various drives and the trip on horseback to the bottom of the canyon. Cost of Hermit Rim Road drive $3 per person; Canyon trip, $5.

Seventh Day. Leave GRAND CANYON in the morning.

Eighth Day. Arrive LOS ANGELES in the evening.

THIRD ROUTE

First Day. Leave NEW YORK in the morning.

Second Day. Arrive CHICAGO in the morning. Leave Chicago in the morning, Rock Island route.

Fifth Day. Arrive TUCSON in the afternoon. Hotels $1.50 up per day, European plan. The city and mission nine miles distant are both worth seeing. It is the seat of the University of Arizona, of the Carnegie Desert Botanical Laboratory and an agricultural experimental station.

Sixth Day. Leave TUCSON in the afternoon.

Seventh Day. Arrive LOS ANGELES in the morning. Hotels $1 up per day, European plan. The "City of the Angels" is one of the wonder cities owing to its phenomenal growth.

Or arrive PASADENA, seven miles distant. Hotels $1.50 up per day, European plan. This city has a picturesque location in the San Gabriel Valley at the foothills of the Sierra Madre Range.

Spend several days at either city and take the following trips: Trolley trip around the beaches, $1. Old Mission trip, $1. The trip up Mt. Lowe, from which you get a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The cars wind round the mountain to Alpine Tavern, 5000 feet high, cost $1. One day for the trip to Catalina Island, cost $2.75. One day trip to Riverside and Redlands, going by train and returning by trolley, including drive to Smiley Heights and along Magnolia Avenue in Riverside; cost $3.

Fifteenth Day. Leave LOS ANGELES in the morning. Arrive SAN DIEGO or COBO-

NADO BEACH in the afternoon. Hotels $1 up per day, European plan. Spend a day in taking one or more of the beautiful drives.

Nineteenth Day. Leave SAN DIEGO at noon. Arrive LOS ANGELES in the afternoon and connect with train for Santa Barbara. Arrive SANTA BARBARA in the evening. Hotels $3 up per day, American plan. Several restful days may be spent here in driving, riding, boating and bathing. There are also fine golf links and tennis courts.

Twenty-second Day. Leave SANTA BARBARA in the morning. Arrive PASO ROBLES HOT SPRINGS in the afternoon. Paso Robles Hot Springs Hotel, $4 up per day, American plan. Drive along the royal road to Mission San Miguel, eight miles from the springs. It is one of the oldest and most attractive of the California missions. Horseback riding over the hills and thru the valleys is one of the chief delights.

Twenty-third Day. Leave PASO ROBLES HOT SPRINGS in the afternoon. Arrive DEL MONTE in the evening. Hotel Del Monte, $4 to $6 per day, American plan. This resort is situated in a park of 125 acres, which for beauty is worth the trip across the continent. Take the famous seventeen-mile drive. You will be interested in the grove of ancient cypress. Visit Monterey, from 1770 to 1849 the capital of California.

Twenty-fifth Day. Leave DEL MONTE in the morning. Arrive SAN FRANCISCO in the early afternoon. Hotels from $1 up per day, European plan. There are many delightful short trips to nearby places. You will get a good idea of the city by taking the sight-seeing car, leaving ferry loop at 10 a. m. Cost 75 cents. A three-hour ride with stop at the Cliff House to see the beach, the Seal Rocks and Golden Gate.

Another day visit Berkeley and Oakland. This is over the Key Trolley Route and the boat leaves Ferry Building at 10 a. m. and covers sixty-eight miles. In Berkeley you see the University of California, campus and recent buildings, the Greek Theater, Campanile and new library.

Take a trip to San Jose and Lick Observatory. San Jose, the "Orchard City" of California, in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley. The Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton is reached by stage or automobile from San Jose. Or, if you prefer, you may make OAKLAND headquarters. Hotels $1.50 up per day, European plan. It is across the bay and it takes but twenty-five minutes by train and boat to reach San Francisco.

Thirty-third Day. Leave SAN FRANCISCO in the evening.

Thirty-fifth Day. Arrive PORTLAND in the morning. Hotels $1.50 up per day. The "City of Roses" is noted for its scenic beauty. It is located in the valley of the Willamette, protected on the west from the sea by the Coast Range Mountains, and with beautiful snow-capped Mt. Hood on the east. Trolleys run in every direction. Take one day for the trip to Mt. Hood. Leave 10 a. m. by rail to Hood River, then by automobile to Hood River Lodge, which is reached at 2 p. m. Returning leave Mt. Hood River Lodge at 3:30 p. m. Arrive in Portland 7:15 p. m.

Thirty-eighth Day. Leave PORTLAND in the morning. Arrive SEATTLE in the afternoon. Hotels $1 up per day, European plan. There is much to interest one in this city, with its fine location on a series of terraces rising from the shores of Puget Sound. You may also enjoy a trip to the U. S. Navy Yard, reached by steamer, but this year you won't be able to see much of it! Leave at 7:20 in the morning for a trip to Mt. Ranier-Tacoma. The train arrives at Ashforth at 11:45, where change is made for auto. Thence over a splendid road which winds thru Succotask Valley and penetrates the forest, along the sides of canyons and curving about the base of mighty peaks until National Park Inn is reached. Cost of trip to Inn and return, $6.50.

FIRST ROUTE

Forty-first Day. Leave SEATTLE in the evening (Great Northern Railway).

Forty-second Day. Arrive GLACIER PARK in the evening. Five days may be delight-

TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.



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Forty-eighth Day. Leave GLACIER NATIONAL PARK in the evening.

Fiftieth Day. Arrive CHICAGO in the evening. Leave Chicago in the evening.

Fifty-first Day. Arrive NEW YORK in the evening.

SECOND ROUTE

Forty-first Day. Leave SEATTLE in the afternoon.

Forty-third Day. Arrive YELLOWSTONE PARK in the morning. Spend five days for the trip thru the Park.

Forty-eighth Day. Leave YELLOWSTONE in the evening.

Fiftieth Day. Arrive CHICAGO in the evening. Leave CHICAGO in the evening.

Fifty-first Day. Arrive NEW YORK in the evening.

THIRD ROUTE

Forty-first Day. Leave SEATTLE in the afternoon.

Forty-second Day. Arrive GLACIER in the afternoon. Spend one day here. Glacier House at station, $4 up per day, American plan. Walk to the Great Glacier and take the trail to Lake Marion.

Forty-third Day. Leave GLACIER in the afternoon. Arrive FIELD in about four hours. Mt. Stephen House, located at station, rates $4 up per day. During the day spent here visit Emerald Lake in the beautiful Yoho Valley.

Forty-fourth Day. Leave FIELD in the evening. Arrive LAKE LOUISE in about one and one-half hours. This is one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, surpassing in coloring many of the famous Swiss lakes. Chateau Lake Louise, a short distance from station. Rates $4 up per day, American plan. Visit the lake in the clouds. Ride the trail to Saddleback Mountain. Take the trip to the Valley of the Ten Peaks.

Forty-sixth Day. Leave LAKE LOUISE in the evening. Arrive BANFF in an hour and a quarter. Banff Spring Hotel rates $4 up per day, American plan. This is near station; cost to reach it 25 cents. Here you will be interested in the Hot Sulphur Springs and fresh water bathing pools.

Forty-seventh Day. Leave BANFF in the evening.

Forty-ninth Day. Arrive ST. PAUL in the evening. Leave St. Paul in the evening.

Fiftieth Day. Arrive CHICAGO in the morning. Leave CHICAGO in the afternoon.

Fifty-first Day. Arrive NEW YORK in the evening.

Cost of ticket from New York back to New York, either route.....$132.70
Berth in Pullman from New York to the Coast $18.00

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

THIRTEEN DAYS VACATION

This is the largest and oldest of our National Parks. It contains 3312 square miles and contains mountains, plateaus, rivers and valleys; cliffs of volcanic glass, unsurpassed waterfalls and wonderful geysers. The most brilliantly colored canyon in the world is here. The scenic diversity makes the trip thru the Park a never ending source of delight.

First Day. Leave NEW YORK in the morning by rail.

Second Day. Arrive CHICAGO in the morning by rail. Leave Chicago in the morning by rail, thru train.

Fourth Day. Arrive GARDINER in the early morning and leave GARDINER at 10:15 by stage. Arrive MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS at 11:30 a. m. This is the first stopping place in the Park and the afternoon and night are spent here. Trunks are left, as only hand baggage is taken on the trip. To visit all the prominent springs—by easy trails—requires about two hours. Liberty Cap, an extinct hot spring cone, fifty-two feet high; Devil's Thumb, Devil's Kitchen and many other wonders are found here. Fort Yellowstone is located here, for

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the United States cavalry is regularly quartered in the Park during the year.

Fifth Day. Leave MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, 8 a. m. Arrive NORRIS at noon for lunch. On leaving the springs, the road ascends the mountain with easy grades and many graceful curves. In three miles, without scarcely perceiving it, one rises 1000 feet, passing the Hoodoos, a most amazing jumble of rocks covering an area of about one square mile. The road passes between great blocks of limestone, some fully seventy-five feet high, called Silver Gate. It then leads over one of the natural watersheds, passing Twin Lakes and the Frying Pan, to Norris, where stop is made for luncheon, after which time is given to walk about and see the many geysers and hot springs found here. Here are found Congress and Emerald pools, both beautiful, especially the latter, which is off the main road and concealed in the timber. The water is hot and the coloring most beautiful. Black Growler and Hurricane are interesting because a large quantity of steam is continually pouring out, producing a peculiar sound. The deposit around these craters is at times very black and the water smells strongly of sulfur. Leave NORRIS at 1:30 p. m. Arrive FOUNTAIN HOTEL 5:30 p. m. After leaving Norris, the road winds along the Gibbon River and Gibbon Canyon, a ride of exceptional beauty. Little puffs of steam are seen arising on all sides, and one realizes that this section abounds in hot springs.

Sixth Day. Leave FOUNTAIN HOTEL 8:30 a. m. Arrive OLD FAITHFUL INN 10:30 a. m. The two hours spent in driving to Old Faithful Inn will be all too short to see the many wonders all along the route. Geysers abound and the colors are wonderful. The rest of the day is spent at the unique Old Faithful Inn with its many surrounding charms. Possibly the most noted is Old Faithful Geyser, which gives its exhibition regularly every sixty-five minutes in plain sight of the house. One can view the eruptions at sunrise or sunset, by moonlight or sunlight, finding new beauties each time. Oblong and many other geysers are found here and the afternoon will be full of strange delights.

Seventh Day. Leave OLD FAITHFUL INN 7:30 a. m. Arrive THUMB STATION at noon. Leaving Old Faithful, the road winds along the Firehole River thru forests of tall pines to Keppler Cascade, and a mile beyond leaves the river and follows Spring Creek for some distance to Craig Pass and over the Continental Divide. At Thumb Station a stop is made for luncheon. It is pleasantly situated on the shores of Yellowstone Lake. Time is given to see more geysers and paint pots and to wander along the shore. Next the road leads around the lake and over the Mountains, passing the Natural Bridge, to the Colonial Hotel. Fishing may be indulged in or boating on the lake.

Eighth Day. Leave COLONIAL HOTEL at 8:30 a. m. Arrive GRAND CANYON HOTEL, 11:30 a. m. The road leads along the valley of the Yellowstone for seventeen miles and thru lovely hill bordered Hayden Valley, passing Mud Volcano and Gothic Grotto Spring, until finally the Great Falls is reached and the hotel is a short distance beyond. A stairway leads down to the brink of the Great Falls.

Ninth Day. Leave GRAND CANYON HOTEL in the morning. Arrive NORRIS for luncheon. The twelve mile drive between the canyon and Norris is thru pine forests, the greater part of the way. It passes over a divide at an altitude of more than 8000 feet. Leave NORRIS after luncheon. Arrive MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS 3:15 p. m. Leave MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS at 6:30 p. m. for GARDINER.

Ninth Day. Leave GARDINER in the evening.

Eleventh Day. Arrive CHICAGO in the evening.

Twelfth Day. Arrive NEW YORK in the evening.

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Second Day. Leave CHICAGO in the evening.

Fourth Day. Arrive SANTA FE in the afternoon. New Mexico is aptly called "A Land in the Sky." Its many square miles are at a higher altitude above the sea than the summit of many of our Eastern mountain peaks. Santa Fe is an old city and well worth a visit. Spend a couple of days here; you will not regret it, for there is much to be seen. Visit the Shrine of San Miguel. Inside of the old church is a bell cast in old Spain many centuries ago. Also the Garita, ten minutes' walk from the Plaza, an old Spanish fortress. Adjoining is an old Spanish cemetery. Take the Circle Drive, seven miles long, to Tesuque Divide. Spend one day visiting the Cliff Dwellings, in Pajarito Park, the most wonderful prehistoric region in this country.

Sixth Day. Leave SANTA FE in the afternoon. En route pass Santo Domingo and San Felipe Indian pueblos. Arrive ALBUQUERQUE in about four hours. Albuquerque lies at an altitude of 4935 feet and a day may be spent here most profitably. The Mexican quarter, the Old Town, is still much as it was a century or two ago.

Seventh Day. Leave ALBUQUERQUE in evening.

Eighth Day. Arrive GRAND CANYON in afternoon. This tremendous chasm in the northwest corner of Arizona has a depth of 6000 feet and a width of thirteen miles. Visit Hopi House opposite the hotel, a reproduction of the dwellings of the Hopi Indians. Here live a small band of Hopis —men and women, weaving, making pottery or hand silver ornaments. This will give you a view of the canyon from many different points. Cost, $3 per person. If you desire an exciting and fascinating journey, go on mule-back to the bottom of the canyon via Bright Angel Trail, leaving at 8:30 a. m. Cost for trip to the river, $5 each for three or more people. If fewer, $5 extra for guide.

Eleventh Day. Leave GRAND CANYON in the evening.

Fourteenth Day. Arrive CHICAGO in the morning.

Fifteenth Day. Arrive NEW YORK in the evening.

Cost of ticket New York to Grand Canyon and return $110.20
Cost of ticket Chicago to Grand Canyon and return $68.00
Pullman berth New York to Grand Canyon $17.25
Pullman berth Chicago to Grand Canyon $12.25

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Fourth Day. Leave GLACIER PARK HOTEL 9 a. m., by auto. Visit Two Medicine Lake, which is reached in about one hour and a half. The road winds over several ridges and along the shores of Lower Two Medicine Lake. The Upper Lake, where stop is made, is very clear and surrounded by high mountains of wonderful shapes. Time can be delightfully spent here either on the lake or walking about viewing the grandeur of the mountains. After luncheon (cost 75 cents) at Two Medicine Chalet, visit beautiful Trick Falls, 90 feet high, which are near by.

Leave TWO MEDICINE CHALET 4:30 p. m. Arrive GLACIER PARK HOTEL 6 p. m. This is a fine trip if you have but one day in the Park and will cost you about $2.50 for the round trip.

Fifth Day. Leave GLACIER PARK HOTEL 8:15 a. m., by auto. Arrive ST. MARY'S CHALET 10:45 a. m. This is a beautiful ride of thirty-six miles over a fine road along the foothills of the mountains to St. Mary's Lake. Stop is made at Going-to-the-Sun Chalet for luncheon (cost 75 cents). The view from this chalet is one of the finest in the Park and closely resembles beautiful Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies. It is located on a rocky ledge two hundred feet above the lake, while Going-to-the-Sun Mountain, nearly a mile high, is in front of it.

Leave GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALET 2 p. m., by launch. Arrive ST. MARY'S CHALET 3 p. m. Leave ST. MARY'S CHALET 3:45 p. m. by auto. Arrive GLACIER PARK HOTEL 6:15 p. m. This is also a one day's trip.

Sixth Day. Leave ST. MARY'S CHALET 11 a. m., by auto. The road from here follows the shore of Lower St. Mary's Lake and all too soon you arrive Many Glacier Hotel on Lake McDermott. It is in the very heart of the Park, and presents some of the finest scenery to be found in it. From the hotel, as well as from the chalets, a wonderful panorama of mountains and glaciers is spread before you. After luncheon spend the afternoon in walking about, getting this view from different points. From the chalets you will get a good view of McDermott Falls, the outlet of the lake.

Seventh Day. Leave MANY GLACIER HOTEL or CHALETS 9 a. m. (horseback), for a trip to Iceberg Lake, which should not be missed, as it is one of the features of the Park.

Eighth Day. Leave MANY GLACIER HOTEL or CHALETS 8:30 a. m. (horseback). This is another interesting trip because of the grandeur of the scenery, terminating at Granite Park. This park is at an elevation of six thousand feet and en route you cross Swift Current Pass, the most picturesque pass in Glacier Park. Stop at Granite Park Chalet for luncheon, returning to Many Glacier Hotel at 6 p. m.

Ninth Day. Leave MANY GLACIER HOTEL 1:30 p. m., by auto. Arrive GLACIER PARK HOTEL 6:15 p. m. Spend one day here.

Cost of five days' trip, including launch and saddle horses.....$21.50
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Eleventh Day. Leave GLACIER PARK HOTEL in the evening.

Thirteenth Day. Arrive CHICAGO in the evening.

Fourteenth Day. Arrive NEW YORK in the evening.

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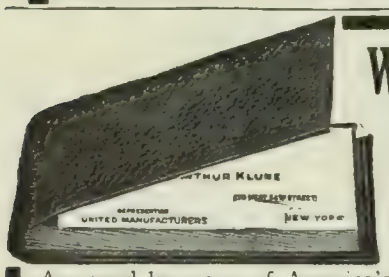
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THE NEW BOOKS

MR. WELLS DISCOVERS GOD

God the Invisible King, by H. G. Wells, marks a stage in his religious development similar to Bernard Shaw's essay on Christianity in the preface to "Androcles and the Lion." Both men revolted from orthodoxy in early youth because they were shocked at the moral character of the Deity as explained to them by their religious teachers. Both became more or less agnostics with an anti-clerical bias that has not altogether disappeared today. Both found their way to a definite faith in a God who is more intimate and personal than the abstract "Absolute" of the pantheist or the distant and impassive "Supreme Being" of the deist. Neither is yet willing to concede personal immortality to man, altho the objections of both are based rather on ethical than on scientific grounds.

In the case of Mr. Wells we can trace thru many of his books his steadily growing conviction that the existence and ethical character of God is not only the truth but so important a truth that life is meaningless without it. *God the Invisible King* is indeed little more than a systematic explanation of the passionate faith which marked the close of "Mr. Britling Sees It Through." But it is equally implicit in "Marriage," written five years ago, in which the hero outlines his creed in the broken murmurs of delirium and discovers that it is really Christianity. "Perhaps," he says, "I shall die a Christian yet. The other Christians won't like me if I do." Mr. Wells has fulfilled his own prophecy. He has become a Christian, tho possibly a heterodox one, and it remains to be seen whether as a heretic he will not encounter more criticism than he did as an open disbeliever. He is not very conciliatory it must be admitted. A sceptic, such as Renan or Matthew Arnold, may touch very gently the historic creeds which he cannot believe and the traditional ritual which he cannot share, but the man who thinks he has discovered a true kernel in Christianity which is overborne and stifled by the accretions of the centuries is apt to be as impatient with them as the Puritans were with Catholic or Anglican tradition. "By faith," says Mr. Wells, "we disbelieved and denied. By faith we said of that stuffed scarecrow of divinity, that incoherent accumulation of antique theological notions, the Nicene deity, 'This is certainly no God.' And by faith we have found God."

Mr. Wells's God is a person; a finite, creative, righteous captain of humanity in the warfare against the brute obstructiveness of nature. This God has nothing in common with the Infinite, but Mr. Wells does not deny the latter. "At the back of all known things," he tells us, "there is an impenetrable curtain; the ultimate of existence is a Veiled Being, which seems to know nothing of life or death or good or ill. Of that Being, whether it is simple or complex or divine, we know nothing; to us it is no more than the limit of understanding, the unknown beyond." This conception harks back to the "Fates" or "Norns" who were believed in pagan times

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to occupy the unknowable regions of existence far beyond the dwellings of the gods. But having once mentioned the Veiled Being, Mr. Wells leaves it severely alone and turns his attention to the God whom we can know and love, and he demonstrates very finely how alone mankind would be without this captain and comforter and how the well-meaning Atheist "has no source of strength beyond his own amiable sentiments, his conscience speaks with an unsupported voice, and no one watches while he sleeps." Surely if the faith of Mr. Wells is somewhat too narrow, if it includes too few articles of belief, it is exceptionally clear and profound in regard to what he does hold true.

God the Invisible King, by H. G. Wells. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THE FAIR SHARE

From the author of "The Living Wage" one has learned to expect scholarship and sincerity, and sympathy for the tribulations of ordinary folks. Dr. Ryan's new book, *Distributive Justice*, is, nevertheless, a genuine disappointment. The author has set himself the ungrateful task of demonstrating the justice of an industrial system and, at the same time, the injustice of its operation. The fundamental postulate that vitiates the whole argument is that the antiquity of a system is presumptive evidence of its inherent morality. This is precisely the argument of the slave-holder and of the reactionary everywhere.

The book is intended as a double-service instrument. On the one hand, it is to arouse those who have power of one kind or another to use this power humanely and considerately. On the other hand, it is intended to stifle the rebellious spirits who may seek, in socialism, or single-tax, or in some other revolutionary doctrine, the hope for social justice. The practical implication is virtually a pious wish; if we were all kind and just to each other, instead of being selfish and greedy and cruel, this would after all be a perfectly lovely world, and vested interests would have nothing to fear.

Distributive Justice, by J. A. Ryan. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BY WAY OF THE MEDIUM

The question of individual survival after death was probably never more poignant in human minds than in these terrible times. It is not Sir Oliver Lodge alone who pathetically turns to a medium or to any means that promises to reveal to him whether his gallant son be still alive, tho dead upon the battlefield. But he is a man so distinguished as a scientist, and so noted for his sincerity and good faith, that the publication of his *Raymond* has opened flood-gates of discussion on the question which is uppermost in the hearts of the bereaved.

In the published reports of his attempts to communicate with his son, Sir Oliver reaffirms his earlier conclusion that those who have died continue to exist as individuals; that they continue to be interested in the persons and fortunes of their surviving friends; and that they are able and willing, under proper conditions, to communicate with the living.

Perhaps the resultant discussion will add something to the philosophy of hope, which is desperately enough needed in these days. Belief in individual survival after death is at least traditionally an item of faith in the lives of most men. But our generation has been bred in a matter-of-fact atmosphere and will not be easily convinced by anything short of clinching evidence when a man claims to be able to communicate with the dead. The medium

Carry Your Camp on the Running Board

Brother outdoor lover, hold up your right hand and take the oath of allegiance—sign the Declaration of Independence from the backwoods hotel "pirate" and all his clan! Solemnly swear that you will eat, sleep, loaf, and gain happiness, health, and contentment away from the corn-husk mattresses the greasy cookery, the "special (extortionate) prices for auto parties," the tips and garage hold-ups that have marred former trips.



Ready for Business

THE TENTOBED

makes you independent and indifferent to country hotel discomforts. *It will save its cost in hotel bills alone the very first trip.*

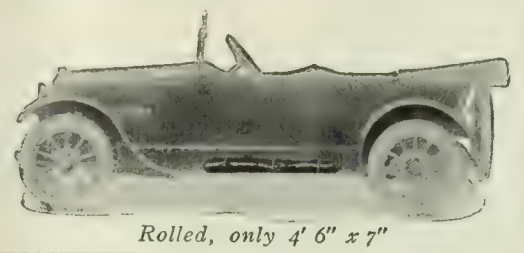
The Tentobed goes right with you on the running board compactly rolled in dust proof cover. Only 7″ in diameter by 4′ 6″ long. Weight, less than 65 pounds. You can roll your blankets and extra clothing in with tent, thus keeping tonneau clear.



Takes less than five minutes to set up or take down, as shown in sketches. No poles, stakes or ropes to lose or break.

Note flap attached to tent all around at height of bed to go under blankets, making upper part of tent mosquito and insect-proof.

Set up, the Tentobed is a full-sized double bed 6 feet 4 inches long by 4 feet 6 inches wide. Special tension regulating device takes up any stretch of material from use and absolutely prevents occupants from rolling together as in other forms of cot. Screened window at each end.



Rolled, only 4′ 6″ x 7″

roof or lawn. It assures complete privacy, comfort and protection from bad weather. Lots of them used the year 'round for this most healthful practice.

When not in use the Tentobed stows away in a closet, taking almost no space at all—hardly more than your Winter overcoat.

See the Tentobed at your sporting goods, furniture or auto supply dealers. If he can't supply you we will ship direct on receipt of price.

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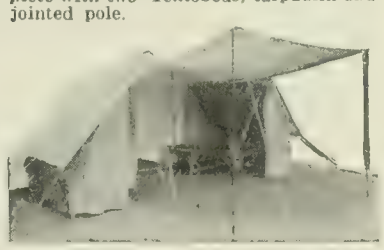
Many Uses at Home

Leaving off the tent it makes a perfectly comfortable double bed for that unexpected company, caring for 2 grown-ups or 3 children.

Completely set up, the Tentobed is ideal for outdoor sleeping on porch,

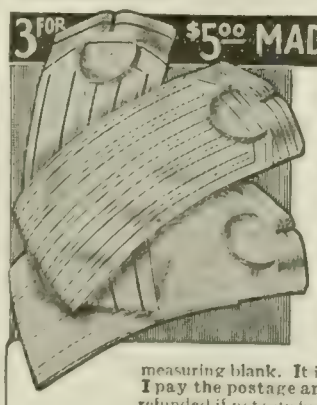
Double Tentobed Combination

The "Combination" is formed of two Tentobeds and an "over all" canvas tarpaulin. Ideal for a large party or family with children, affording privacy and comfort for sleeping and protection during a stop unexpectedly prolonged by bad weather or other contingency. Turn back inside walls of tents and it becomes one large room with a bed at each side. Sold complete with two Tentobeds, tarpaulin and jointed pole.



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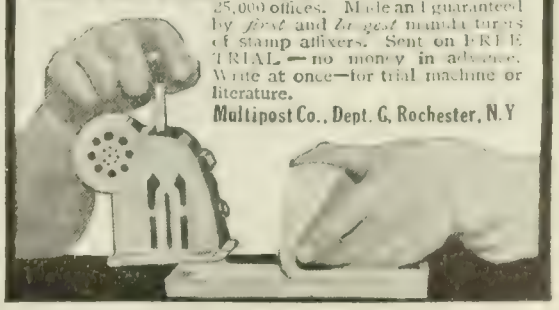
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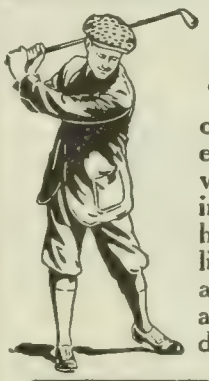


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constitutes the worst difficulty. The whole realm of clairvoyants, telepathists and mediums is one in which scientific evidence seems to fade away in a mist of conjecture. This doubtless is the reason why the forty odd volumes of proceedings of the Psychical Research Society have made no deep impression upon men in whom is no want of eagerness to be convinced. Nor do the doubters, as a rule, disbelieve the survival of the soul after death. What they disbelieve are the alleged communications from the unseen.

The points on which Sir Oliver rests his case will appear to many as simply trivial and commonplace, such as one would wish to ignore in the interest even of a dignified remembrance of the dead. But to others they will appeal as broken messages such as those must be that reach the listener over an imperfect connection. Their value will seem to lie not in any intrinsic importance, but in the likelihood, from their reference to matters familiar to both parties, that they are actually from the unseen friend trying, in however feeble words, to make his presence known.

Raymond, by Sir Oliver Lodge. G. H. Doran Company. $2.

STABILITY OF TREATIES

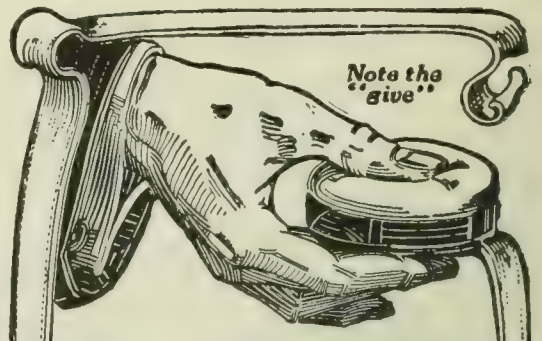
On the *Breaches of Anglo-American Treaties*, a topic that has called forth warm international criticism, Major John Bigelow has made a study greatly to be commended for its research and candor. It cites documents and official correspondence very fully and skilfully arrays historical facts and characters. The Jay Treaty and Treaty of Ghent concluded peace between the two countries. Under the Treaty of Washington was held the great Geneva arbitration on the Alabama Claims. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty dealt with the interoceanic canal question and the puzzling Mosquito Coast, and hence the Monroe Doctrine. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty concerned the now completed Panama Canal, with which, and with the Spanish War the United States waived forever its isolation from Great World questions. After reading the author's gatherings and conclusions about the treaties named, one lays down the book feeling that he has produced a powerful argument for the World Court that seems to be rapidly coming nearer.

Breaches of Anglo-American Treaties, a Study in History and Diplomacy, by John Bigelow. Sturgis & Walton. $1.50.

V. A. D.

One of the most inspiring books brought forth by the present crisis is *Britain's Civilian Volunteers*. Some eight years ago there was started in England an organization known for short as the V. A. D. Now at the time, members of the Volunteer Aid Detachments who took seriously their training in hospital work and canteen service were looked on with mild amusement. But when August, 1914, came there was the nucleus of that tremendous body of workers on whom the Red Cross and the medical staff have depended and without whom their work could not have been done.

The V. A. D. is formed by units each consisting of Commandant, Superintendent, Quartermaster, and in the case of men's units of forty-eight helpers, in the women's of twenty, four of whom must qualify as cooks. Part of the training is such as is given in our Red Cross classes, but it goes much beyond that, and those who have trained are not scattered, well intentioned individuals, but members of an organization closely coördinated with the Red Cross, and the Army Medical Corps. Wherever need has been, in Egypt, in France, in Manchester, such units are at work. They



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are made up of all classes, they are trained for special service. But they are ready for any and every job that needs a worker. Some such methods will surely develop here, in making practical the immense and as yet not wholly regulated force of our National League for Woman's Service and other civilian organizations.

The book is an unadorned account of the many sorts of work done in France, Belgium and Great Britain by these volunteer workers. men and women. There is no attempt to make literature, but the pages have the intense interest that belongs to the story of great endeavor. There are plenty of striking incidents and touching descriptions, but just dull everyday jobs such as cleaning lamps, sweeping stairs, washing dishes, show here as vital parts of the great task. It is a book that leaves the reader not only eager for any sort of work so be it is surely needful, but it throws fresh light on the burdens our Allies are carrying, and deepens our sense that it is something more than a duty to bear what share we may in this service, it is the chance that comes "once to every man and nation."

Britain's Civilian Volunteers, by Thekla Bowser. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.

A SINISTER VOYAGE

In *The Shadow Line* Joseph Conrad has gone back to the sea he knows so intimately, and to the sailing ship he loves. The story of the young captain who crosses the "shadow line" from youth into manhood while sailing a becalmed ship with a fever-incapacitated crew from Bankok to Singapore, has the old charm of "Typhoon" and "Youth." The thrill of the supernatural in the curse of the dead captain; the nobility of the men who do their utmost to bring the ship to port; the hot, heavy air of the tropics brooding over the quiescent ocean; the courage and manliness of the youth rising to the hight of his responsibility for the safety of his ship and crew. all these show Conrad at his best—and where shall we find better?

The Shadow Line, by Joseph Conrad. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

WEALTH AND WELFARE IN EUROPE

Professor Ogg's *Economic Development of Modern Europe* is a valuable survey of the origins and effects of the industrial revolution of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The influence of the changed methods of manufacture upon the increase and distribution of population, the creation and rise to power of the laboring class of the cities, the new social problems created and the legislative programs which have been devised to meet them are so fully detailed that the book might almost serve as a complete history of Europe from the early eighteenth century to the outbreak of the Great War. To be sure, it omits such political facts as are not directly related to the economic changes of the period considered, but it is at least as important that the story of the people should be known as that the story of the nations should. One of the most useful features of the work is the very full series of references for further reading at the end of each chapter.

Economic Development of Modern Europe, by Frederic Austin Ogg. The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

ARMENIA

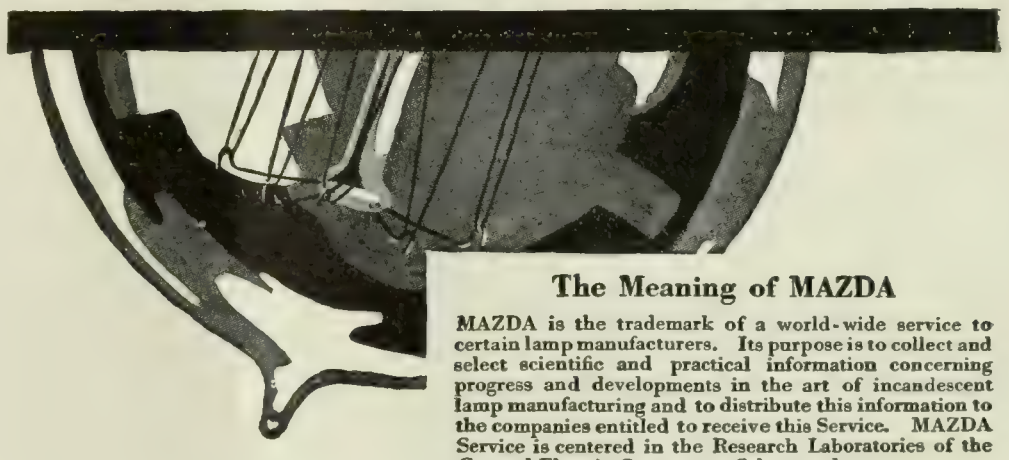
The official documents relating to *The Treatment of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire 1915-16*, collected by Viscount Bryce and presented to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the British Government, make gruesome reading. The collection is made from a great variety of reliable sources including American con-



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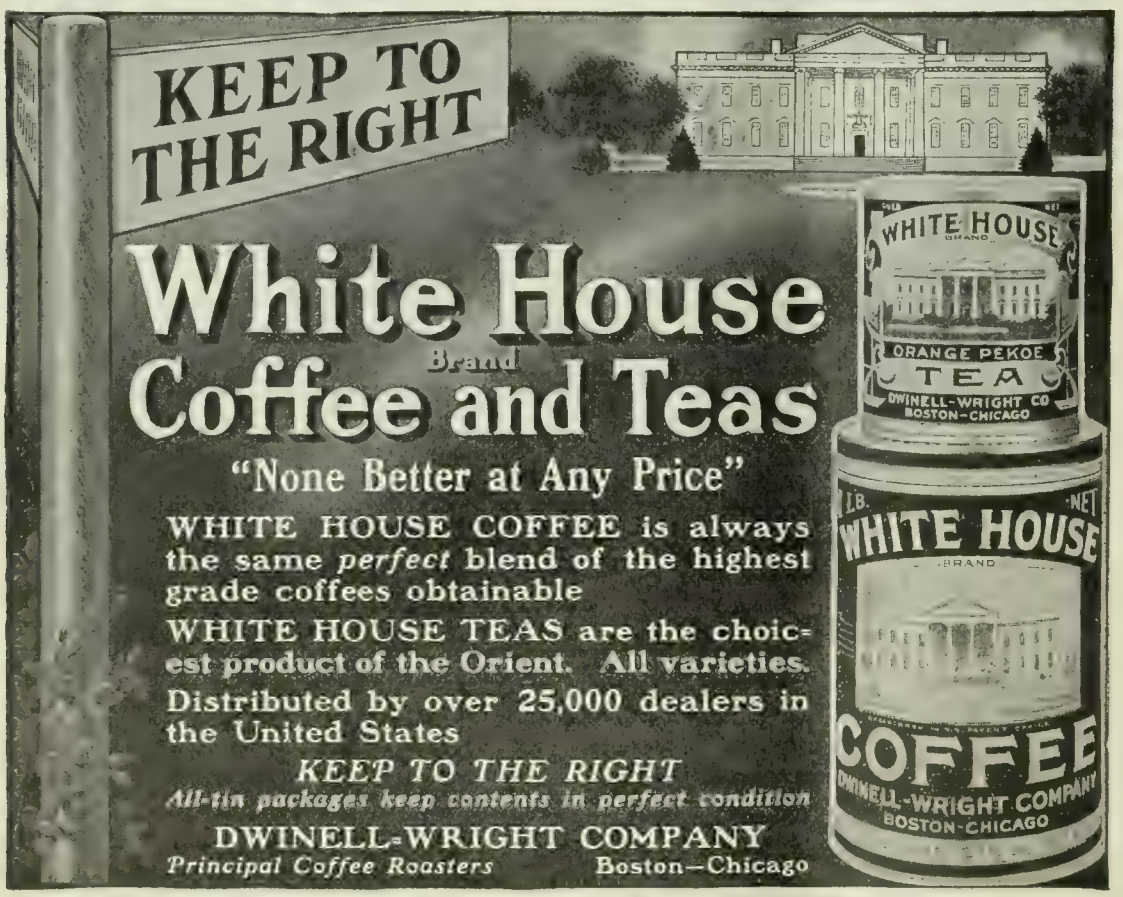
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suls and missionaries, German travelers and missionaries, Danish Red Cross workers, Swiss visitors, native teachers, pastors and other religious leaders. It is a terrible mass of conclusive evidence pointing to the perpetration of the foulest crime ever committed against a defenseless people. No permanent peace ought to be considered that will leave in power the Turkish Government and its backers, who together are responsible for these horrible massacres. The recurrence of such a tragedy, even on a minor scale, ought to be made impossible by the reorganization of national and international powers.

The successful resistance by the 5000 villagers of Jibal Mousa to the bloody purpose and attempts of the Turks, and the dramatic rescue by a French squadron of these hard-prest Armenians, constitute a thrilling story of bravery and brilliant self-defense—"the single happy instance in the national tragedy of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire."

The Treatment of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire 1915-16. Preface by Viscount Bryce. G. H. Doran Company. $1.

AMID THE HILLS OF WALES

Mary Webb's novel of Welsh peasant life, *The Golden Arrow*, is worth reading. The author is at once a realist, a romanticist and an idealist in telling this story of love and pain. Because she is deeply moved by the folk spirit she makes us feel not merely the emotions of individuals, but also this as a pervading force molding character and action. Deborah Arden, the heroine, is a woman of strong racial type, capable of one great love; the antithesis of her sister-in-law, "rapacious of the small change of sex." Deborah loves an impulsive egoist. She gives herself to him without reserve and goes to live with him without legal marriage. Because their life together has begun in the wrong way they have much to suffer before they learn the wise ways of life. The best of the book is in the passages that give a profound insight into mankind and womankind, especially womankind, and glimpses of the gold in the human ore; in the fragrant poetry of John Arden's conversation and the bit of folklore about the Flockmaster. The book is redolent of the good odor of the earth which clings to all sincere stories of peasant life.

The Golden Arrow, by Mary Webb. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

NEUTRALITY AND THE GREAT DANE

Georg Brandes, the eminent Danish critic, has collected in *The World at War* a mass of lectures, essays and public letters dealing with the Great War. The book may be roughly divided into three parts: a number of articles written between 1881 and 1914 predicting the approach of a European conflict, now republished with the apparent intention of establishing the author's authority as a true prophet; a very interesting and impassioned series of protests against the persecutions of the Jews in Poland; and defenses of the author's neutral position against M. Clemenceau, Mr. William Archer and other spokesmen of the Entente Allies who could not understand his indifference to the issue of the war.

Mr. Brandes comes as near being a complete neutral as anyone in Europe. As an individualist he cordially detests German militarism and autocracy and as a patriotic Dane he still feels resentment over Bismarck's seizure of Schleswig and Holstein, but he is kept neutral partly from distrust of the statesmen of France and England and even more from a strong aversion to Russia. Before the recent revolution the

French and British liberals who upheld their countries' cause tended to ignore Russia except as a convenient "steam roller" to crush the Germans with, but to Mr. Brandes, Russia was the incarnation of everything dangerous to western liberty and culture. That he did not at all anticipate the sudden revolution which converted the most reactionary of empires into the most radical of republics proves that even such prophets as Mr. Brandes are sometimes caught napping.

The World at War, by Georg Brandes. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

NEIGHBORS

The Soul of the Russian is a gathering of pleasant, leisurely, yet informing essays by Margery and Alan Lethbridge, who know and love Russia, and describe with much charm of manner some of its loveable, humorous and puzzling features. (Lane, $1.25.)

China Inside Out, by Rev. George A. Miller, contains sketches of what he saw and heard in traveling on foot thru many portions of China. Many drawings made from photographs assist in making more vivid the written impressions of this traveling evangelist. (The Abingdon Press, $1.)

Serbia, by Helen Leah Reed, is a short historical sketch of this little known land, useful, for all its slightness, for the information it gives and the sense of personality it manages to convey. It is good also to have that old scholar, John Bowring, brought into service once more. (Boston: Serbian Distress Fund, $1.)

The Popular Aspects of Oriental Religions, by L. O. Hartman, contains sympathetic sketches of the religious life and aspirations of the Koreans, Chinese, Burmese, Indians, Japanese, and some other Eastern peoples, written from the standpoint of the Christian traveler and teacher. Numerous well chosen illustrations add to the interest of the narrative. (The Abingdon Press, $1.35.)

David M. Steele's book, *Going Abroad Overland*, is unique among such volumes as have yet appeared of American travel articles. Each chapter describes a scene or city, the whole illustrated by many photogravures. Readers are shown that they can really travel, can see and know and feel places and people foreign to their previous experience—all without leaving North America. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

BEYOND SIGHT

Prof. Rufus M. Jones writes in a most sympathetic way of *The Inner Life*, seeking in the words of Jesus, the Psalmist, and Paul some sure indications of permanent values and possessions in that invisible kingdom within the soul. (The Macmillan Company, $1.)

In *A Vision of the Future*, Richard Marvin Chapman has described an absurdly logical and strait-laced Utopia of the future. In spite of the fact that he has a few sensible ideas, he is a doctrinaire forgetful of the imaginative and emotional variations which will surely save mankind from the fate he prescribes. (Cosmopolitan Press, $1.)

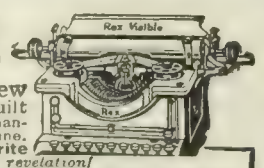
That the majority of the influential leaders in American intellectual life do not believe in personal immortality, is the principal theme of Professor Leuba's *Belief in God and Immortality*. The book is exceedingly interesting, but far from convincing, when one realizes that the conclusions are based merely upon questionaires sent to interested persons of the college world. (Boston: Sherman, French & Co., $2.)

Margaret Prescott Montague's little experience-essay, *Twenty Minutes of Reality*, republished from *The Atlantic Monthly*, derives its value from what, we think, is the commonness of the visitations of such illuminated and illuminating moments as are here very faithfully recorded. Idealistically sound, and heartening at the same time, in these days of war this big little message is most timely. (E. P. Dutton & Co., 75 cents.)



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ESTABLISHED 1865

MARKET PLACE TALKS

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

HAVE YOU ENLISTED YOUR DOLLARS?

"THERE is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace of the world. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves.

"This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring. . . .

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together."—Extracts from President Wilson's War Proclamation.

This is to be a real heart-to-heart talk about a most serious business—that of enlisting your *dollars* in response to your country's call. It makes no difference whether you are a $50,000 man or a clerk receiving $12 a week. You can do your bit whether you take a $50 bond or a $50,000 one just as effectively as the man who enlists as a soldier.

Fifty dollars will outfit a soldier or sailor while $500 will maintain one for a full year. Your money will earn 3½ per cent interest for you but it will also buy food, clothing, equipment, ammunition, arms and transportation. The effectiveness of our financial campaign may bring the war to a speedy end in favor of the Allies and ourselves. Nobody likes war and the sooner it ends the better.

Everybody cannot go to war; many of us will remain so that the wheels of industry can continue to revolve, so as to supply food, clothing, munitions or money to the armies. Those who are risking their lives in the cause we have espoused should feel that they have the unqualified support of the whole nation. There is no time to waste. Any man earning a small wage can arrange to own a $50 bond even if he has to pay for it at the rate of a few dollars a week. The Government requires the bond to be paid for by August 30, but many banks are making arrangements to carry bonds for small purchasers at the interest rate they bear.

There is no excuse for anyone who is employed not to own a bond of some denomination. The Government is back of the bond and there is no wealthier sounder government today. The bonds are absolutely better than cash as they bear interest. They are also convertible into any subsequent issue bearing a higher rate of interest should such issue be made before the war ends. The bonds are free from all Federal, state or local taxation excepting only estate or inheritance taxes.

Employers of labor are in a particularly good position to render a national service by urging their employees to subscribe to the loan for cash, or by arranging for payments in instalments extending over a period of a year. This plan will promote their interests and those of their employees, as it will make both participate in the task of financing our Government's part in the war. Employers can make arrangements to withhold a certain portion of salaries each month until the amount of bonds subscribed for is paid. It will be found that banks are only too willing to coöperate in any way.

We have been called a nation of spenders; can we become a nation of savers? Remember that the necessity for France to pay the enormous indemnity to Germany after the Franco-Prussian War made the French people work overtime to raise the funds. Incidentally, it made the French people renowned for their thrift. Every Frenchman knows bonds. It is estimated that out of France's population of under 46,000,000, over 5,000,000 own its war bonds, while less than 300,000 of our people own bonds. Think of the disparity!

The Liberty Loan selling campaign is reaching many people who have never seen a bond and do not know what it represents. All of the banks, investment firms and bond salesmen have enlisted their services gratis, for no commissions can be paid. By the time the subscription books close, June 15, there should be not one adult that can be reached who does not know of the Liberty Loan. This movement should be an absolutely unequaled means for promoting thrift, and once we get that habit we are sure to retain it after the present emergency is past.

It is to be repeated: *there is no better security in the world.* In normal times British Consols and French Rentes have been the standard securities of the world, known in every market. They have had rises and declines along with wars and revolutions, but they will be with us as premier investments in normal times. Wise investors have in the past taken advantage of times like these and placed all of their idle funds into standard Government bonds. Do you see your opportunity in the Liberty Loan?

Your dollars cannot be neutral. The United States is at war and all differences of opinion, however warranted, must be waived. This is now *our* fight as well as that of the Allies. If we do not do our utmost to win, it is certain that we will

The Independent offers a Service for Investors in which personal attention is given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot, of course, decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, stating if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.

not win and a victorious Germany might mean a humiliated America some time in the future. I am not an alarmist, but the situation requires immediate attention. The point is: "Will you help your country by investing in the Liberty Loan or are you helping Germany by keeping your money in your pocket." You should decide at once.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIBERTY LOAN OF 1917

Details, as announced by the Secretary of the Treasury, are as follows:

$2,000,000,000 3½ per cent bonds, interest payable June and December 15.

Conversion Privilege

If, before the termination of the war, bonds are issued bearing a higher rate of interest, the holders of the bonds now to be issued may convert them into bonds bearing such higher rate such bonds to be identical as to maturity of principal and interest and terms of redemption with these bonds, but otherwise substantially identical with the bonds of the new issue.

Tax Exemptions

Both principal and interest exempt from all Federal, state or local taxes, except estate or inheritance taxes.

Principal Payable

In thirty years—June 15, 1947. Redeemable after fifteen years at par and accrued interest, at option of the United States Government.

Denominations

Coupon Bonds: $50, $100, $500, $1000, Registered Bonds: $100, $500, $1000, $5000, $10,000, $50,000, $100,000.

Subscriptions

At par and interest will be received until June 15, 1917, unless subscription books are closed earlier.

Subscriptions Payable

In full on allotment, except in amounts over $10,000 upon which two weeks' notice of intention to pay in full is required, or in instalments as follows: 2 per cent on application; 18 per cent on June 28; 20 per cent on July 30; 30 per cent on August 15; 30 per cent on August 30, 1917.

Delivery

About July 1, 1917, or on completion of payments.

Subscriptions will be received at any bank, or trust company, or at the Treasury Department in Washington. Descriptive circular and blank may be obtained from any bank, newspaper office, post office, private bank, investment dealer, or will be sent to any address by the Investment Editor.

PEBBLES

As a Scottish soldier said the other day, the French are "getting a bit of their Aisne back!"—*Passing Show.*

Germany laughs at our navy but the nine dreadnaughts of that $7,000,000,000 loan may have a sobering effect.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A Baltimore business man was sitting at his desk when a colored man, who sometimes waits upon him in a certain cafe, entered the office.

In response to the business man's query what he could do for him, the darky replied:

"I've got a chance to change my position, suh. You kin say a good word fo' me, suh, can't you? Tell 'em I'm honest an' such."

"Of course," said the business man, "you're a good waiter, Tom, but I don't know anything specially about your honesty."

"Well, suh tell 'em yo' thinks I'm honest. Dat'll be enough."

So the business man promised he would.

"Thank yo', suh, thank yo'" said Tom, with a deep bow. "When yo' come over tomorrow, sit at my table an' I'll give yo' a short check."—*The Lamb.*

Diversified July Investments

for the investor seeking safety and 6% under war-time conditions

THE diversified first mortgage serial bond issues described below, each one safeguarded under the ***Straus Plan,*** deserve your attention and investigation at this particular time. They are first mortgage securities, based on real estate, always least to be affected in war-time or any other period of tension.

NEW YORK CITY—$1,100,000 first 6's, secured by land, building, and equipment of corporation supplying an absolute necessity to many of the city's largest banks and buildings.

CHICAGO—$800,000 first 6's, secured by new eleven story hotel and land, overlooking Lake Michigan, in the fashionable Hyde Park district.

MILWAUKEE—$375,000 first 6's, secured by building and land with income guaranteed beyond term of loan, of two and one-half times interest charges.

PHILADELPHIA—$1,200,000 first 6's, secured by new thirteen story building and land in one of the city's best districts. Legal for trust funds in Pennsylvania.

These issues and many others, secured by properties located in the largest and most prosperous cities in the United States, netting 5½—6%, are described in our July Investment List. Write for it, together with our booklet, "Acid Tests of Investments in War Time".

Ask for Investment List No. F-712

We solicit and will accept subscriptions for present and future United States war bonds without profit or commission.

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Established 1882 Incorporated 1905

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KANSAS CITY 207 Republic Bldg.
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Thirty-five years without loss to any investor

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FIRE, LIABILITY AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

25 LIBERTY STREET
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Since 1865 Investments

ELEVEN YEARS before Alexander Graham Bell showed the first telephone at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, Hambleton & Company were advising investors and selling bonds to banks, insurance companies and individuals. For over fifty years we have been patiently building and perfecting an organization for the purpose of better serving our customers and giving them experienced and sound advice in regard to investments.

Write for a copy of our book "Investing $100 to $10,000," which is a primer on investments and gives much valuable information. You may receive a copy without charge by writing to Department "D", 47 Exchange Place, New York City or 8-12 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

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ESTABLISHED 1865
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Foreign Exchange, Commercial Credits.
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Circular Letters for Travelers, available in all parts of the world

United States Liberty Loan of 1917

Circular and application blank sent on request.

We make no charge for our services.

Redmond & Co.
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INSURANCE
Conducted by
W. E. Underwood

WHERE DOES THE BLAME LIE?

There comes to me from one of our readers in North Carolina an inquiry the answer to which may be of service to many others requiring similar information. My correspondent writes:

Apropos of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust muddle, I should like to ask you how far, in your opinion, the Insurance Commissioner or Insurance Department of Pennsylvania is to be blamed for this mess; also, whether the same sort of thing could be carried thru (or "put over") by the officers or investment board of a mutual company. Others say that the Pennsylvania Insurance Department is incompetent, and that all Pennsylvania insurance companies will "bear watching." Isn't this unfair to the Provident Life and Trust and the Penn Mutual, both of Philadelphia?

Obviously it is both unfair and unwarranted to the companies named and to numerous others. In replying to this communication I said:

I do not think that in this instance the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania is censurable. The Pittsburgh Life and Trust deal was worked under cover. None of the parties to it seems to have sought the advice or approval of either the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania or of New York; and I am of the opinion that we have a right to expect that those who were then in control of the company—the stockholders who sold out—would have consulted both departments before consenting to a sale to people such as the purchasers turn out to be.

In my judgment mutual life insurance companies are in danger of no such deals. The directors and officers of those companies have nothing to sell; that is to say, they own nothing in the companies they serve that they can deliver. I do not assert that a mutual company cannot be robbed on the inside by its servants; but it cannot be successfully handed over to a band of outside mercenaries. The stockholders of a company own it; they can transfer its control to any other set of persons who will buy their stock, and in doing that they will be acting in a legitimate manner. That they are morally responsible to other interests in the company for turning it over to a gang of operators, is certain; that they can be made to stand any losses incurred by the other interests, would be a matter for the courts to determine.

While I have a solid conviction that the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania is too much entangled with the political machine in that state to render the efficient service of which every good department of its kind should be capable, the fact that it was unable to prevent the deal in Pittsburgh Life and Trust stock is not an evidence of its inefficiency. By the same rule, there is no warrant for reflection on the two life insurance companies you name. As it happens, one of them is a mutual and the other is a stock company. They are both very old, their reputations are without blemish, the breath of scandal has never blown upon either. During the entire lives of both, men of sterling probity, character and ability have been in control of them. My confidence and respect for the men composing both managements, a faith founded on knowledge and observation of their past conduct in the trusts they hold, is such that I feel certain, with or without the supervision of insurance departments, they would, and will, properly administer and loyally protect the interests in their keeping.



Let Us Help You Decide

IF you are undecided as to the appointing of an executor and trustee under will, call on or write to our officers and let them explain our facilities for handling estates.

The appointment of an executor and trustee is a very important matter and ought not be postponed. The safety and interests of your heirs require that you make a wise appointment, and prudence requires that you do it *now*.

Our booklet, "Let's Choose Executors and Talk of Wills," contains much valuable information for will makers.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street New York
Resources over $350,000,000

1850 THE 1917
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.
In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., *President*
FINANCE COMMITTEE
CLARENCE H. KELSEY
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, *Banker*
EDWARD TOWNSEND
Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

DIVIDEND

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.
New York, May 15, 1917.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on June 30, 1917, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on June 2, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

THIRTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on June 1, 1917, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

Insurance departments are bulwarks of protection to policyholders; adequate rates and ample reserves are essential; proper surpluses are prudential; but character in the men composing the managements is indispensable. Without honest and able men, the best company is but an empty shell, the crushing of which awaits the first ruthless fist that grasps it.

In conclusion: the exploitation of stock life insurance companies is not a new thing; and I cannot now recall an instance in which an old line mutual life insurance company became the victim of operators who, corrupting the management in charge, secured control of its funds for their own purposes.

WAR TAXATION OF LIFE INSURANCE

Among the taxes which the Congress is debating for war revenue purposes is one item of particular interest to the holders of life insurance policies. Under this proposition the companies would be called upon to pay, in addition to the income tax and the excess-profits tax, both of which are to be doubled, a further sum of 8 cents on each $100 of new insurance issued. Note the discrimination, due, of course, to the fact that the tribute is levied in the form of a stamp affixt to the policy. Insurance already in force would not be required to meet this expense.

Another discriminatory feature of the proposal consists in the exemption of all fraternal benefit societies and orders, purely local coöperative companies and associations and employees relief associations or, to quote the language of the bill, any organization "conducted solely by the members thereof for the exclusive benefit of its members." Old line mutual life insurance is conducted by its members for their exclusive benefit, but it is to be taxed, as usual.

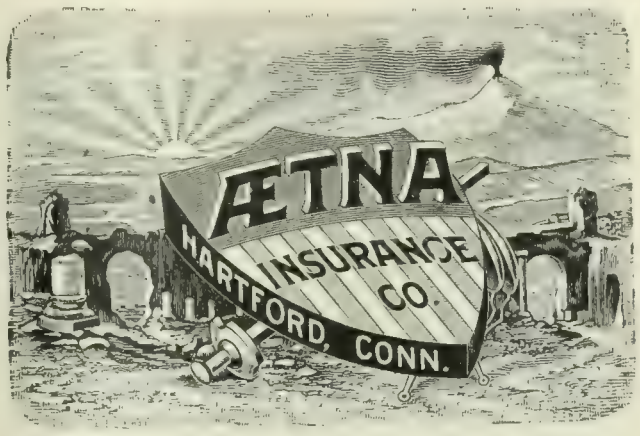
The amount of new insurance written by old line companies now aggregates about $3,250,000,000 a year. In number of thousands of dollars this is 3,250,000 objects of taxation, at the rate of 80 cents each, and would amount, in revenue income to the Government, to the sum of $2,600,000. Compared with the huge sum which the Government must raise, it is small. The aid it affords is insignificant, particularly when laid side by side with the injustice it will inflict. How? Consider this: the mortality cost is the principal burden a life company must carry. The old line companies have in force something approximating $25,000,000,000 of insurance liability. Of this vast sum it is estimated that about $3,000,000,000 is outstanding on males between twenty-one and thirty-one, persons subject to conscription. The experience of the Canadian companies indicates a heavy mortality on men who are now serving in Europe. Their rate of extra premium, commencing at $50 per $1000, has risen to $300 per $1000. The experience of the Metropolitan Life of New York, on its Canadian soldiers, to a recent date, runs between fifteen and twenty times normal mortality. American companies are now faced with an abnormal mortality on $3,000,000,000 of insurance, and it looks like decidedly poor legislation that will load them up with additional taxation of a burdensome character.

Beyond all these considerations, I ask again, as I have a number of times: Why should life insurance, a system of loss distribution, be taxed at all?

O. O. S., Marine, Illinois.—I know of no provision or expedient that will save the policyholders in the assessment department of the Bankers' Life Company of Des Moines against the payment of constantly increasing cost until it finally reaches that stage which you describe as "out of sight." Holding to that belief, I think it advisable that those who can afford it, should take the old line policy offered by that company or get one in some other company writing insurance on a scientific basis.

"The Leading FIRE INSURANCE Co. of America"

INCORPORATED IN 1819



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WM. B. CLARK, PRESIDENT

Cash Capital, $5,000,000

RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES, .	13,547,121.90
NET SURPLUS, ...	8,146,446.99
ASSETS, ...	26,693,568.89
SURPLUS FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, . . .	13,146,446.99

Losses Paid in 98 Years Over

$157,000,000

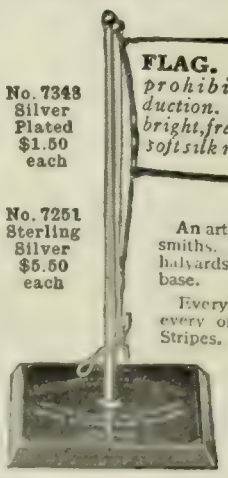
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In bas-relief on the base of this beautiful desk flag PAPER WEIGHT is Stephen Decatur's declaration of loyalty: OUR COUNTRY—*In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be right; but our country right or wrong.*

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An artistic ornament made by quality silversmiths. Flag of silk, attached by movable halyards to 5 in. staff, imbedded in solid metal base.

Every table in every home, every desk in every office should display the Stars and Stripes.

Get one from your jeweler, department or stationery store, or we will send direct, postpaid, on receipt of price. Satisfaction or money returned without question.

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Mfg. Jewelers and Silversmiths
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EYEGLASSES - SPECTACLES



They stick tight *comfortably*, hold the lenses in the correct optical position and are the most becoming because least conspicuous.

SHELLTEX RIMS (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.) —the latest in Shur-ons. Stylish and elegant, made to meet the mode. Like all Shur-ons, quality guaranteed.

At most high-grade optometrists, opticians and oculists, or write us. Look for the name Shur-on or Shelltex in the bridge.

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Established 1864

←Trade Mark

HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Imagine that you are the editor of a paper published by a steamship company for circulation among the officers and men of its fleet. Write an account of the present U-boat war in such a way that it will be helpful in maintaining the spirit of the men in the fleet.
2. At a meeting of a literary society to which you belong various members have been chosen to represent the nations now at war. You are to speak in behalf of France. Present the French peace terms in such a way that they will appear just and necessary.
3. Write a public bulletin designed to interest young men in the proposed aviation training schools.
4. Some of your friends think that the United States should have granted passports to the Socialist delegates. Present arguments that will show that the Government acted wisely.
5. Write short news items concerning woman suffrage in Britain, the present state of shipbuilding in the United States, the recent fire in Atlanta, and the use of the Erie Canal for grain transport.

Editorial Articles.

1. Give a short oral explanation of what is meant by the expression, "Prussianism conquers the world."
2. Read "Crowns and Courts" and then prepare a short, emphatic speech on "The Danger of Kingship."
3. From "The Real Fault of Ultra-Pacifism" prepare a speech on "The Real Pacifist and His Duty."
4. Adapt the thought of "No Slackers in the War" to the performance of school work. Present it as an editorial article for your school paper.

Stolen Goods, by E. L. Thorndike.

1. What thought does Professor Thorndike present in this article? What is your own opinion concerning the subject?
2. By what means did the author make the article interesting and emphatic?

Many Inventions. By Park Benjamin.

1. In this article the author discusses a number of different inventions. Show how he has arranged the details so that the article has unity, coherence and development.

Wartime Vacations.

1. In what ways do the various letters printed in this article differ from the letters you write? Make a list of the good characteristics of letter-writing, as shown here.
2. Write an interesting letter concerning what you yourself intend to do in order to be of service.

SECTION II. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words prominent in the news of the week: transport, suffrage, constitutional, convention, revenue, commerce, adequate, indemnity, parliament, enfranchisement, commission, regiment, aviation, expeditionary, draft.

SECTION III. GRAMMAR.

1. Select any one of the letters in "Wartime Vacations." Point out any grammatical errors that you may find, or suggest any improvement in construction.
2. Give the syntax of every word in the letter you select.

SECTION IV. LITERATURE.

The Breaking Out of the Flags. By Amy Lowell.

1. Give the meaning of every one of the following words: doorlintels, cornices, mansard-roofs, arcaded, pleached, gird, arabesques, caissons, garish, solstice, panoply, burgeoning.
2. Point out passages of suggestive description; passages that are figurative and symbolic; passages that are realistic; passages that show tenderness; passages that appeal because of their strength of thought.
3. What is the chief thought of the poem?
4. What are some of the reasons why this poem is so remarkably beautiful and appealing?
5. In what ways does it illustrate the best characteristics of vers libre?

A War Library. The New Books.

1. Make a list of all the types of books named in this number of The Independent. Give a definition of every type. Tell what books you have read that might be classed under the various types.

A Number of Things. By Edwin E. Slosson.

1. Read "Spring, Sprang, Sprung." Can you tell why Dr. Slosson presented the poem on this page? What is the proper name for a poem of this type? In what ways is this poem an unusually excellent example of the type?

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Public Opinion and the War—"Prussianism Conquers the World," "The Real Fault of Ultra-Pacifism," "The Logan Law," "Socialists Not to Go to Stockholm."

1. Explain the significance of the title of the leading editorial.
2. How do you justify the limitation of the liberty of the people discussed in this editorial?
3. "It is no accident that Germany . . . is one of the most orderly and quiet countries in the world," etc. Explain the paradox.
4. According to the second editorial, what is the basis for the anti-war movement in the Allied countries and in the United States? Have you any other explanation to offer?
5. Is the State Department justified in refusing passports to the Socialists who desire to attend the Stockholm Conference? Is the refusal wise?

II. Financing the War—"Have You Enlisted Your Dollars?" "House Passes Revenue Bill."

1. Upon what grounds did the President accuse America of "unpardonable wastefulness and extravagance"?
2. "It is estimated that out of France's population . . . over 5,000,000 own its war bonds," etc. How do you account for the disparity?
3. Why are the bonds of the Liberty Loan a good investment?
4. What are the chief provisions of the proposed Revenue Bill? Discuss the various criticisms of the law.

III. Doing Our Bit—"No Slackers in the War," "Wartime Vacations," "Stolen Goods."

1. "Vacations will be spent . . . trying to find new work to do." Discuss some of the ways in which this will be done as described in the article "Wartime Vacations." What do you propose to do?
2. "The slackers of industry are more apt to be found at the top than at the bottom." What does this mean?
3. Why does Professor Thorndike call his article "Stolen Goods"?
4. Pick out the significant sentence in each of the letters in this article.

IV. Monarchy or Democracy?—"Crowns and Courts."

1. "They say that England and Germany are in many respects better governed than the United States." Is this due to the fact that these countries are monarchies?
2. ". . . kingship has a sentimental and historical value." What evidence would an Englishman offer to prove that this is true?

V. Electoral Reforms in Great Britain—"Woman's Suffrage in Britain."

1. Review the history of electoral reform in Great Britain during the past hundred years.
2. Give a brief account of the woman's suffrage movement in England previous to the beginning of the war. What has caused the change in sentiment in Parliament?
3. Discuss the provisions of the proposed Act of Parliament as to (a) woman's suffrage, (b) the abolition of plural voting, (c) the redistribution of seats in the H. of C., (d) the establishment of proportional representation.

VI. Home Rule for Ireland—"The Irish Constitutional Convention."

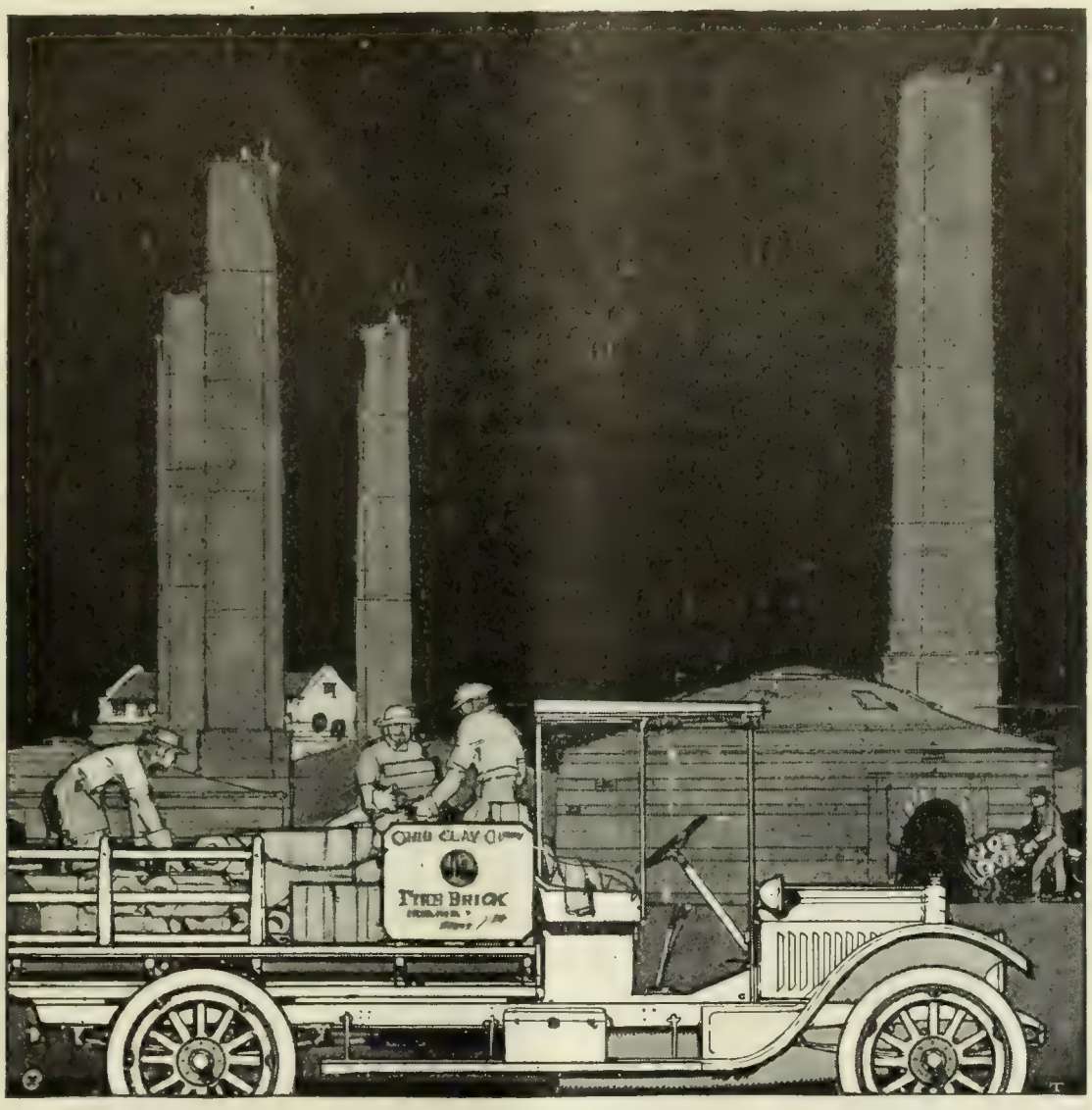
1. Summarize the history of the Irish Home Rule agitation down to 1914.
2. What are the provisions of the Home Rule Act of 1914?
3. Explain the split in Ireland represented by (a) the Ulster party, (b) the Redmond party, (c) the Unionists of the South and West of Ireland, (d) the Sinn Fein.

VII. Transportation Problems in the United States—"Erie Canal for Grain Transportation."

1. Summarize the history of early canal building in the United States. What effect did the building of railroads have upon the use of these canals?
2. Compare the canal mileage in this country with that in Holland and in Belgium. Why is the mileage in those countries so much larger comparatively than in this country?
3. Is there a place for canal transportation as well as for railroad transportation in this country?

VIII. The International Carrying Trade—"The War on Commerce," "Shipbuilding for Uncle Sam."

1. Look up in the "Statesman's Year Book" or some similar manual. the statistics of tonnage owned by England, Germany, France, Holland, the United States and the Scandinavian countries in 1914.
2. How has the war affected the carrying trade of each of these countries?
3. Discuss the measures taken by the United States during the past two years for developing a merchant marine. What will be the probable effect after the war is over?



ROLL CALL

Of White Truck Fleets In Actual Service

THERE are 1695 White Truck Fleets now in service. These fleets comprise a total of 17,471 White Trucks, purchased in repeat orders over a period of years. No single truck owners are included in these figures.

These fleets have grown gradually to their present size and their growth accelerates rapidly from year to year. This is evidence that the longer White Trucks are in service, the more are owners convinced of their superior strength, durability and economy.

The 1917 Roll Call of White Truck Fleets will be sent to any address upon request. This Roll Call gives a complete list of owners showing their annual purchases of White Trucks since 1910.

THE WHITE COMPANY

CLEVELAND

Chandler Price Must Advance $200 June 30

The price of the Chandler Six becomes $1595 on the first day of July. The present model, identically the same car, will be continued after that date. UNTIL THAT DATE THE PRICE REMAINS $1395.

It has always been a basic part of Chandler policy to keep the Chandler price low

We have kept it low. Men considered the original Chandler price of $1785 established four years ago an impossible price. Later when the Chandler Company reduced that price to $1595 the trade thought we were courting disaster. Further reductions came as a positive shock to the industry. Meanwhile the Chandler business grew to front-rank proportions.

The Chandler car was never cheapened, but, rather, improved and refined from season to season until the whole motor car purchasing public has come to recognize that the Chandler car is a car of surpassing values.

We have sold the Chandler for hundreds of dollars less than cars of similar quality

Now, however, the Chandler price must be advanced.

It must be materially advanced to cover greatly increased costs which have arisen this Spring by reason of unprecedented conditions in the material supply and labor markets and in problems of transportation.

This is a condition which we cannot control. It is a condition which we must meet.

At $1595 the Chandler car will still be under-priced. By test of any conceivable comparison this statement is a provable fact.

Now you can buy this great Six at $1395 f. o. b. Cleveland.

While the $1395 price holds, the demand will continue to greatly exceed our production, and we cannot guarantee deliveries

FIVE PLEASING TYPES OF BODY

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1395 *Four-Passenger Roadster, $1395*

Seven-Passenger Convertible Sedan (Fisher Built), $2095 *Four-Passenger Convertible Coupe (Fisher Built), $1995*

Limousine, $2695

All prices F. O. B. Cleveland

Write us today for catalog and booklet "See How the Chandler Checks With High-Priced Cars."
This booklet tells how other medium-priced sixes do not check with high-priced cars.
Write today, and see your dealer. Address Dept. F.

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY

New York Office: 1790 Broadway CLEVELAND, OHIO Cable Address: "Chanmotor"

The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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Founded 1904 as Suburban Life

Published monthly on the twenty-fifth of the month by the Independent Corporation, with ample and authoritative articles and service covering many phases of countryside living. The price is Twenty-five Cents a copy; Three Dollars a year; Fifty Cents a year extra in Canada; One Dollar a year extra in foreign countries in the Postal Union. Address all communications to The Countryside, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

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WHAT ECONOMY MEANS

If we are to win this war it will be necessary for us to make sacrifices, to practise self-denials, to endure hardships of which we never dreamed. . . . If millions of our young men are prepared to give up their lives for the nation, is it too much to ask the rest of us to give up for a time our comforts and our pleasures? . . . It is a duty to refrain from every form of extravagance. The man who is planning to buy this summer a new touring car which he does not really need may be reminded that the price of that car would place an ambulance in the field—and every ambulance means the saving of many lives. A French or Belgian child can be kept from cold and hunger for ten cents a day. The price of a theater ticket would take care of a kiddie for three weeks; the price of a bottle of champagne for two months.

From "Brothers in Arms," by Alexander Powell.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—Making fun is a serious business.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN—All twaddle—this starvation talk.

GENERAL VON DITNURTH—They call us barbarians. What of it?

PROF. A. H. SAYCE—Schiller is a milk and water Longfellow.

LILLIAN RUSSELL—Thin hair is always accompanied by weak eyes.

M. PAUL SABATIER—No Frenchman can now utter the word "peace."

REAR-ADMIRAL LUCE—The truth is that war is an ordinance of God.

SARAH BERNHARDT—The stage was made to moralize the masses.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—The fight must be to the finish—to a knockout.

HERR WITTING, head of the Deutsche Bank—God, how we hate England!

FRANK A. VANDERLIP—The war must be fought on the savings of the future.

ORVILLE WRIGHT—We shall have no aeroplanes as large as the "Lusitania."

W. H. TAFT—We will have to send from one to three million men across the sea.

MAURICE BARRES—How beautiful will she be after victory, this regenerated France.

RUDYARD KIPLING—I cannot see what is proposed by the German idea unless it is to march with parade step across a series of Hells philosophically constructed.

PROF. HARNACK—What startling political, judicial and ethical metamorphoses President Wilson has passed thru, changing his convictions as often as his trousers.

REV. JOSEPH H. ODELL—Unless there is a change soon none but the mentally inefficient and the socially ambitious man will ever consider the ministry as a profession.

DR. MICHAEL SINGER—I wish I could impress all my American fellow-citizens with the dangers of Anglo-Saxon individualism and with the blessings of German collectivism.

CAMILLE FLAMMARION—The unity of the human species has never been proven.

ED. HOWE—I sometimes doubt if commercial clubs are as forceful as is generally believed.

PROFESSOR HARNS—Blush for shame if your desire for luxury tempts you to eat pies and pastry.

PROF. EDWARD KREHBIEL—God is declared to be on the side of the nation. This is extending conscription to heaven.

BAHA 'O'LLAH—Let not a man glory in this that he loves his country; let him rather glory in this that he loves his kind.

PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU—Either France will become a great African state, or she will be, in a century or two, a second-rate power.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—Non-German Europe is not going to spend the remainder of the duration of this planet sitting on Germany's head.

CHAPLAIN P. T. EDROP—No mother need have any fear that her son in the National Guard will be surrounded by influences that will spoil her boy.

PROFESSOR BRANDL, President of German Shakespeare Society—The spirit of Shakespeare makes his admirers patriotic and heroic—even against Albion.

AMBASSADOR GERARD — The German Reichstag is nothing but a debating society in which none but a member of the government may introduce a bill.

DR. R. A. MUTTKOWSKI—The Emperor Penguin of the antarctic, which has not even a nest, lays a single egg that must not touch cold ice, and is hatched out on the parent's feet.

LORD LOREBURN—An "attrition" victory will mean such a destruction of the male youth of Europe as will break the thin crust of civilization which has been built up since the Dark Ages.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION CARPENTIER—If there is a regiment of American boxers to fight along side of us, old warty Hindenburg will have all the more reason for calling for seconds and wet towels.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL—If any man can read the description of the "hundreds of men wounded, lying on contested ground and screaming all thru the night" and not burn to end the war instantly by any honorable means, he must be a devil or a munitions manufacturer.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN—Do you think that old Herr Balfour the most distinguished fighter in British politics, Viviani, Marshal Joffre and Deputy Tardieu, the foreign minister of the future, risked the difficult voyage across the Atlantic only in order to stroke President Wilson's cheeks?

BILLY SUNDAY—If you can't do without booze start a booze joint in your own home. Let your wife pay $1 for a quart of whiskey, and you pay her back $5 by having her sell it to you a drink at a time. In ten years she will have enough money to bury you, to build a house and marry a regular fellow and forget that you ever lived.

BOATING SONG OF THE YO-EH

O light we glide thru forest green,
By misty shore and gaunt ravine.
And whether we tarry or drift along
The clouds and the birds around us throng,
And mirrored mountains' nodding brows
Follow the wake of our flying prows.

Now song returns from rock to rock;
Now soundless glades our silence mock.
Sunbeam and shadow elves at play
Beckon our wandering wills to stray.
Ah furl your sails! ah furl your sails!
The last wind down the valley fails.

L. Cranmer-Byng in "A Feast of Lanterns"



THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD



The monotony of the day's work, the tiresome routine of an employment that never rises above the level of a fixed plan or pattern, is lightened and brightened by nourishing foods that keep the mind alert and the muscles strong and elastic.

Shredded Wheat

supplies the necessary strength-giving nutriment in a form that does not overtax the digestion. The effort of the body to digest heavy foods leaves little energy for the daily tasks. Every particle of Shredded Wheat Biscuit is digested and converted into healthy tissue. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-serve—the whole wheat grain steam-cooked, shredded and baked into crisp little brown loaves. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with hot milk make a nourishing meal at a cost of four or five cents. Delicious with berries, sliced bananas, stewed prunes, or other fruits.

Made only by

The Shredded Wheat Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Journal of Civilization

STEEL SHIPS AND WOODEN

GERMANY relies upon the ruthless submarine to win the war. The United States and its Allies must meet the submarine menace with ships, more ships and still more ships. For the United States must feed, munition and supply its Allies, or it will fail in its lofty purpose of making the world safe for democracy.

It is unfortunate that the Shipping Board and the General Manager of the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation, who are jointly charged with the giant task of building ships faster than Germany can sink them, should fall out over methods. For controversies are parlous wasters of time, and time is of the essence of the matter. We must outwit the submarine quickly or it may be too late to outwit it at all.

General Goethals believes in steel ships. He would have every energy and resource that America possesses turned to the making of ships of steel. He promises to turn out three million tons of steel ships in eighteen months—and the builder of the Panama Canal is thoroly accustomed to keeping his word.

This is splendid—but is it enough? Eighteen months is a long time—and German frightfulness will not wait. If we can get ships sooner than that by any means whatever, nothing should be permitted to stand in the way.

The Shipping Board believes that we can. It wants to build, not only steel ships, but ships of wood as well. Something like two months ago it adopted plans for building a great fleet of small wooden ships; the plans combined the advantages of standardization, rapidity of construction, the use of carpenter labor in connection with that of skilled ship builders, and the utilization of a much larger percentage of the existing stock of seasoned lumber than could be used for ships of ordinary design built in the old fashioned way. The ships thus planned would have possessed the double advantages of large freight carrying capacity and low visibility. The ships could have been turned out with remarkable rapidity; thru their use the United States could have begun to meet the submarine menace with gratifying promptness.

This plan has been set aside in favor of one which might have made a handsomer ship and possibly one of somewhat greater usefulness in the long run; but it would have involved very much slower building and the use of only a small selected part of the existing stock of lumber. Now General Goethals will have none of the wooden ships at all; he puts all his money on steel.

For a permanent merchant marine the general is doubtless right. But it is an emergency merchant marine that we must create. We must defeat the submarine *now;* the addition to the American merchant marine of "a great and permanent fleet," which General Goethals set forth before the American Iron and Steel Institute as an argument for steel ships, should be a purely secondary consideration. If we do not win this war, no merchant marine after the war will be of much use to us. The time to defend democracy is now. The way to defend democracy against the frightful attacks of Prussian autocratic ruthlessness is with every energy that America can command, every device that Yankee ingenuity can invent.

There can be no question that both the members of the Shipping Board and General Goethals are of the utmost single mindedness in their determination that Germany shall be defeated. It is not necessarily a bad thing that their points of view on the solution of the ship problem should be divergent, for in the multitude of counselors there is safety. But the judgment of neither should be permitted to stand in the way of *any* plan that will add a single ship during the coming critical months to the fleet that is the American answer to the German submarine defiance.

General Goethals has exprest the picturesque belief that all boards are long, narrow and wooden. This is as nearly true as any statement as picturesque as that is likely to be. But even a despised board may have one other characteristic. It may sometimes be right.

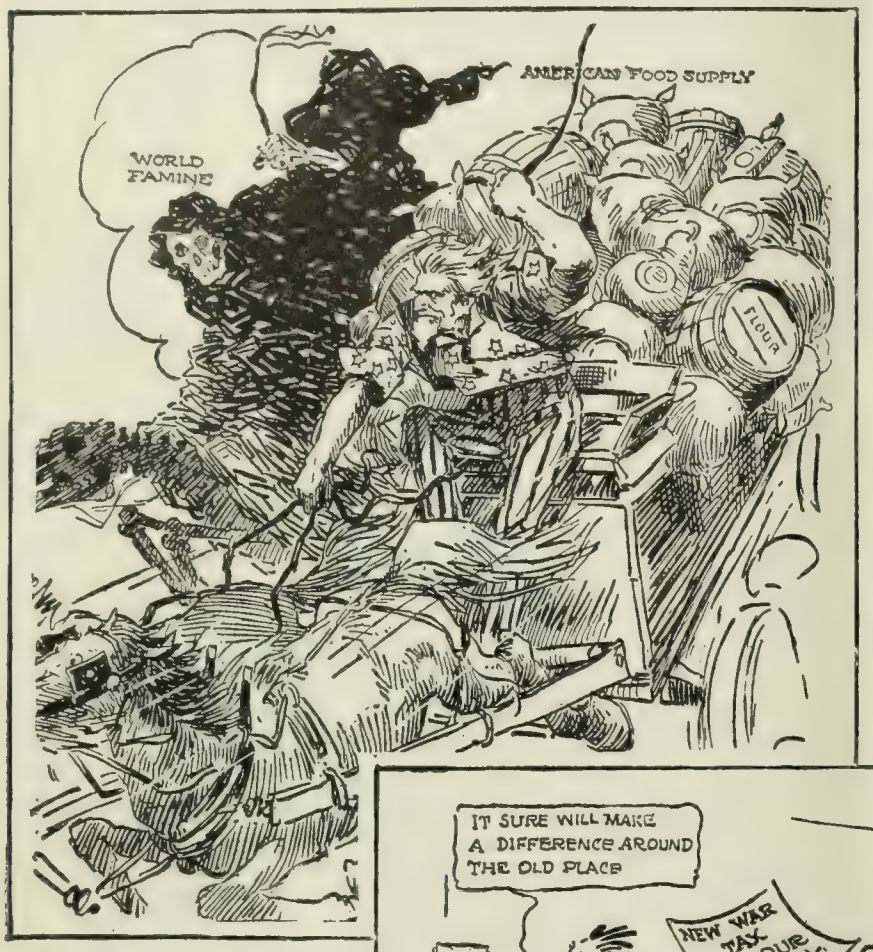
When the general manager of the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation demands steel ships and the Federal Shipping Board demands steel ships *and* wooden ships, it is not the individual that is right nor the board that is long and narrow.

RUSSIA'S TEMPTATION

THE conflict between the Provisional Government of Russia and the more radical Workmen and Soldiers Council arose chiefly over the question of the treaties which bound Russia to her allies. The Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Provisional Government, Dr. Milukov, insisted that these constituted permanent engagements of the country regardless of the change of government and that it would be dishonorable to repudiate or to reveal them. But the Socialists of the Council recognized no obligation to carry out the promises made by the old régime. They wished to start with a clean slate and demanded that the secret treaties be repudiated or published, and that Russia work for world peace on the basis of "no indemnities and no annexations." Obviously the Russian Government could not make public the treaties without fatally offending the Allied Powers, for it would disclose their diplomatic history for years back and their future plans for the conquest of the Central Powers. So a compromise was arranged. Milukov resigned, six Socialists from the Council were taken into the Cabinet and the Government as thus reconstituted undertook to

CARTOON COMMENT

COME ACROSS!

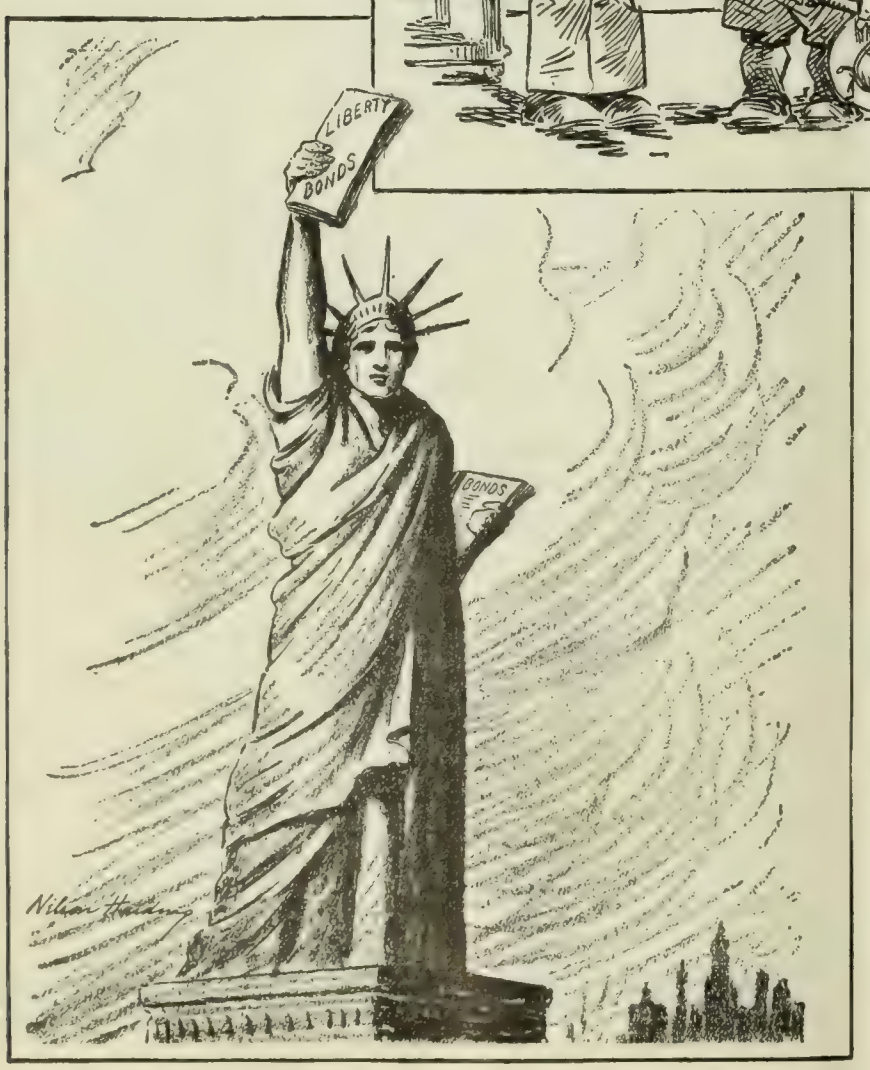


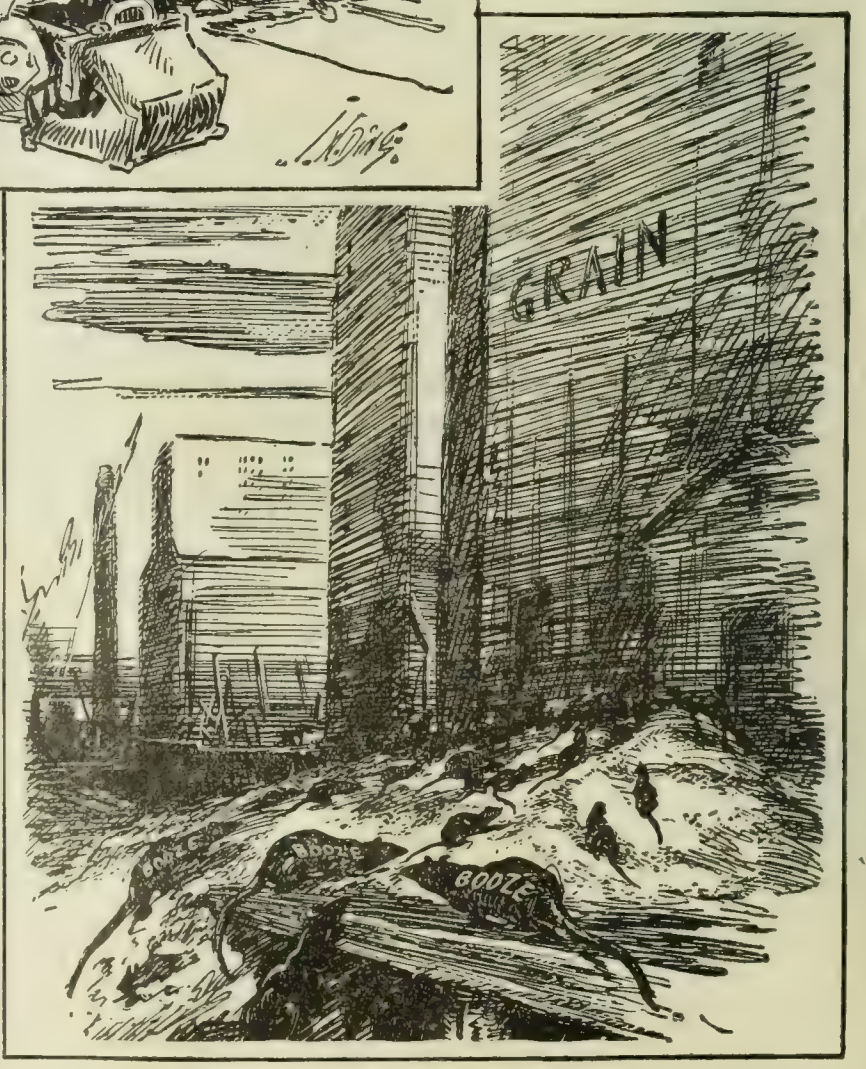
Here are five civilian answers to our new war cry, Come across! *— United States for "Do your bit." Food production of course comes first, Ding of the* New York Tribune *calls it "The Most Critical Race in Our History." Ding is also responsible for the next two forceful appeals to American patriotism:*



Putting the submarine problem "Up to Father" and (center) "A Proud But Touching Parting" with our profits. "Liberty in Bonds" is Nelson Harding's slogan in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, *and in the last cartoon Cesare of the* New York Evening *Post* presents a striking *argument for bread vs. beer*







negotiate new treaties without publishing the old ones. What the old treaties are and what it was in them that the Socialists objected to can only be surmised, but it is easy to see why their threatened publication caused anxiety in every European chancellery. They form doubtless the basis of the Entente Alliance out of which grew the coalition against Germany and they must cover such delicate questions as the partition of Persia between Great Britain and Russia (August 31, 1907), the loans made by France to Russia shortly before the war for the construction of military railroads leading to the German frontier, the conditions and extent of the aid which France and Russia were to render to one another in case of a war with Germany, the agreement of the Allies at the Paris Conference of 1915 as to the restriction of German commerce after the war, the conditions under which Russia was to get Constantinople, the plans for the partition of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and for the reorganization of the Balkans. All these secrets, tho they may contain nothing discreditable to any of the parties concerned, would be exceedingly embarrassing to all if they were revealed to the world at this juncture.

The Workmen and Soldiers Council in a recent pronunciamento says: "By the strength of our organized pressure we will compel the Allies to give a definite repudiation of all aims of conquest in the war." Whether they have such power is doubtful in view of the statements of Sir Robert Cecil and Premier Ribot that England and France will never allow Germany to regain her colonies or to retain Alsace-Lorraine. But evidently Russia now holds the whip hand and can exert a strong influence upon her allies by threatening to repudiate the treaties of alliance and make a separate peace with Germany. This would release for service elsewhere not only the million soldiers that Germany has had upon the Russian front but also the million and a half of prisoners now held in Russia as well as the Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish troops now employed against Russia and Rumania. This would more than double the effective strength of Germany on the French front, where she is now holding the Hindenburg line with some two million troops. Greece would either be conquered or coerced into joining the Germans and Italy could hardly hold her own or even withstand an invasion. The Mediterranean and the Baltic would be practically under German control and it might prove hard to prevent Sweden from entering the war against the Allies. All of the forces of the four Central Powers, now scattered from Riga to Bagdad, could then be thrown against the single line in the west between Ypres and Verdun, where, as Joffre says, more men are desperately wanted for defense.

But, what is more serious, the withdrawal of Russia would relieve Germany of starvation and supply her with the petroleum, leather, glycerine, copper, platinum and other materials she now so sorely needs. With the vast grain fields of Russia at her back Germany could snap her fingers at the British fleet. The money received from such products would relieve Russia from her financial distress and besides Austria and Germany are promising her immense sums for internal development while insinuating that America and the Allies will provide money only to be spent on munitions.

Russia is so situated that she could make peace with impunity. However incensed the Allies might be at Russia's violation of the compact not to make a separate peace they could not get at her from any direction except the Pacific without first overrunning Germany or Austria-Hungary and this would be more difficult than ever. They could threaten to cut off commercial and financial relations, but, on the other hand, Russia might retaliate by repudiating the enormous loans which she has obtained from France and Great Britain.

This, then, is the bribe offered to Russia if she will betray her friends: peace, restoration of her territory, an open market, financial relief and friendship with her only powerful neighbors. If on the contrary she spurns the bribe she is threatened with an invasion that may reach to Odessa or Petrograd, whenever Austria or Germany can spare troops for the purpose. The decision lies in the hands of men inexperienced in diplomacy, absorbed in the task of establishing a socialistic republic, little concerned with foreign affairs and feeling slight responsibility for the continuity of national obligation. If under such temptation they keep faith with the Allies they will show such heroism and loyalty as are rarely found in the history of international relations and will have earned the eternal gratitude of the world for saving it from the appalling calamity of a German victory.

QUESTIONS

IS this *your* war?

Do you want the world made safe for democracy?

Are you doing something to help your country fight the good fight for civilization and humanity and the rights of man?

Have you subscribed to the Liberty Loan?

Will you do it today?

WHAT IS PATRIOTISM?

A READER of The Independent has asked us for a definition of patriotism. No light task was set for us, for it is just the commonest ideas, the most universal sentiments, which are hardest to explain in set terms. If one is asked to give the distinctive characteristics of Byzantine architecture or explain how Belgium came to be a neutralized state, or tell what is meant by Mendelism, a dozen standard works of reference in every library contain the answer to the question. Not so with terms such as "religion," "civilization," "patriotism." These are too much a part of life to be readily isolated from it and examined apart; they are too easily understood to be easily explained. Yet in courtesy to our correspondent and perhaps to make clear to ourselves our own thoughts on the question, we must make the attempt.

Patriotism, of course, means love of country. But there are many kinds of love. To be a patriot implies more than pride in a nation's greatness or a liking for its institutions and habits of life. If that were all, the patriot would have toward his own land the same detached appreciation that the tourist has toward the place of his summer sojourn. He would cheerfully turn his back upon his country if misfortune should make it poor or weak or give it evil rulers. The patriot's love must be of a more responsible and unselfish sort; he must serve as well as admire. A few months ago the Russian liberal would have seen so little to respect in the institutions of his native country that he would have abandoned Russia to her fate and transferred his sympathies to some happier land, unless he were a patriot. As a Russian patriot, the liberal would work and pray unceasingly for the freedom of his country no matter how far from Russia he might be. In a word the patriot is not he who says: "This nation is worthy, therefore I will love it," but he who says, "I love this nation and I shall do all in my power to make it worthy of the love I bear it."

It is not enough, however, to sacrifice one's personal interests to the welfare of the nation. The patriot must realize that the nation, too, has its duties, and that it is the deepest treason to exalt the immediate self-interest of the nation above the permanent ideals which are the nation's soul. The true patriot must say with the true lover, "I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved I not honor more." They were not German patriots who flattered the self-esteem of the Kaiser, who taught contempt of foreign nations, who tempted the Fatherland with the lure of easy conquest, who urged that the interests of the state demanded the violation of the nation's pledged word and the

disregard of all the traditions and conventions which humanity has evolved to soften the asperities of war. Germany has been disgraced and brought to ruin because her rulers preferred the courtiers who told pleasant lies to patriots who told disagreeable truths. Of course there is a just medium between the pride which is blind to what the foreigner can teach us and the self-contempt which paralyzes hope, but powerful and prosperous nations are more in danger of the former fault. The patriotic citizen should combine the insight which can discover all the imperfections of the nation, the constancy which can love it notwithstanding, and the determination which can achieve reform. Patriotism is the perfect identification of personal interest with the national welfare and personal honor with the national conscience.

THE NEW FREEDOM

THE U-boat has started a great reform in England. Lord Devonport, the British Food Controller, has prohibited the manufacture of starch for laundry use. All the potatoes and corn that the United Kingdom can raise are now needed internally to stiffen up the resistance to the Germans, and none can be spared for external purposes.

Thus Mars revokes the dictates of La Mode and strikes off the shackles that civilized man had not the courage to discard. It is the very virtue of cloth that it should be soft and pliable; to convert it into a rattling, crackling amyliferous fabric resembling tinplate is to make it contradict itself. To bind the neck, most mobile of bodily articulations, in a band as of iron with sawteeth inside, to sheathe the wrists in stiff cylinders, to board up the breast with a flat, hard, smooth surface as tho it were to serve as a screen for motion pictures; these are contrary to both art and nature, and no one has ever attempted to justify them to the rational mind or to the esthetic sense.

But comfort has always been subservient to fashion and conformity has overridden convenience. When there was a queen who wore her linen too long, the loyal ladies of her court used yellow starch. But this propensity to imitation gives us hope that America may share the benefit of England's enforced fashion. London has set the form for gentlemen the world over. Our Tories turned up their trousers whenever it rained in London, and since it usually rained in London, it became the custom here to have trousers made with permanent cuffs. Let us once more imitate England and swear off starch for the war. By so doing we would show our sympathy for our Anglican Ally and add to the store of carbohydrates to be sent oversea. There are few cases of self-sacrifice that would cost us less and pay us better than this.

VARIETIES OF MILITARISM

LIKE "pacifism," the varieties of which were discussed in The Independent of March 19, "militarism" is a word which conceals a very wide range of attitude and belief. Of course we can all see that when the word is applied to the reluctant participation of a peace-loving nation in a war that cannot well be avoided, or when it is used as a synonym for universal military service (as practised for instance by that arrogant and oppressive autocracy Switzerland!), it is a mere term of abuse and not a true counter of human thought. But even when we use "militarism" correctly as meaning the frame of mind which sees in war not a temporary evil incident to the present anarchic state of international relations, but a normal and necessary part of the rhythm of human existence, we include within the term more than one type of person.

First, we have the Primitive Militarist. He it is who would hate to see war disappear because personally he enjoys fighting. A world in which personal combat had disappeared would be to him a nightmare. This type includes the "bad man" of the frontier, the small boy who greets each new acquaintance with the friendly salutation, "I can lick you!", and the painted Indian on the warpath. But the highly artificial conditions of modern warfare give the Primitive Militarist little scope, and the discipline of the army irks him, so that if civilization can devise bloodless channels for his belligerency there is hope of converting him to pacifism.

Secondly, the Romantic Militarist. The root instinct which makes him love war is the same joy of combat that animates the Primitive Militarist, but he has refined the form and embodiment of this instinct into an elaborated game of war. Medieval chivalry was the perfect expression of romantic militarism. It is very attractive; in certain moods we are all of this mind. Who cares, in reading Shakespeare's magnificent drama of "Henry V," that Agincourt was really won by soldiers who fought in an unjust quarrel? It is enough that they were outnumbered and fought with skill and valor. Who cares, when drunk with the rollicking music of "Bonnie Dundee," that the hero of the song was a cruel oppressor conspiring to restore the misgovernment of the justly exiled Stuarts? To the Romantic Militarist, as to Nietzsche, "a good war justifies any cause." But it must be a *good* war; he cannot endure a calculated, coldblooded war, and any departure from the rules of civilized warfare appears to him as bad sportsmanship. The Romantic Militarist cares little for victory or defeat, so that the war is bravely fought, and he is quite willing to obey the Biblical injunction to love his enemy if that enemy will wage war in his own generous spirit.

Professional Militarism is still a third type. The soldier, and especially the army officer, tends to regard war not as play but as business. He thinks war normal and necessary because war is his trade and not because he likes it; he is steeped in a constant atmosphere of military preparation just as a lawyer or detective is familiar with crime and a doctor finds illness an everyday matter. The normal army man is kindly and courteous personally and no jingo in politics, but he often tends to overvalue the very relative virtues of obedience and discipline, and he has not the critical attitude of the civilian toward national policy or the civilian's hope to abolish war by substituting legal methods in international controversy.

Political Militarism is best represented by such men as Bismarck and Frederick the Great. Such men care nothing for the romance of war and may even detest the necessity of fighting. But they regard war as an indispensable, if unpleasant, means to national greatness or dynastic ambition, and therefore never hesitate to provoke war when it will suit their purposes. Since the Political Militarist covets the fruits of war and not the war itself, he will use every method of ruthlessness to finish the struggle as soon as possible and he will disregard all military codes or rules of war which hamper his freedom of action.

Last, worst, and least common is Doctrinaire Militarism. The Doctrinaire Militarist, more frequently a sedentary literary man than a warrior or statesman, is the one who evolves a theory that war is not a necessary evil but a positive benefit to humanity, that it saves nations from decadence, or promotes the survival of the fittest, or assures the ascendancy of the superior type of civilization (usually that of his own people). There are not many Doctrinaire Militarists in the world, but as most of them are armed with the pen that is mightier than the sword, their power for mischief extends as far as the gullibility of their audience. Other kinds of militarists will use the theories of the doctrinaire to counteract pacifist propaganda or to justify their own warlike policies to themselves, and therefore we find his cant abounding in every country, most of all in Germany. A little actual experience in the front trenches will usually cure the Doctrinaire Militarist of his illusions about war, and perhaps convert him into the Doctrinaire Pacifist.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Austrian Peace Move

For the first time in the new reign and the first time since the war began the Austrian Parliament has been convened. By this act the Emperor Charles has virtually declared his independence of Berlin, for the Germans of his own empire as well as of Germany were strongly opposed to the reëstablishment of parliamentary government and to the measures it is likely to bring forth. The policies of the new emperor so far as they have been disclosed are the expansion of the franchise in Austria and Hungary, the recognition of the rights of minor nationalities, and the conclusion of a peace without conquest. All three of these are contrary to German interests, for they would overthrow German dominance in the Austrian Empire and interfere with the proposed formation of a Central Europe combination under German control. These policies are positively tho vaguely exprest in the Emperor's first address to the Reichsrat. In reference to peace with Russia and her allies he said:

> The future life of the peoples should, in our view, remain free from animosity and thirst for revenge, and for generations there should be no need to employ what may be called the last resource of the state. . . .
>
> The great neighboring people to the east, to whom old friendship united us, is gradually becoming conscious of its true aims and tasks, and it lately appears to approach this standpoint and seek from an obscure impulse a direction of policy which will save the treasures of the future before they have been devoured by a senseless war policy. We hope that in the interest of humanity this process of internal reformation will manifest itself extremely in a strong development of will and that such enlightenment of the public mind will also extend to the other enemy countries.
>
> While our group of powers is fighting with irresistible force for honor and existence, it is and remains toward every one who honestly abandons the intention to threaten us readily prepared to cease hostilities, and whoever wishes to reopen better and more human relations will certainly find our side ready in a conciliatory spirit. In the meantime, however, our fighting spirit will not relax; our sword will not become blunt.

The passage referring to franchise reform and local autonomy reads as follows:

> I am convinced that a happy development of our constitutional life after the unfruitfulness of the past years and after the exceptional political conditions of war time—apart from the solution of the Galician question, for which my illustrious predecessor has already indicated the way—is not possible without expanding the Constitution and the administrative foundations of the whole of our public life, both in the state and in the separate kingdoms and countries, especially in Bohemia.

This indicates that Emperor Charles is prepared to grant to Bohemia and other Slav states the powers of local self-government which Emperor Francis Joseph extended to Galicia in the last year of his life. In this way he hopes to counteract the effect of the Allies' reply to Wilson's request for their terms of peace in which they stated that they were fighting for the liberation of the Czechs and Slovaks of Bohemia. But in an independent or autonomous Bohemia the Germans, who number about a third of the population, would be in the unenviable situation of a minority race. The German newspapers of Bohemia are so pronounced in their objections to this policy, that they have been suppressed by the Austrian Government.

THE GREAT WAR

May 28—Twenty-one British vessels sunk during past week. Russian soldiers demand munitions and peace without annexations or indemnities.

May 29—Count Andrassy becomes Hungarian Premier. Brazilian Chamber of Deputies revokes declaration of neutrality.

May 30—Italians gain on the Carso. Germans attack hills east of Reims.

May 31—Austrian Parliament convened for first time during the war. Eleven Chinese provinces revolt in favor of war.

June 1—British airmen bombard Zeebrugge and Ostend.

June 2—Lord Devonport resigns as Food Controller. Root Commission arrives in Russia.

June 3—Kronstadt declares independence of Government. British Socialists urge peace without annexations.



International Film Service

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH IN THE TRENCHES

Allied aviators now are bombarding the German lines with translations of President Wilson's proclamation of war, for it may be that the German people themselves will want to take a hand in making the world safe for democracy if they can ever know the truths that underlie this war

Hungarian Peace Move

In his other capacity of King of Hungary, Charles is evidently determined to carry out a similar policy of peace and democracy. Count Tisza has resigned his position at the head of the Hungarian Government because he could not agree with the King as to the desirability of extending the franchise to all male citizens. This would mean the abolition of Magyar supremacy, for the Magyars are really in a minority in Hungary. Count Tisza is a conservative and a pronounced pro-German, but his successor as Hungarian Premier, Count Andrassy, is a liberal and an admirer of English and American institutions. Even Count Tisza was heartily condemned in the German press and the Reichstag because he approved of President Wilson's proposal of "peace without victory," but Count Andrassy is likely to be still better disposed toward peace.

In fact, we see the curious situation that in both Austria and Hungary the Cabinets agree with the Socialists, who are scarcely represented in parliament, in favoring what is called in Europe "the Wilson-Kerenski peace terms" of no annexations and no indemnities.

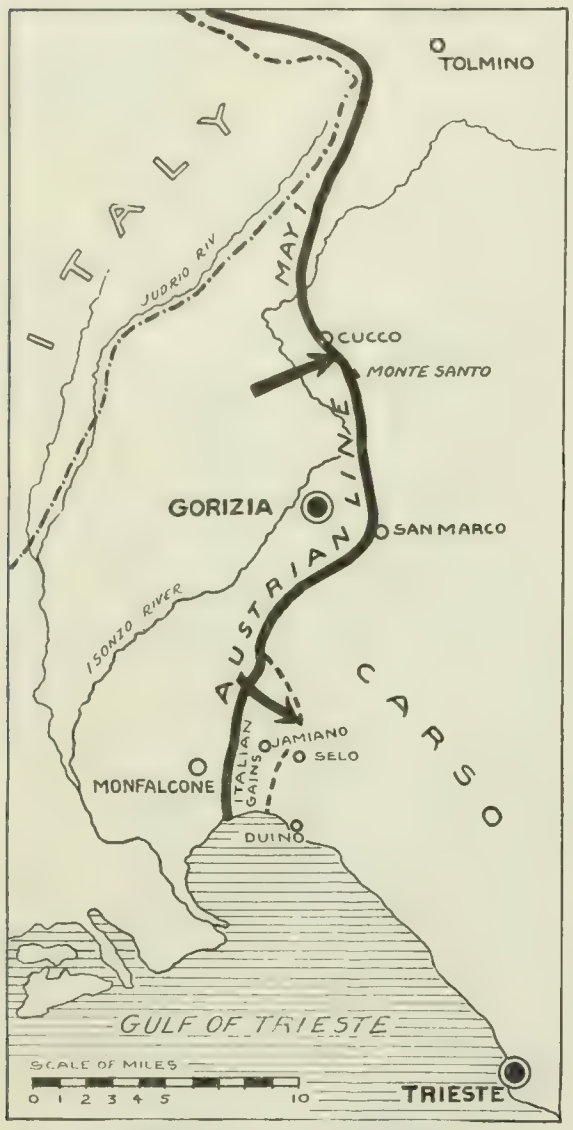
The radical members of the Hungarian parliament who opposed the late Premier, Count Tisza, and will form part of the support of the new Premier, Count Andrassy, are working for an immediate peace on the basis of no annexations and for a League to Enforce Peace, in the following terms:

> In place of the groups of powers which now exist and are the cause of endless international difficulties, all the civilized nations of the world should unite in one international organization from which a common jury should be created having the power to settle disputes arising among the nations.

Principles such as these have been endorsed by large and enthusiastic meetings in Vienna, Budapest and various other places in Austria-Hungary, and emphasized by strikes and street processions. Resolutions embodying them will be introduced into the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments.

The Italian Drive

General Cadorna has struck another heavy blow at the Austrian front. He began his offensive movement on May 14 by assaulting the hills north and east of Gorizia, but shifted the point of attack to the south and has made his greatest advance near the sea in the direction of Trieste. Here the Austrians were solidly established on the Carso hills north of the seaport of Duino, but they had apparently relied too much upon the natural strength of their position and were taken by surprize. Their rock-hewn redoubts and tunnels proved to be traps, for the troops they sheltered were sometimes captured and sometimes buried alive by



THE CARSO BATTLEFIELD

The Italian drive is directed over the barren, rocky plateau of the Carso that blocks the way to Trieste. General Cadorna is gaining the edge of the plateau between Duino on the sea and Jamiano on the hights a thousand feet above. The arrows indicate the Italian attacks

the smashing in of the exit. Altogether the Italians took 24,000 prisoners in the first fortnight of their offensive. The total Austrian losses are estimated at 85,000. The Italian advance was so rapid that the Austrians were not able to retire their guns and so lost thirty-six of them, including 42-centimeter howitzers. In some cases the artillerymen were found fastened to their guns by steel chains to prevent desertion.

In order to check the Italian drive the Austrians have been obliged to draw troops from the Trentino and the Russian front, and to utilize their new levies. Some of these raw soldiers were rushed directly from the train into battle and were killed or captured before they had fired a shot or laid off their marching kits. The wholesale surrenders may be explained in part by the fact that the troops placed here were largely Rumanians, who would prefer to fight against Austria-Hungary rather than for her.

The Austrians for their part claim that their lines on the Carso remain essentially unbroken and that they have taken 14,000 Italian prisoners.

Confusion in Russia

So far as can be judged from the cablegrams the internal condition of Russia is growing worse from week to week. Peasant riots in the country and workingmen strikes in the city, royalist revolts and German conspiracies, desertions from the army and fraternizations with the enemy, an empty treasury and a shortage of food, are some of the difficulties that the new Government has to contend with.

The one strong man of the Provisional Government seems to be the Socialist War Minister Kerenski. He is visiting the armies at the front and making speeches to the soldiers urging them to hold their lines against the Germans. At the same time he is trying to put a stop to desertion by the arrest of deserters in Petrograd. For this use of "the iron hand" he has been denounced in meetings of the deserting soldiers and has narrowly escaped assassination. His order of the day on the rights of soldiers introduces a more democratic régime than has ever been thought possible. All members of the army from general to private are declared equal. Salutes are optional, not obligatory. No soldier can be punished without trial except during war operations. Free liberty of political and religious opinion is guaranteed. Soldiers need not wear uniform when off duty.

The monks of Russia have demanded the vote and will enter the national service at the front in the department of sanitation.

The American Railroad Commission headed by John F. Stevens, former chief engineer of the Panama Canal, has arrived at Vladivostock on its way to Petrograd. The Root commission of diplomatic and military envoys is also reported to have safely reached "a Russian port." Arthur Henderson, the Labor member of the British War Council and Cabinet, is in Petrograd on a Government mission.

Goethals Gets Building Powers

The Senate approved, on June 2, the report of the joint conference committee on the war deficiency bill. The big war budget, carrying authorization for the expenditure of nearly three and a half billion dollars, finally passed the Senate without a contest, but its passage was delayed for several days by the uncertainty in respect to the shipbuilding situation. As the bill contained among other items an appropriation of $750,000,000 for shipping, Congress desired to ascertain into whose control the extensive powers granted in the measure for the rapid construction of ships would be entrusted. The Senate had previously attempted to limit the delegation of supreme power over shipbuilding to General Goethals, but the House insisted upon leaving the matter to the discretion of the President. The Senate accepted the wording of the bill desired by the House, but only upon the assurance of the administration that General Goethals would have a free hand in planning shipbuilding, and that the functions of the Shipping Board would be confined to operating the ships after they are built.

Now that a satisfactory division of powers between the general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the chairman of the Shipping Board has been arranged, contracts are being rapidly given out for the supply of necessary materials. The steel manufacturers have promised to turn out three million tons of steel ships within eighteen months. General Goethals much prefers steel construction, because the present state of American industry is better adapted to the speedy and economical building and equipment of steel ships than to reviving our old-time commercial servant the wooden ship. But, while building in steel will hereafter be the chief task of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, many wooden vessels will also be constructed. One hundred wooden ships will be built with lumber furnished by southern mills which have already made their bargain with the Government. Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce has notified Congress that on the first of May there were under construction in American shipyards 537 steel vessels, aggregating more than two million tons, and 167 wooden ships with a total tonnage about one-tenth as great. The figures are nearly double those of a year ago.

Progress of Food Legislation

The first of the administration food conservation measures passed the Senate on June 2. It had already passed the House of Representatives, but so many amendments were added that the final form of the bill must be settled in conference. The measure provides for a survey of the food resources of the nation, for the Federal supervision of agriculture and such measures of aid to the farmer as the sale of seeds by the Government, and for the punishment of persons hoarding foodstuffs or manipulating the market with intent to limit the food supply or to exact extortionate prices. The President is authorized to prohibit dealing in futures on the grain exchange should such a step in his judgment become necessary. Exchanges disregarding this request may be closed by proclamation.

Neither in the House nor in the Senate was a record vote taken, but many Representatives attacked the projected survey as a waste of the people's money and a means of multiplying posts for office seekers. The traditional American hostility to the expert crept out in the course of debate. Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture, and the new food administrator, Herbert C. Hoover, were roundly denounced as "dictators." Senator Reed declared that there was not a farmer who did not know more about the practical details of running his farm than the Secretary of Agriculture could tell him, and that the sole function of experts was to aid but not to control the producers. A more constructive suggestion was offered by Miss Jeanette Rankin, of Montana, who spoke in favor of including as many women as possible in the work of the food survey. Miss Rankin's speech, the first address of any length which she has made in Congress, was received with general approval by her colleagues in the House.

The Crisis in France There are no changes to be recorded on the map of France during the past week. Artillery firing has of course kept up all along the line and there is increased activity in the air on both sides, but no military movements of importance are reported except the futile efforts of the Württemberg and Thuringian regiments to recapture the hills recently taken by the French in the Champagne, twelve miles east of Reims. The visit of the Kaiser to the front is thought to presage an offensive by the Germans, for in his speeches to the troops he said that "a decision is near at hand" and exhorted them to greater exertions to attain a final victory. The British, he declared, were their chief enemy, for the French were fighting for the noble motive of freeing their country, but the British solely to increase their own power.

The struggle, indeed, seems to be nearing a crisis, for the French, the British and the Germans all three have larger armies in this field than ever before and, with the exception of the British, larger than they will ever be able to raise again in the present war. France has admittedly come to the end of her human resources, for all the able bodied men in the country are enrolled in the service, altho 250,000 are necessarily employed in the munition works. According to an official statement of André Tardieu, the head of the French Commission in America, the French armies now comprize between 2,700,000 and 3,000,000 men, which is 800,000 more than fought the Germans in the battle of the Marne.

The British have perhaps about the same number of soldiers in France, but they have still three or four millions of fit civilians to be drawn upon before they reach the same stage of exhaustion as the French.

Chancellor of Exchequer Bonar Law in his parliamentary address May 5 congratulated the House of Commons on the achievements of the first twenty-four days of the Arras offensive in France which, he said, had gained four times the territory with casualties fewer by 50 to 75 per cent than in the British offensive on the Somme last year. But this favorable view was not confirmed by later experience, for during the month of May the British gained little territory while their losses were 114,118 of whom 27,390 were killed, 79,480 wounded and 7,248 missing. This is only ten per cent less than in the second month of the battle of the Somme instead of 50 to 75 per cent less.

The French, it is to be feared, have suffered still more, for their offensive did not achieve even the moderate success of the British. The German casualties are likewise unknown, but according to the estimates of General Pétain's staff, the Germans must have lost 250,000 men on the French and British fronts during the first two months of the spring operations. If the French estimates are correct the Germans have about three million men in arms, of whom two million are on the western front. It seems then that the combined French and British forces in France outnumber the Germans by about three to one. This numerical superiority, however, does not seem sufficient, and it is not expected that the Allies will be able to force the Germans back until the arrival of large American armies next year.

Shipping Losses The number of British ships of more than 1600 tons sunk during the week ending May 27 was 18, which is the same as for the two preceding weeks and about half what it was in April. Besides these only one smaller ship and two fishing vessels were lost, which is considerably less than before. From this it may be inferred that the depredations of the U-boats are decreasing instead of increasing, as it was feared they would with calmer weather and longer days.

But we cannot say in how far this represents a real improvement in the situation because no information is given out as to the size of the vessels sunk. The British Admiralty has been sharply criticized in Parliament because of its inadequate and misleading reports, but it refuses to alter its policy of secrecy lest it should aid the enemy. But in reply to such criticism Lord Curzon endeavored to reassure Parliament and the public by stating that the shipping of the United Kingdom was not much less than before the war, and that it was still about half of the total shipping of the world. In June, 1914, the United Kingdom had 3900 merchant vessels of over 1600 tons with an aggregate gross tonnage of 16,900,000, and at the end of March, 1917, the number was 3500 and the tonnage 16,000,000.

It would appear from this that the losses to British shipping of this class was about four per cent for the month of April and two per cent for the month of May. But only about half of the British shipping is available for bringing food and other essential supplies to the British Isles. Most of the rest of it has been commandeered for naval and military purposes, and the losses



WILL THEY HOLD OUT, FATHER?

Louis Raemaekers, of *De Telegraaf*, Amsterdam, probably stands today as the foremost of war cartoonists, since he adds to the skill and force of his drawing a sincerity of expression that shirks neither the horror nor the necessity of this war



Underwood & Underwood

OUR FIRST COLONIAL CONTINGENT

Most of San Juan, Porto Rico, turned out to cheer the Porto Rican regiment just sent to the Panama Canal Zone for guard duty

among these vessels are not reported. An indiscreet deputy in the French Parliament made the statement that merchant ships aggregating 5,400,000 tons had been sunk since the beginning of 1915, and that 2,200,000 tons had been lost since the beginning of 1917. The further discussion of the question was carried on behind closed doors, but when the public session was resumed, Admiral Lecaze, Minister of Marine, admitted that the losses of the first four months of the present year may amount to 2,500,000 tons. This tends to confirm the German claims as to the accomplishments of the U-boats, tho there is no indication that England is being brought to starvation as they anticipated she would by this time.

Obviously, the problem cannot be solved without the missing factor, the losses of the U-boats, but the British Admiralty refuses to disclose this except to the American Government. It is, however, hinted that the closer watch kept near the German ports has resulted in the capture of many U-boats, going or coming. New contrivances are said to be successfully employed in catching them, and the American destroyers in the Atlantic and the Japanese destroyers in the Mediterranean are giving valuable aid.

Three American sailing vessels are reported sunk by gunfire from German submarines; the four masted ship "Dirigo" of Plymouth, and the schooners "Frances M." and "Barbara" off the coast of Spain.

Prince of Udine Addresses Senate

The Italian mission to Washington has received as kindly a welcome as either the French or the British emissaries found during their visit to the capital. On May 31, the Prince of Udine who represents the diplomatic side of the Italian war mission, spoke before the Senate after he had been introduced to that body by Vice-President Marshall. After the customary acknowledgment of his courteous reception, the Prince pointed out that while the peril of Germany's predatory absolutism had brought together in a common effort nations that in times past had been rivals and enemies, the relations between the United States and Italy had never been other than friendly. He pointed out how great was the menace to both democracies from the German aggression, praised President Wilson's war message and declared that Italy's fundamental reasons for entering the war were as altruistic and disinterested as those of the United States. He exprest the opinion that for each of the Allies the problem of shipping was the greatest problem of the war.

The Italian emissaries have been in constant conference with American officials since they first reached Washington. The particular problem confronting the Italians was, they informed the United States Government, the importation of adequate supplies of coal and iron from this country and the safeguarding of the routes of trade from submarine raids. Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of commercial wireless telegraphy, discussed with American scientists methods of checkmating the submarine. Enrico Arletta, minister of transportation, had charge of negotiations for railroad materials, and financial representatives on the commission interested themselves in the proposed new $100,000,000 loan to Italy and in supervising the expenditure of money already borrowed here. Unlike the French and the British missions, the Italians promised to include in their itinerary several southern cities before visiting Chicago and New York. In the cordial invitation which he sent to the members of the commission, Mayor Mitchel, of New York, pointed out that in coming to New York City they would find the largest number of Italians in any city in the world.

Professor Bakhmetieff is on his way to America at the head of a special war commission of forty. Among the delegation are financiers, railroad experts and military men with ample power from the Russian Government to make arrangements with this country for the details of the aid which we may be able to extend to Russia. When interviewed in Japan, Ambassador Bakhmetieff exprest his confidence in the ability of the Russian Government to handle the internal situation and carry on a vigorous war against Germany. He was especially pleased to see good order prevalent thruout Siberia when he passed thru that part of the country. A private financial commission, representing the National Bank of Commerce, has left New York for Russia.

Authorities Crush Anti-Conscription Movement

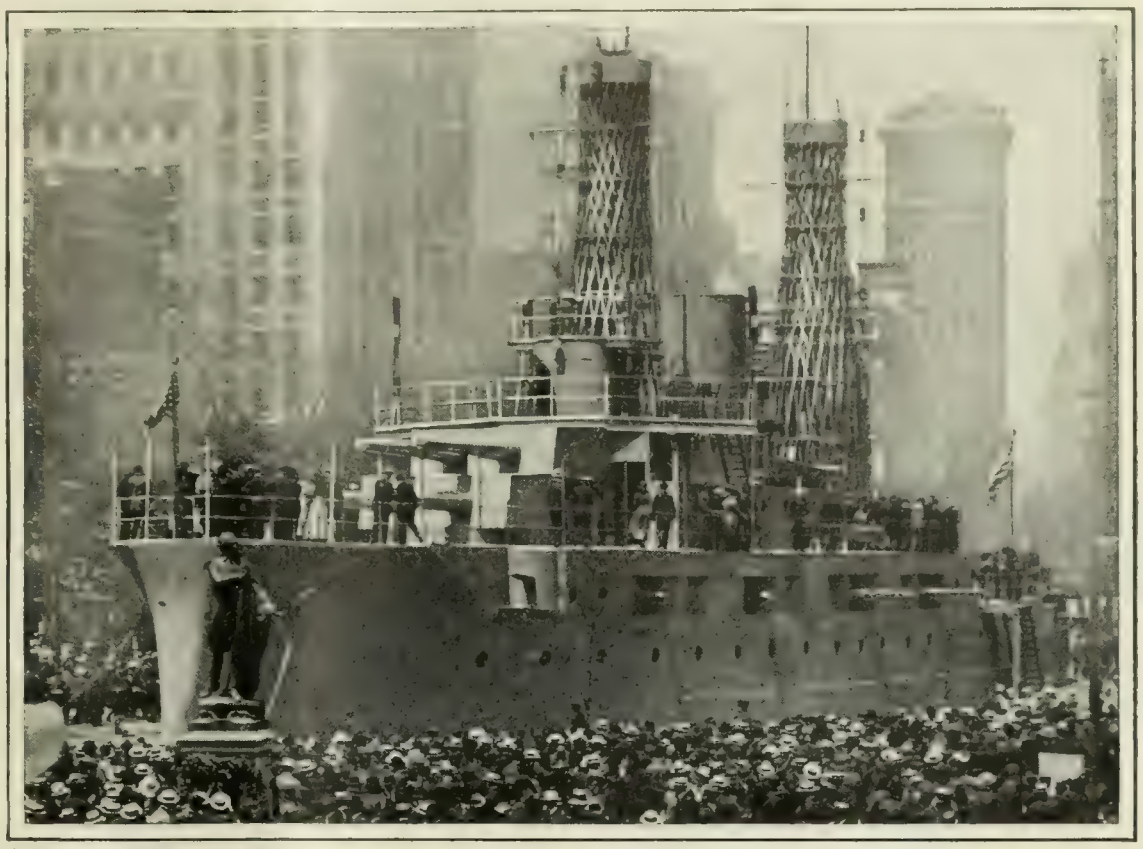
During the week immediately preceding the military registration day, June 5, the more extreme pacifists attempted to carry on an anti-conscription propaganda. In no country has compulsory military service been established among a people unaccustomed to it without a great deal of friction, and the present instance is no exception to the rule. In fact, so dangerous did the Federal authorities consider the anti-draft agitation that they departed from their usual policy of tolerating pacifist propaganda. Attorney General Gregory issued a public letter instructing Federal attorneys and marshals to arrest and prosecute to the full extent of the law everyone evading the registration requirements or encouraging others to do so. All persons speaking, writing or organizing in opposition to compulsory registration were regarded not merely as agitators exceeding the legal limits to freedom of speech but as conspirators attempting to resist the enforcement of a Federal statute.

Opposition to the draft took many forms. In several instances appeal was made to the courts on the plea that conscription was contrary to the constitutional prohibition of "slavery or involuntary servitude." Of course this ingenious interpretation of the thirteenth amendment was nowhere taken seriously by the men of law. A few young men crost the Mexican border or emigrated to Cuba with the avowed intention of escaping military service. Some also went to Alaska, where registration day will be held later than in the rest of the country. The No-Conscription League, an organization in which many anarchist and syndicalist leaders are interested, has been issuing pamphlets and circulars advocating passive resistance to the draft. In some places there were rumors of forcible

opposition to the law. Secret arming and a threatened uprising were investigated in Texas and Virginia. A faction of the Socialist party appears to be involved in nearly every movement to impede the operation of the draft and, indeed, in every attempt to weaken the military efficiency of the United States. A national convention of the Jewish Federation of the Socialist party passed resolutions approving the anti-war policy of the party and advocating the expulsion from the party membership of the Socialists who supported the United States Government in its prosecution of the war.

Censorship Again Defeated

On but one important issue has Congress flatly refused to give any consideration to the desire of President Wilson for extended war powers; the question of a press censorship. When the espionage bill past the Senate on May 14 both the censorship and the prohibition amendments had been eliminated, but the administration did not accept its defeat and attempted to have the censorship provision again inserted by the joint conference committee of the House and the Senate. The conference report favored a section prohibiting the publication of "information with respect to the movement, numbers, equipment, description or disposition of any of the armed forces of the United States" if the President should consider that such publication might be useful to the enemy. All offenders against the act were entitled to trial by jury; the jury to determine not only the fact of publication but the probable usefulness of the published information to the enemy. Discussion, comment, and criticism on the acts and policies of the Government were specifically exempted from the operation of the censorship section.



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"LAUNCHING" THE U. S. S. "RECRUIT"

It doesn't look like a fake—this big land battleship in the midst of New York skyscrapers—and in one sense it isn't, for its purpose is to win by appeal rather than attack, since it constitutes the central feature of a widespread advertising drive to gain recruits for the navy. The rigging of the ship is complete in every detail and inside there are offices, lecture room and gymnasium



Paul Thompson

THE FIRST CONGRESSMAN IN KHAKI

For several years Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts has said all that a man can say, even in Congress, to urge military preparedness upon this country. And now that the chance has come for deeds as well as words, Colonel Gardner has reported for active service at Charleston, South Carolina, headquarters of the Department of the Southeast

In spite of these modifications of the censorship, which were introduced to reassure Senators and Representatives who feared undue curtailment of the freedom of the press, Congress was no more disposed than before to grant the requested powers to the administration. The Republican caucus in the House of Representatives determined to defeat the censorship if possible and in this they were supported by numerous deserters from the administration majority. On May 31 the House sent back the espionage bill to the conference committee with instructions to eliminate the objectionable censorship provision. As the Senate had already recorded its disapproval of a similar section when it passed the espionage bill, the action of the House meant final victory for the advocates of an unrestricted press.

Our $6,000,000,000 Trade

The Department of Commerce announces that the total value of exports from the United States during the year ending April 30, 1917, was approximately $6,060,000,000. This is a 50 per cent increase over the export trade for the same period a year ago, and more than double the normal export values of peace times. For the month of April exports were about $530,000,000, which is much above the average monthly value, but not equal to the high-water mark of last January. Imports into the United States during April were $254,000,000, and for the whole year two and a half billions. This excess of exports over imports, altho imports also were greater than usual, resulted in a trade balance for the year of more than three and one-half billions in favor of the United States. The net importation of gold into the country for ten months amounted to $666,000,000, a figure which bears eloquent testimony to the direction of the currents of trade.

Shifts of Fortune in Mexico

The smoldering civil war in Mexico has blazed into fresh activity with the international crisis confronting the country, but it is as yet too early to say whether the Carranza government has been helped or injured by the reaction of foreign upon internal politics. At present the Mexican Government seems to incline to the cause of the Entente Allies. It is reported that the Mexican minister to Germany has conveyed a formal protest from his Government against the submarine war on neutral commerce. General Obregon protested at a public dinner given in his honor against intervention in the Great War, but he based his plea entirely on the inability of Mexico to render any real service to its allies.

Both loyalists and rebels claim successes during the last few days. Two thousand followers of the bandit Zapata, for the most part half civilized Indians of the state of Oaxaca, have offered to surrender to the Government. As a counterbalance to this advantage for Carranza comes the news that the town of Ojinaga, on the Mexican border, has been taken by a cavalry force connected with Villa's army. Refugees fled to safety on the American side of the frontier when the town was occupied.

Numerous intangible rumors of German conspiracy in Mexico and Central America continue to reach the press. Secret wireless stations were discovered by the authorities in Costa Rica



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WHEN THE BLUE DEVIL FINDS ITS MARK

A frequently reported, but seldom photographed occurrence of the Great War. The vessel just torpedoed is sinking by the bow, its propeller already high out of the water. The last lifeboat is filled and pulling away, tho men are still sliding down the ropes. The splash at the left of the photograph shows where one has just hit the water

and a revolutionary movement against the present pro-Ally administration is suspected. The Costa Rican Congress has granted the Government full powers to maintain the national policy, "which is adherence in every way to the side of the United States and the Entente Allies."

Storms Ravage Southern States For several days the states of the Mississippi Valley suffered from a series of tornadoes, each with its tale of dead and injured persons and widespread destruction of property. The first storm took place in Kansas on Friday, May 25. On Saturday a most destructive tornado wrecked several towns in central Illinois, and on the same day another storm passed from northern Illinois into Indiana. Sunday evening another tornado arose in Illinois, crost the Ohio into Kentucky and followed the course of the Mississippi southward as far as Alabama. Sunday's whirlwind, altho not perhaps more severe than the big storm that had passed thru central Illinois on the previous day, covered a much wider area than any of the previous storms. Kentucky, which was visited by the first fury of the storm, suffered most from its effects. Seventy persons were killed and over three hundred others seriously injured. Nearly all the damage done in Kentucky was confined to a few western counties, especially Fulton and Carlisle. The town of Hickman became a center of relief work for the surrounding districts. A large relief fund was immediately started, an ambulance company of the Kentucky militia was mobilized and many bodies were brought into town for burial. The property loss in Kentucky amounts to millions of dollars. Buildings were wrecked, live stock killed, telegraph communication destroyed and growing crops literally uprooted from the ground by the acre. The loss in Tennessee and Arkansas was similar in character to the destruction in Kentucky and but little less in extent. Forty-six were killed and more than two hundred injured in Alabama, but the storm died down not far from the city of Birmingham. Recent estimates place the number killed in eight states during the three stormy days at 295 and the number of injured at nearly eighteen hundred.

Another storm raged thru the southwest on the first of June, passing thru parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas and Kentucky. Coalgate, Oklahoma, and Coffeyville, Kansas, were almost completely wrecked by the tornado. More than twenty persons were killed and hundreds injured.

Enemy Trading Bill Introduced Representative Adamson, chairman of the House commerce committee, has introduced the administration's measure forbidding trade with the enemy during war time. The bill is modeled after the British act. Its main provision makes it unlawful for any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to have any commercial intercourse, directly or indirectly, except by special license of the Secretary of Commerce with a subject of an enemy country or of any country allied with the enemy. Violation of this clause is punishable by a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment and a ten thousand dollar fine. The bill also proposes the appointment of a public custodian to take over and administer the property of aliens prevented from handling their own affairs by war conditions. It authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to grant American citizens a license to use patents held by an alien enemy, conditioned on certain payments to the public custodian of alien property. This provision would make available many German inventions in the field of chemistry now restricted by existing patent rights.

Seminoles Get Florida Land The Seminole Indians, a tribe still surviving in Florida, have at last been assigned a reservation by the legislature of the state. For many years the Seminoles have been without any definite assignment of land and the sympathies of many philanthropic persons in Florida and elsewhere were actively enlisted in an effort to remedy this unfortunate situation. By the action of the Florida legislature, approved by the Governor and favored by the Federal Government, the Seminoles have been granted a home of approximately 100,000 acres at the extreme end of the state, not far from the Ten Thousand Islands. The Government will now establish industrial schools and assist the Indians in agriculture, the raising of livestock and other avenues to self support.

Presbyterians May Reunite The long schism between the northern and southern branches of Presbyterian Church in the United States, a schism due to purely historical causes which have no relation to the doctrines or organization of the church of today, bids fair to come to an end. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (the designation of the southern branch of the denomination) decided on May 24 by a vote of 142 to 40 to appoint a committee on church union which would confer with the northern Presbyterians and arrange a reunion. Many topics of current interest were considered by the General Assembly; perhaps the most remarkable incident of the conference being the passage by a large majority of a resolution in favor of woman suffrage.

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATOR

BY DONALD WILHELM

HERBERT C. HOOVER turned the key, opened the door to his suite of rooms, peeled off his coat, and said:

"Now for the underlying causes first: Obviously there are many underlying causes—abnormal demand due to reduction of producing power in Europe, the isolation of Russia from the world's food markets, the destruction of foodstuffs by submarines, the inflation of currency, competition among our Allies on short markets, etc."

I caught my breath. He got out his dress suit—he was dressing for dinner—laid it on the bed. I had just noted that there was absolutely nothing personal in the simple room save, on the chiffonier, the picture of a young boy in a silver frame—his boy, I judged—when he plunged ahead:

"Now for results. One result is that our normal economic machine for the regulation of prices is broken down. The price of wheat, for instance, in normal times is regulated as if it were water in a great number of vessels, side by side, connected by pipes at the bottom. Let us say there is one in Odessa, one in Moscow, one in Berlin, Budapest, Paris, Liverpool, Buenos Ayres and Chicago. Thru their connections a common level is maintained and thru the totality of their areas the shocks of irregular demand and supply and of speculation are much absorbed. Now this normal condition is altogether altered. All the vessels are disconnected and our vessel stands alone so that it is subject to more violent agitation by these storms than would otherwise be the case.

"Next"—this while he moved about with his quick, surprizing directness—"one result of the lack of the normal stabilizing of prices is that our distributing chain is bound to defend itself by maintaining a wider margin of prices at each link and thus the difference between the price to the producer and the price to the ultimate consumer is wider than ever before. If we can inject into this situation some method of stabilizing prices we will have at the first step to some extent moderated the prices to the consumer without having damaged the producer. The distributing machine is one of the most intense organizations and requires the utmost care that we do not disrupt its vast functions, and the only method that I know of out of the whole European experience today is close coöperation with the distributing trades themselves and their support in eliminating worse evils which have grown up."

He paused, began putting his shirt studs into place, swiftly, quite like one who had never had a "man," then went on:

"The isolation of our western Allies from their normal markets of Russia, Bulgaria and Rumania, and the long haul from Australia and India, the consequent embargo from Argentina, the reduction of man-power in the Allied countries and the damage to their winter wheat, all accumulate to make the load of the United States larger during the coming year than ever before. From the present prospects, with our own harvest and that of Canada, North America should be able to supply from our 1917 harvest, without any effort toward economy, something like 60 per cent of Allied requirements. If, on the other hand, we economize with every effort possible we may be able to raise this proportion up to 80 per cent. This will be a loaf of hardship for many, but should enable the Allies to maintain public tranquillity and constancy in the war, and, as I have said often enough before, every ounce that we can add to the bread supply is a contribution to their strength."

Then—still with his pervading directness and vigor: "So we have two great problems.

"The first problem is to increase the exports to our Allies.



Press Illustrating

MR. HOOVER

"The second problem is to administer these in such a manner as to protect our own consuming public as to prices."

He paused. I caught a glance of his face when he was off guard, when he was looking up from fastening his shoes.

I have never seen a man face more boyish. His skin was glowing with the vigor of dressing à la fire department. His eyes were bright and eager with the ardor of his subject—'way back in the depths of them I thought I discerned a big-boy kindliness of spirit, something that suggests an unrequited appetite for fun, for simple boy fun, combined with a deep and abiding love of simple wholesome things.

And then, I thought, there came the apprehension of a titanic task ahead—a task that I myself, with a notebook in my hand, was suggestive of, along with the need of haste.

He straightened up, continued at the business of dressing with swiftness astounding in a man of his bodily strength. Indeed, he plied military brushes with an alacrity that would have baffled Mr. Roosevelt!

Directness is his predominating character—that and the determination that is written all over his square, very well established chin.

I had telephoned. His voice came back low and resonant: "Every hour taken, unless you want to go over the situation with me as I dress for dinner."

An hour later he had come from an inner room of his office suite in the New Willard. He shook hands while reading a telegram. He gave a few directions while scribbling an answer. He settled a question with an assistant while his secretary sought his bedroom key. Then we stepped down the red carpet of the long hall together. He moved along quietly, head bowed, uttering not a word.

"What I am interested in," I said at last, "is just how this tremendous food situation appears to you, an engineer with peculiar experience abroad."

And then we came to his door and he began, as we have seen, to hit the nail squarely on the head.

He went on now, while adjusting his collar and tie:

"There are several broad national issues which must be given great consideration, to none of which do I wish to pledge the Administration in any way. They require investigation and advice. If we can mobilize and systematize the efforts of every woman who conducts a household in America we will have in our aid 90 per cent of the managers of the food consumption. There is no question of rigid and regulated rationing of American people on European lines. We have reached no emergency of this character and our problem will be to advise the people to eat plenty, but to eat wisely and with-

out waste. In effecting the last two principles there are four principal directions in which the householder can assist. The first is the principle of the clean plate and the elimination of household waste. The second is the reduction of unnecessary eating. The third is the substitution of products of local origin for those further afield and the substitution of commodities which we cannot advantageously export to our Allies. The fourth is in the nature of instructions in dietetics and in the preservation of summer foodstuffs for winter use."

He went on, swiftly, directly, summarizing aspects of the problem in hand. He pointed out that the whole keynote of the success of the administration is volunteer effort—the volunteer organization of the necessary links in the distribution chain, in order to eliminate as far as possible all unnecessary handling, speculation and attempts to control the flow of foodstuffs; the volunteer control, thru skilled bodies, of our exports to our Allies and neutrals in such a manner as to prevent competition with our own people as to the prices, and in order to retain in this country a sufficiency of foodstuffs to last thruout the year.

"We need," he concluded just as we turned to leave, "the volunteer assistance of all women, as I have suggested." And then his voice ran on, swiftly, directly, as he turned the key in the door and we went down the hall:

"I look on this volunteer effort as one of more importance than its immediate purpose because it should enable us to demonstrate that democracy is a sufficiency unto itself even in time of strife, and that it can preserve even in war the basis of individual initiative which is the foundation of democracy itself. If our faith is right that democracy is founded on individual initiative and this belief is worth fighting for, we have also to demonstrate that this initiative does not necessarily have to be eclipsed in war. The contention that war can only be fought by Prussianizing the people, is, I believe, fundamentally wrong, for if it is a proper contention it is a simple statement that democracy cannot defend itself, and if it is unable to defend itself we had better abandon it as a political faith."

Washington, D. C.

WHO'S HOOVER?

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

AUTHOR OF 'THE AMERICAN DRAMATIST."

HOOVER has always been known; but never until now, after his experiences in Belgium, has he been widely known. Those of his associates who speak of him, and who have been thrown with him from early years, declare that he has always shown a genius for organizing; has always possest a quick eye for sizing up a complicated situation, and making it easier. To the popular mind today he is generally regarded as "Hoover of Belgium"; to the specialist he is known as an engineer of skill, and as the translator, with the assistance of his wife, of a learned work, "De Re Metallica," written in 1550 by Georgius Agricola, the first mining engineer. Known to the business world as an "expert promoter," and among his confrères on the Belgian Relief Commission as a "Rescue Specialist," Hoover, the much-talked-about man-of-the-hour, is the most modest, silent individual to be found anywhere.

"Bert" Hoover, as he was called in college, was born forty-three years ago in Iowa, with Dutch blood in his veins; bred in a peace-loving Quaker household; and reared on a farm. At an early age, he displayed his indomitable will, determined against the wishes of his family to go to a non-denominational college, and worked to save money for that end. Legend has it that when he entered Leland Stanford he established a laundry in order to pay his way, not being deft enough to wait on table!

He began college the year Stanford University started, and was in the first class—that of 1895—to graduate. There were over four hundred fellow students and these were organized by Hoover into a system of college activities which holds good today.

Leaving the School of Mines, Hoover began his career with a mining corporation in Nevada. From there started his world march by way of New South Wales and the desert, where he was associated with a college chum. He then went to China. By that time he had married Miss Lou Henry of Monterey, known at Stanford as "Geology Major of '96." The Boxer rebellion put a stop to all engineering enterprizes, and the Hoovers followed the armies of the Allies to Peking. It was after the trouble had abated that Mr. Hoover gained concessions from the Chinese Government of the North, and began his professional progress once more as a promoter. Coal grants had been given him by China in recognition of his aid in reconstructing the railroads. Then fortune accumulated, and territorially it may now be said that Hoover has interests the world over, from California to Burma, from Mexico to China, from Australia to Russia.

HOOVER was living in London, serving in his various capacities, as a well-known engineer and as president and trustee of various institutions, when the Great War fell upon a startled world. Then followed Belgium's invasion; the frightful days of Louvain, Liège, Dinant, Ypres, Mons, and the threatened fall of Paris. Americans clamored to come home and the United States Government advanced money for their return. Ambassador Walter Page sought Hoover. "You are the man to handle the problem," he said. This was Hoover's entrance into the present conflict. He marshaled all the nervous details that surround an hysterical crowd. He met the advancing hordes of Belgian refugees. And upon his shoulders fell naturally the arduous task of planning with Ambassador Brand Whitlock the gigantic task of financing the food problem of a starving nation.

Hoover is a man who has friends. "The best thing he does," claims one of them, "is to take a run-down property, below the line of dividends, and make it pay." "He has the quality of inspiring those who work with him an implicit confidence and a stedfast devotion," says another. Lord Robert Cecil, English Minister of Blockade, declared publicly that, apart from the genius of organization shown in the Belgian Relief, the great work of Hoover and his associates is seen in the confidence they "inspired in the allied governments."

He has fed the Belgian nation and all of northeastern France; he has clothed them, too. He has gone into Courts and faced officials with an energy which defies diplomacy. For starvation waits on no red tape. His name is a household word abroad. And he has been able to accomplish his ends, not because he has had enough money—the fact is he needs much more now than he has had at any time before—but because he has gripped the situation thru vision of a spiritual kind, coupled with firm control of circumstance.

When Hoover speaks in public he always talks from the shoulder. He did not, from any sense of patriotism, fail to give strong utterance to his disappointment over America's contribution in the past to the Belgian Fund. On the other hand he has never been an alarmist; has never wished to usurp power. Even now when the term Food Dictator is coupled with his name, he repeatedly declares that he is not a dictator, but an administrator—a far different thing—at a crisis when the food situation the world over requires regulation so that no one of the allied nations need starve.

Feeding about twelve millions of destitute people; handling millions of dollars every month, without any questioning as to distribution; working with business swiftness, but with a human feeling for the task which proclaims him the idealist he is, the American public has before it in the person of Herbert C. Hoover an example of the business man in the finest exercize of his power.

New York City

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



International Film

***The first great Italian advance, begun a fortnight ago under** General Cadorna, has already gained nearly 30,000 prisoners. **This photograph shows the Italian commander with one** of his aides, reviewing the troops from an aeroplane*



"Vassar College on the Hudson—We sling-a da ink and push-a da pen along"—that used to be the song in which Vassar outlined her activities. But it doesn't fit any longer. Vassar is at war work now. One group of students has gone in for agriculture. They will spend their summer at hard labor on the Vassar farm. Another "squad" is learning cooking from the college chef



© E. L. Wolven

Of course the Red Cross has enrolled the largest number; 350 of Vassar's 1100 students are working at first aid or nursing





Kadel & Herbert (c. *Brown & Dawson*

Now Uncle Sam is sewing shirts for soldiers, and his shops surpass the speed of Sister Sue;
For here are uniforms cut out by forties, stitched, pressed and shipped all day and all night, too

A SONG OF SUMMER

BY CHARLES KEELER

Bees, bees, humming bees,
Buzzing o'er the clover leas,
Humming with the summer breeze,
Fuzzy, black and golden bees,
With not a soul to mind them!

Bells, bells, flower bells,
Nodding 'mid the wooded dells,
Weeping where the brooklet wells,
Blue and gold and dappled bells,
And ah, the maid to find them!

Eyes, eyes, laughing eyes,
Love's supremest spirit prize,
When their witching motion lies
Captive to another's eyes,
Skilled to catch and bind them!

LABOR AND CAPITAL FOR DEMOCRACY

BY THEODORE MARBURG

FORMER MINISTER TO BELGIUM

DEMOCRACIES need more than enlightened leadership and general self-denial in respect of ordinary rights and privileges to win such a war as this. They need positive coöperation of the most wholehearted kind with the Government on the part of the mass of the people, and especially on the part of organized labor.

It was with a view to securing such coöperation and at the same time preventing a sacrifice of present standards that labor leaders, prominent capitalists and leaders of thought were called to meet in Washington on May 15 and 16 under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Gompers as head of the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense.

Our country has been familiarized with the sight of capital and labor meeting in joint conference by the activities of the National Civic Federation for some years past and it was this background which made possible such a gathering as the Washington conference. Owing to the presence of foreign labor leaders and members of foreign governments which have gone thru the awful experience of the present war, the conference was most illuminating. Out of bitter trials had come wise and ripe plans for dealing with labor and these plans were laid with the greatest clearness before the convention by men who were a credit to their country and to the labor world. In all the speeches was manifest a burning love of justice, true perception of the great issues of this world war, and a determination to put down the evil forces which precipitated the disaster.

THE dominant figure of the conference was Mr. James H. Thomas, member of the English Parliament and general secretary of the National Union of Railway Men. He not only gave the history of how the various difficulties facing the English Government in connection with labor problems generally were met, but at the same time showed an exceptional rightness of feeling, both as to the aspirations of labor and as to the war. It was principally Mr. Thomas' illuminating address and his concise and informed and understanding replies to inquiries that enabled the committee to work out the following principles, which it hopes to see applied by Government action and by labor agreements to the situation we are facing today:

No strikes; no wage reductions; no men allowed to work excessive hours; no child labor; no women laborers to be introduced into a trade when men can be had even from other localities; no drinking among workers in "war work." At the end of the war men should be given their old jobs at wages they were enjoying when they left. The Government and employers should cooperate to pension employees injured in war. There should be a fund to take care of dependents of soldiers, pay rent, doctors' bills, school fees, etc., in addition to Government separation allowances.

ARBITRATION boards should be established to settle all labor differences. The pay of women during war should be the same as that of men, and women should give up their places to the men at the end of the war.

The large armies to be raised should, at the end of the war, also be demobilized slowly so that there may be no forced unemployment. The railroads should give free transportation to all men working on "war work" so that if a man's services be more valuable to the Government in one place than in another he can go there without expense to himself. The salaries of men who are thus moved to other localities should be increased so as to meet the extra expense of living apart from families.

The spirit of service displayed at the meeting was by no means confined to the labor leaders. It was shared completely by the employers of labor present, who, with unmistakable earnestness, offered to do their utmost to meet the demands of the hour. The scene was calculated to stir men's hearts and, above all, to make for real fellowship and universal brotherhood.

On the whole, the conclusions reached at the meeting are wise and just. But there is another principle which the present situation offers a chance to introduce and the operation of which is likely to prove so beneficial to labor and capital and the public as to survive as a permanent policy after the war. It is the principle that there are certain services which touch so intimately the public interest that (1) strikes in them should never take place; and that (2) as compensation for surrendering the right to strike, men engaged in these services should enjoy advantages superior to those enjoyed by labor as a whole. Such services are well known. They embrace railroads, street railways, the gas and electric light services, and coal mines. With the surrender of the privilege of striking, and the compensation therefor, namely, higher wages, shorter hours, and wherever possible, superior conditions of labor, including security of tenure, there naturally goes a third essential, namely (3) a liberal public attitude toward the public-service corporations which would permit them to earn enough money to meet the extra expense incident to such a policy. This is made possible in the case of street railways and the gas and electric light services by the fact that they are non-competitive industries. For example, the gas company located in one city does not compete with the gas company located in another city, and so forth. And to make possible the application of this policy to railroads the power to fix rates at present lodged in the Interstate Commerce Commission and in the various state commissions need only be exercized with that end in view.

THIS plan, it will be observed, embraces a threefold concession, namely, concession on the part of labor, concession on the part of capital, and concession on the part of the public. If tied together, one being made the condition of the other in the order named, the plan should be practicable and prove to be a valuable gain all round.

Baltimore, Maryland

THE FIRST TEN THOUSAND

BY HERBERT REED

This article is the first of a series to be written for The Independent by Mr. Reed—better known to followers of sport as "Right Wing." Just now Mr. Reed is at Plattsburg watching developments at the largest center for our army officers in the making. Later he will visit the other training camps thruout the country to describe for Independent readers the various phases of our biggest war task.—THE EDITOR.

WHATEVER may be in the minds of the five thousand or so student officers undergoing, many for the first time, some for the second, the intensified training under way at Plattsburg Barracks that is designed at some no distant date to produce "The First Ten Thousand" who are to organize, instruct, and finally lead the shadowy millions of Americans who thru the selective draft will be called to serve their country, there is in the minds of their experienced instructors one basic idea, and that is that we are at war. Not that we are preparing for war, but that we are *at* war. It is a sweeping change in attitude from the old training camp days when we were preparing for war perhaps. The change is evident in little things, but above all in the great fundamental determination to wipe out at one stroke in the personality and previous attainments of the candidate everything but the man himself. The military life of every man who reported at the bleak barracks on the shores of Lake Champlain after the preliminary weeding out process in his home territory, which in this case comprizes New York and New England, began the moment he reported for duty. His future lay thereafter in his own hands. In the mass I believe that has been understood by the candidates for commissions. And that understanding in the mass cannot help but grow until it so dominates the place that the exception will be obliterated.

That is the way "atmosphere" is made in any great assemblage of men afield whether in the great games of peace or the greatest of all games now in its third year on the raw fields of Europe. And in such an atmosphere the man who hugs his individuality cannot breathe. And yet, from Lieutenant Colonel Paul Wolf down there is not a regular army instructor at Plattsburg who does not realize that this is but half the problem. How to crush out of the candidate everything but the priceless kernel of his character, and so nourish that character that it will develop leadership of an order never before demanded in such a branch of human activity in this country—that is the problem in its final form. Will it be solved? I believe so, basing my judgment on even the little I have seen so far, and convinced as I am that these molders of men have always before them the vision of those shadowy drafted millions which are in the last analysis the nation. They are determined that these millions shall not be thrown away—indeed, that they shall have every chance for their lives compatible with victory.

I want that fact to sink home in the breasts of the mass of men of all orders who will be called to the colors, for I have been on the ground where the problem is being worked out, and I have been among hundreds of men who will be called, and I know their fears based on the experiences of the old volunteer system with its rank favoritism.

Fortunately for the purpose of this chronicle I reached Plattsburg on the day when the first thousands of student officers, after a week of shaking together, had been set free for rest and recreation. From little talks here and there, with men I had known, with men I was seeing for the first time, with pairs, with groups; from a study of their faces and of their bearing I gained an indelible impression of seriousness. There were exceptions, of course, but in the main I found a realization of the task in hand among men of all classes, of all sort of previous attainments and experience, from the youngest to the oldest. There is as I write vividly before me the face of the young man just out of college, superb in his youth, ardent in his aspirations, who said: "I want my ticket for France." Hardly less vivid is the tense attitude of the gray-haired man of forty who had fought the workaday world for the sort of life he meant to live and had lived till now; who had thrown away the fruits of that fight to fight for the world that he had found so good. These two stand side by side in the ranks, the older as proud as the younger of the new equality.

On the surface these things do not appear. One has to dig deeply. But they are everlastingly there and they are that "atmosphere" of which I spoke. The process of stifling those who were not and never could be of that atmosphere began early, and, as I write is still going on. You cannot serve Cæsar and the ideal which is ours at the same time. And those who prefer Cæsar are being sent back. One man wanted a few days off to attend to his business. He had forgotten that he was now about his country's business. He received an honorable discharge on the spot, and even that was a concession. There were here and there cases of overanxiety which will wear off, of sheer exuberance which will also wear off to a large extent without adversely affecting the morale of the men. Despite discomforts due to the sudden, the tremendous, and in some ways unexpected growth of the post, it has so far been a happy encampment. Much has been said of the grinding work, but there is nothing in the schedule that need wear down men who are physically fit for it, and the intensive mental training is well within the powers of the type of man who has been sent on by the examining boards. And I have never seen any course of study, even of the non-military order, better worked out to shift swiftly from theory to practise, and from practise to theory. The mind is rested as the body swings into action, and the body relaxes as the mind takes up the burden. Tact, quantities of it, goes with the instruction every minute of every hour, and so far as such a quality may be passed on, it is being passed on here. Men are being taught not merely how to act, but to teach others how to act.



American Press

MR. REED REVIEWING A PLATTSBURG SQUAD

I know not what better to call it than a famous football man once called it,



Paul Thompson

COACHING THE COACHES
A Plattsburg class learning the theory of military tactics

"Coaching the coaches." It is that with this addition, that the new coach must be also a personal leader.

Just a word more about the real democracy of this quota of officers-to-be. There are in the ranks day by day men who by virtue of previous instruction, preparation and examination, much of it undergone at considerable personal sacrifice, had already attained rank, some as high as major, in the Officers' Reserve Corps. They wear the insignia and draw the pay of their rank, yet they are privates, and they must fight in competition with the veriest newcomer for the right to retain that rank or even a lower one in the New Army. The men at their side do not even salute them. And yet I have not heard one of them grumble. Surely no harder test of character could be set. Here are men who had done their work, received their rank, and with their friends rejoiced in it. And now they know that their work is never done, rejoice in that fact, and want only their chance to lead those shadowy millions, with perhaps their "ticket to France." And yet they will not complain should fate decree their retention at home for the further development of the inexhaustible man power of their country.

There have been obstacles, and serious ones, to a quick getting under way, to the processes of even development. They included a shortage of food, a shortage of blankets, this a serious drawback in a country where nights are often bitterly cold at this time of year. No, there has not been enough to eat for men doing the work of these men. The fault is whose? I do not know; but this I do know, that it does not lie at this end of the line. Thus for some days the men have been stoking up on pie and cake and milk supplementary to the mess. They have been good-natured about it, for they have realized the size of the task here in taking care of more than twice the number of men who had been anticipated, and who have appeared suddenly and in batches of varying and in some cases not predetermined size. Here is the comment of one of the men, and it is typical of the corps:

"It has been pretty tough at times, but it will work out all right."

In other respects it will be tougher later, but *it will work out all right*, for that is the spirit of wartime Plattsburg.

Now, as every one knows, there are in the ranks men of great family names and great family fortunes. Their presence is "news" to photographer and reporter, and there is no doubt that the appearance of their pictures and "specials" about them in the newspapers has stimulated interest in this difficult undertaking thruout the land. In their own behalf, be it said, they have craved none of this publicity. In another day the continued following of their movements as individuals might be of absorbing interest, but this is a serious business, and I venture to predict that in the future there will be less and less of individual news from this post, and more and more interesting "group" news. And this group news is new indeed with the American people. So it would be as well for the reader to say good-by to the great names here in the ranks until such time as they thrust up out of those ranks thru their toil and their brains and the great good thing that is deep within them. Today they are as drab and dull and all but indistinguishable against the brownish background of the parade ground as the shoemaker's son.

How far can this thing go in the brief time allotted? No man can tell, but this I know, that the beginning has been good and that the promise is great.

There is the "atmosphere," there is the democracy, and there is that vision of the shadowy millions who must not be cheated of their right, to back the promise. We know that only the test of fire will temper your true officer, but what man can do in preparation for the moment of the sailing of the great troopships, I feel will be done. How it is done, step by step, it will be my happy duty to tell in the course of these articles, by the aid of impressions, of concrete facts and of figures.

Plattsburg, New York

ENLISTED

By Pendleton King

Company No. 6, New York Division, Plattsburg

The misty road we tread
Does not, they say, wind on forever,
But comes somewhere immeasurably far ahead
Down to a river
Where stands a terrifying figure clad in gray.
For years I knew
That I should come upon him unaware one day
Yet scarce believed it true.

Tonight I saw
That shape distinct within the mist ahead;
And felt not awe
But strange exalted joy instead!
I go to War
Into his very presence with less dread—
Because he seems more simple and more clear.
I may be dead
This time next year.

MY NORTH COUNTRY COUNTY

BY IRVING BACHELLER

AUTHOR OF "THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING"

I AM often surprized at the increasing number of things I don't know, but the county of my birth is not one of them. There are things you can't help knowing.

Long since when I began to suspect that the pen was mightier than the hoe, they used to say of me up there: "That boy is a good feller—he's an almighty good feller, but he ain't good for anything else."

They were sometimes wrong. They leaned strongly toward the hoe, but the more I have seen of other counties the better I like my own, the more clearly I discern the singular spirit of its people—their simplicity, their pure democracy, their independence, their conservative, pristine Americanism. There is no part of the United States I know so resolutely American. Their leisure is loneliness, health the gift of God and not of the physician, politics both a duty and an inheritance. The county has its fools and knaves. It is also a stronghold of the jerk-water poet. The spavined Pegasus and the gold-brick trotter are on its roads. But a horse jockey is better than a railroad jockey and as to our poets one might jerk worse things than water.

The whiskers of the north are vanishing like its forests, but the yield to the acre of the human countenance is still large. They are deep rooted in the conservative spirit of the north. I confess to an hereditary longing for whiskers. I once started a set under my chin, but they no sooner got straightened out and going strong than they met insurmountable obstacles. I had to choose between peace and whiskers and I let them go. I am no pacifist either. I believe in the sassyfist.

The casual observer judges St. Lawrence County people by their political complexion, which is rather dark. But we must go deeper than that if we are to know them. Dig down beneath their differences in politics or religion and you find precisely the same flint rock of character that came of the ancient elemental fires. There's a high percentage of gold in it and the gold standard prevails in its scheme of moral values. In the land of my birth there is neither fiat respectability nor fiat beauty. You wouldn't find a manufactured complexion or a Fifth avenue dialect or a single peroxide tress between Plattsburg and Carthage.

There men are still created free and equal. There the only uncommon person is the one that hasn't common sense. There the lap of luxury is a Ford car, and its accessories are a Sears Roebuck suit, an Ingersoll watch and a coon-skin overcoat. There the only necessity is education and the only pride is scholarship. There, no matter what his dress and manners and pretensions may be, a man is as good as his heart and no better.

One has to grab hold of his Americanism and hang on to it with both hands these days. It is breaking down in sundry places, but not there. How hard it is to keep the virtues of thrift, democracy and unpretension! My friends, the ills of the world come of pretension and particularly the pretension of any set of men that they have an inherited right to think themselves better than others. Now that infinite pretension has dragged the Almighty into an alliance with the unspeakable Turk and the unthinkable Prussian in an effort to force itself upon races largely disemboweled, this stronghold of unpretension ought to look good to us.

The pneumatic, rubber brain that has to be inflated with hot air every few minutes and which, by and by, becomes a cousin of the Lord and kindly takes Him into partnership in the butcher business, is funnier in St. Lawrence County than anywhere else. St. Lawrence County enjoys the unique distinction of being further from Germany than any other spot on the globe.

There no boy is thought to be a man until he is well loaded with power and then deprived of all conceit of it.

WHEN and how came this spirit of my native hills and valleys? Largely, I think, from one special source. The most of it came in the summer of 1819 with Silas Wright, then a young man. He settled in Canton. He opened a law office. His aim was to keep men out of contention in the courts.

"Now," said he, one day, when he was locking in his office two neighbors who had quarreled over a line, "when you have agreed on a verdict I will let you out. I don't believe in getting twelve men for a job that two can do better."



IRVING BACHELLER

He bought a small farm. He worked in the fields and on the road. He watched with the sick. He served the community in sundry petit offices from Pathmaster to Captain of Riflemen. Everybody sought his advice in the most common affairs. When elected to the State Senate by a vote in his own town of 199 to 1, a citizen said:

"I wonder who that dum scoundrel was who voted ag'in Sile Wright."

"I guess he done it himself," said another.

Appointed chairman of the Canal Committee in the Senate when the ring was pushing for extravagant appropriations he began to emerge into public view. Next he rose to leadership in Congress and when William L. Marcy resigned his seat in the United States Senate to be Governor, Mr. Wright was elected to it.

"I am too poor and young and inexperienced for a place so exalted," that in short was his remark when he heard of the plan to seat him with the giants of his time, Webster, Clay, Benton, Calhoun and Rives. In this high company he rose to be the most trusted advocate of the rights of the average citizen and the most commanding personality in the land, returning often to his humble home, meanwhile, to till the farm or push the wheelbarrow before him on sundry errands in the village.

So high was his character that it used to be said of him that he was as able as any man under Heaven and as honest as any man in it. So beloved was he that a great newspaper said of him soon after his death: "If he had any enemies, and who has not, they knew better than to invite their own destruction by attacking him."

So unselfish was he that he declined to be nominated for President because if he had accepted the honor he would have seemed to be disloyal to a friend and to his own convictions.

So polite was he that he fought with matchless power the great battle of the people and came out of it without having made an enemy.

So modest was he that he would never accept a public compliment from his admiring fellow citizens.

So great was he that some of the most discerning have said that our country has produced only two others who rank with our own great hero and those are Washington and Lincoln.

Last and greatest of his honors he entered the imaginations of the young in the North Country. If I thought my task too hard or too mean for my hands I was told that Silas Wright used to do it. If I were inclined to pride or selfishness or conceit or despair I was reminded of the example of the great commoner. His soul is still in the homes and courts and schools of the North.

Riverside, Connecticut

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
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IN THE SERVICE ARMY

Free Eggs for Hatching A poultryman's meeting at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has responded to the appeal of the authorities for an increased meat supply by supplying 375,000 eggs to persons not now raising poultry who will agree to hatch them. The distribution of these hatching eggs, valued at $25,000, will be made thru a "war commission of poultry."

Making a Present of a University The entire plant of Indiana University, consisting of several large buildings and hundreds of acres of land, has been offered to the Federal Government for war purposes. President Bryan suggested to the authorities that the campus could be used as a training camp and the gymnasium as an armory. At present the gymnasium is the headquarters of a battalion of 450 students undergoing military training. Over three hundred women students attend the Red Cross classes of the university.

The Useful Sex Takes to Railroading General Manager Elisha Lee, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has directed the general superintendents on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh to report what positions may be filled by women. The intention is not to displace men now employed by the railroad, but to engage and train a reserve army of women to take the place of the men called out for military service for the duration of the war. Some of the positions open to women, in addition to clerical work, are elevator operator, parcels clerk, telegrapher, signaler, train dispatcher, ticket seller and various jobs in the machine shops.

Steel Plant for the Nation's Use Charles M. Schwab has offered to Secretary Daniels of the Navy the use of the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant for any need of the Government during the war. Factories in every part of the country are being placed at the disposal of the nation.

Red Men on the War Path Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Representative Kahn, of California, have introduced measures into Congress providing for the enlistment of ten or more Indian regiments to be known as the "North American Indian Cavalry." Recruiting officers, under this plan, would be sent to every reservation to stimulate enlistments. Indians volunteering would be given full rights of American citizenship without forfeiting their rights to tribal funds. Of course, the facilities for cavalry on the European battle-grounds are very limited, but Indian cavalry would be the ideal force for a campaign in Mexico or for patrolling the Mexican border.

Farmers Take to Uniforms Governor Harrington, of Maryland, has officially endorsed the project of a farm army in which several hundred men have been enrolled. The army when fully recruited will number several thousand, will be uniformed, and each unit will be commanded by a lieutenant. The units will be sent from section to section for several weeks' work at a time under state supervision.

Carpenters Start a Coöperative Farm Twenty-five carpenters in Houston, Texas, have inaugurated a back to the land movement. They intend to purchase 3000 acres with funds borrowed from the Federal Farm Land Bank, move there with their families, pool their resources and share equally in the profits of the enterprize.

Stones for Bread A bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture points out the present shortage of potash and other commercial fertilizer and urges farmers to apply lime to all lands that are now low in yield or lying fallow because too "sour" to grow crops. Ground limestone may be had in most parts of the country for something over a dollar a ton, and where it is not available burnt lime or the lump lime used by builders may be used instead. "An investment in limestone," says the bulletin, "often pays a dividend of a hundred per cent or more the first year, if care is taken at the same time to maintain the organic content of the soil."

Mobilizing the American Boy Arrangements are now being made for drafting into farm work this summer 2,000,000 boys over sixteen and under the minimum age for military service. Only those will be taken who are physically fit for agricultural work and are not engaged in other kinds of work. Some of the boys not needed on the farms will be given a chance in the shipbuilding yards or some other needed industry. The service will be voluntary and no boy will be taken without consent of his parent or guardian. The Department of Labor has general oversight of the plan.

Protecting the Wood Pile The projected wooden merchant fleet has rendered doubly important the safeguarding of the lumber supply, since to the normal risks of fire is added the possibility of deliberate destruction by the enemies of the country. Following a fire which destroyed a sawmill of the Kirby Planing Mill Company in Georgia, the Georgia-Florida Sawmill Association has advised all its members to place a heavy guard about their property. Threats have been made to destroy any sawmill in the section known to be manufacturing lumber for Government use.

Tobacco in Disfavor The Connecticut committee on food supply has issued an appeal to the tobacco planters of the state urging them to devote as much of their land as possible to the production of foodstuffs. A general restriction in tobacco consumption would make available thousands of productive acres to feed the nation and its Allies. Rice and Indian corn may be grown on the tobacco plantations of the South and the Connecticut River valley, now so largely given over to the tobacco plant, is capable of producing potatoes, oats, onions and some varieties of corn. There is also an agitation on foot to reserve what tobacco is produced for the soldiers at the front, as it is rather a necessity than a luxury, so almost any soldier will tell you, in prolonged trench warfare.

Badges for Rejected Volunteers In order that men who have volunteered for naval service, but have been unable to pass the physical examination may not incur the reproach of being "slackers," the naval authorities have arranged to give such volunteers a special button to wear as evidence of their willingness to join the navy. With the button goes a letter commending the patriotism of the volunteer and warning him not to let anyone else use his button as a means of escaping service. The marine corps follows a similar policy, and has issued cards to rejected volunteers certifying the fact of their attempt to enlist.

Have You Tried Dandelions? One aspect of agricultural preparedness is the more general use of foodstuffs hitherto frequently scorned or neglected. Many "weeds" may be used as acceptable substitutes for purchased greens. Dandelions boiled with one-eighth teaspoonful of cooking soda will keep their color and garnish a dish very well. And every New England housewife knows that they make the best "greens" in the world, cooked in the same way as spinach, with a hard-boiled egg on top, if you like. Uncooked young dandelions may be used as salad. Other wild plants available as potherbs are curly dock, pigweed, chickweed, mustard shoots, young horseradish leaves, marsh marigold, poke sprouts, pepper cress, purslane and some varieties of cactus leaves and stalks.

Even an Exposition May Be Useful The Navy Department has accepted the buildings and grounds of the San Diego Exposition to be used as a great naval training station. Arrangements for housing 10,000 recruits will be made at once.

The Dogs of War The Blue Cross fund, which cares for animals wounded in the war, has been asked by the French Minister of War to attach a special service for wounded war dogs. The first hospital for these dogs has just been opened in Paris, and Americans who are interested are invited to contribute.

Bishop of Erie Enlists at Sixty Bishop Rogers Israel, of the Episcopal Diocese of Erie, has obtained leave of absence from his ecclesiastical duties to accompany a Red Cross unit which will soon be sent to the French front. Altho he is about sixty years of age his services have been accepted by the authorities.

Lending Land to Uncle Sam Mr. Hillhouse, a citizen of Georgia, has tendered to the United States 10,000 acres of land in Worth County to be used for food crops or for any other purpose which the Government may deem best for the prosecution of the war. The Department of Agriculture will have the disposal of the land.

What to Read about Ireland

Ireland is a strange compound of the tragic and the humorous, of the heroic and the sordid. In the view of most of us she is more sinned against than sinning, but wherever the blame lies, Ireland is a perennial problem, and, in the present situation, one of the gravest moment.

Ireland's Vital Hour, by A. Lynch. (Winston, Philadelphia, $2.50.) A broad-minded discussion of the whole Irish situation by an Irish M. P., with chapters on the recent industrial, educational and literary development.

Insurrection in Dublin, by James Stephens. (Macmillan, New York, $1.25.) A vivid yet curiously quiet description, by a passionately interested eyewitness, of the doings of Easter week, 1916.

Irish Orators, by C. G. Bowers. (Bobbs, Merrill, Indianapolis, $1.50.) The story of Ireland's struggle for freedom during the last 150 years, told in sketches of her leaders, Grattan, Curran, Emmett, O'Connell, Parnell, and others.

Crimes of England, by G. K. Chesterton. (John Lane, New York, $1.) The chapter devoted to Ireland gives an Englishman's frank views on the wrongs of that country.

Poems of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood. (Small, Maynard, Boston, 60 cents.) Verses of tragic interest because by the leaders, MacDonagh, Pearse, Plunkett, and Casement, who paid with life for the uprising of 1916.

Ireland's Literary Reminiscences, by E. A. Boyd. (John Lane, New York, $2.) A comprehensive and dependable account of the Irish literary movements in the last thirty years.

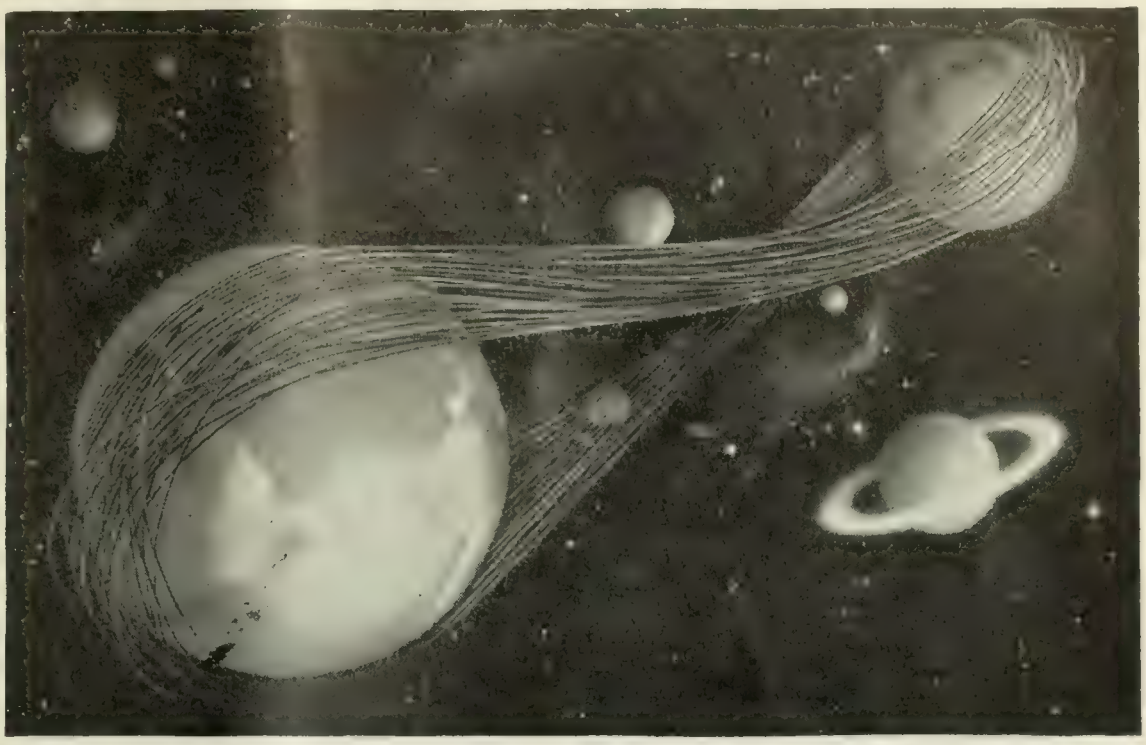
The Celt and the World, by Shane Leslie. (Scribner, New York, $1.25.) An analysis, sympathetic, ironic, thoughtful, of the Celtic character and the relation of the Irish to the Teuton and to the Anglo-Saxon.

The National Being, by A. E. (Macmillan, New York, $1.25.) A study of the task before Ireland of re-creating itself under Home Rule. A suggestive and splendid vision of industrial energy and justice and a plan of universal service for the state.

The Sinn Fein Movement, by F. P. Jones. (Kenedy, New York, $2.) An account of the economic efforts which are a large part of the Sinn Fein movement, and the story, necessarily bitter, of the Rebellion.

The Celtic Dawn, by Lloyd R. Morris. (Macmillan, New York, $1.50.) A most interesting and enlightening review of the Irish renaissance in literature, in industry, in education, and the relation of these movements to the political thought.

ARTICLES. *Independent*, August 21, 1916 (Let the Irish Work It Out), January 29, 1917 (Conscription in Ireland), May 26, 1917 (Irish Question Referred to Irish Men). *Century*, Nov., 1916 (Story of the Irish Rebellion), January, 1917 (Ireland's Grievance). *Nation*, January 25, 1917 (Ulster—an Exposition Based on Both Sides), March 15, 1917 (Nationalist Ireland). *Nineteenth Century*, April, 1917 (The Irish Maze, three articles). *Atlantic*, August, 1916 (Sir Roger Casement and Sinn Fein), December, 1916 (Ireland 1916—and Beyond). *North American*, July, 1916 (Irish Insurrection), May, 1917 (Irish Impediment).



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THE NEW BOOKS

IN THE WAY OF PEACE

Samuel S. McClure has written a war book which, in certain aspects, is one of the most deeply impressive works we have had on this greatest human drama. Mr. McClure entitles his volume *Obstacles to Peace.* Well may the reader pause in overwhelming feeling when he learns that the author actually saw the draft of a treaty of peace and amity between Great Britain and Germany waiting but its ratification by the contracting statesmen a few days before the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince. By the terms of this treaty, which are given, Germany was to be granted that territorial "Place in the Sun" which her commerce and industry needed for expansion, and a guarantee of safety in relation to her insecure strategic frontiers. To this end had Sir Edward Grey and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg labored; but at the supreme crisis, seemingly because neither party could act in frank accord owing to their "entangling alliances," all civilization was plunged into the dread abyss. By this pitiful light at last we comprehend the period of "Gethsemane" thru which Sir Edward Grey passed, and the protestations of Von Bethmann-Hollweg that all his efforts to prevent war had come to naught. With German militarism in the saddle, followed that riot of war glory degenerating into a loosing of every form of mad human passion, which stands as the main obstacle to peace. Mr. McClure ably treats several contributory phases of his subject, from the vantage ground of personal investigation, in both camps having been granted exceptional facilities. His chapter, The Lesson to Our Own Country is replete with warning thru drawing a parallel in the position of Mexico as duplicating that of Turkey. Finally, his Heroic Voices sounds the most solemn of all notes as we go down into the gulf of war. This is no thrilling baseball game on a big scale, but, as it were, a vast throbbing of the collective human soul in immeasurable anguish yet rising to a spiritual victory over the powers of darkness.

For more than two years past one ever present question has been the internal condition of Germany. Optimists who forecast that she would have been starved or out of munition before this have suffered disillusion. Those who predicted her military man power wastage at the point of near exhaustion have witnessed fresh legions cast into the conflict to upset their calculations. We are now indebted to D. Thomas Curtin for a careful and illuminating review of the present German situation from personal observation. From his *Land of Deepening Shadow* we gather the mass of the people are utterly weary of war, but not yet ready to clamor for an unvictorious peace. In fact, the bulk of the German people are still too firmly held in the grip of the bureaucratic and military powers to voice more than a grumble at the scarcity of food and their personal losses. Besides, being drilled to believe what they are told, they seem unable to doubt the accuracy of their Government controlled sources of information. Such

apparently run a riot of fantasy from tremendous victories over the enemy, to the latest extra of reaping a rich war indemnity from the United States. Mr. Curtin expresses little Christian—or pagan—charity toward the German spy system and propaganda work, and punctures the "film lie" of the destruction of Allenburg Church by the Russians as an offset to that of Rheims Cathedral. He further charges the Germans with the meanest forms of cruelty toward their prisoners. He managed to get into Alsace-Lorraine and visit Strassburg, and his picture of the condition of the unfortunate people of the French lost provinces leaves little unimagined by way of ruthless oppression.

After reading *Hurrah and Hallelujah*, by Dr. J. P. Bang, one is convinced that to the German professor must go the first prize for the twisting and turning of high sounding verbiage to prove that the German is the chosen of the Almighty, and the rest of us miserable, more or less wilful sinners. The volume contains mainly extracts from German war poems, sermons and lectures; all shouting the invincible alliance between "Our German God," the Kaiser, and the Reichstag, hatred of the enemy, and a wonderful argument for unity with the Turk as superior to outside so-called Christians. The cymbal clash and drum beat are fine, especially when the "German knights" of old again take the warpath after the entirely unimprest and unrepentant Mr. Thomas Atkins.

Obstacles to Peace, by S. S. McClure. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2. *Land of the Deepening Shadow*, by D. T. Curtin. G. H. Doran Company. $1.50. *Hurrah and Hallelujah*, by J. P. Bang. G. H. Doran Company. $1.

AMERICAN TYPES

An Alabaster Box, by Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman and Florence Morse Kingsley, is an admirable story of the life of a village made weak by resentment and gossip, even to the point of poverty and death, and then healed and made prosperous by love and unselfishness. The little town could not forgive and forget the banker who had misused the people's savings until, after he had been eighteen years in prison, his daughter went back to make reparation for the wrongs he had done. What she suffered and how she finally won the neighbors are the things the book tells. Two love stories add to the real interest we feel in very real fictional personalities. A healthy American story.

Very well done are the short stories of Rupert Hughes's *In a Little Town*. These stories are human, true to life and to the characters and localities described and full of kindly humor and pathos. The best is "Pop," the story of an American father, whose family, wearing the purple and fine linen, feasting sumptuously every day, has come to believe that "Pop" is too shabby, too behind the times, to be good for anything but the useful service of paying bills. They keep him supplied with these by means of trips and festivities in which he has no share and, finally, cap the climax by leaving "Pop" out of the "family photograph."

A perfectly good girl is the heroine of *Lydia of the Pines*, by Honoré Willsie. To be sure she is not so good as the always too glad Polyanna, for Lydia has a few redeeming faults. She is a very real person, capable of deep affection, of clear, steady thinking, of practical action. Her sense of responsibility makes her, even as a child, a power for good in the lives of the men and boys she knows and her triumphs over poverty, her sweetness maintained, in spite of the burdens life brings her all too soon, win our affection and respect.

Aurora the Magnificent, by Gertrude Hall, is a warm, mellow, interesting love story. Aurora is that rare thing in popular



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fiction, an individual, a new personality who becomes the friend of the reader. When we have read the book we have met Aurora. We have seen her in the art galleries of Florence making faces at the old masters, and we have seen her on the streets patting the heads of dirty little urchins and giving large presents to beggars. We have enjoyed her cake walk at the charity bazar and her lapses into slang and her frank, unconventional, warm-hearted behavior toward all mankind. And, best of all, we have been refreshed by her freshness and verve, by her directness of character, her patient maternal kindness to the lover whom she nurses thru a severe illness.

An Alabaster Box, by M. E. Wilkins-Freeman and F. M. Kingsley. Harper & Brothers. $1.50. *In a Little Town*, by Rupert Hughes. Harper & Brothers. $1.35. *Lydia of the Pines*, by Honoré Willsie. F. A. Stokes Company. $1.40. *Aurora the Magnificent*, by Gertrude Hall. The Century Company. $1.40.

AT THE FRONT

While the word "deserter" on a war book cover is at once likely to rouse suspicion in a military reader, *A German Deserter's War Experience* is narrated with such accuracy of detail that one is bound to set this prejudice aside. In the light which the author throws upon the German military organization from within, surely nothing which has been said concerning the ruthlessness of its system is an exaggeration. He accuses his officers of both deliberate cruelty and cowardice giving instances in the advance on the Marne, and flight from it, to sustain his charges. This part of his book is an astounding revelation. He asserts on several occasions the men refused to obey orders to shoot wounded enemy soldiers and helpless civilians, and were more tortured than punished for such insubordination. In retaliation for the latter several German officers were shot by their own men. While his company lost thrice its original strength during the fourteen months of war he served, he states it lost not a single officer. At the end of that period all of the officers were photographed wearing the Iron Cross, First Class, for having so magnificently defended the Fatherland—in France and Belgium.

The Battle of the Somme, by Philip Gibbs, is the lengthy record by an eyewitness of what we have come to speak of as the Great Push. Tho the author did not take physical part in it, he was near enough to describe with throbbing pulse the splendid morale of the British, Canadian, and Anzac citizen soldiers as they went Over the Top. If things are witnessed which he confesses he cannot set down in cold ink, he is able to throw a gleam of hilarious joy into his otherwise awesome pages at the coming of the Tanks. These weird, toad-like monsters, climbing over trenches, in and out of shell craters, shoving over house walls, and "eating up" tree trunks, appear to have shaken the British soldier with roars of laughter—a merriment which found absolutely no response in the ranks of the enemy.

The Story of Ypres, by Capt. Hugh B. C. Pollard, is a little volume which tells simply one of the great stories of the war, wherein all arms of the British service fought to their lasting renown. The author divides his narrative into two main periods, separated by the first and second great German bombardments. While the first partly destroyed the historic Flemish city of cloth weavers, the second completed its ruin. The author graphically describes the flight of the population on both occasions, the latter being a terribly lurid picture, its horror increased by the then new German device of gas fumes. It was on this

occasion the Canadians held their ground with unsurpassed valor and saved Ypres.

In the decade before the war it was subject of wonder to many English people what kind of fellow countrymen their gloomy psychological novelists were depicting. What had become of that cheery, happy-go-lucky humor in good or bad circumstances—especially the latter—of which Dickens stands master interpreter? *With a B.-P. Scout in Gallipoli*, by E. Y. Priestman, we find our old friend. Here is the Englishman doing his bit amid the full horror of war with a jest on his lips, sending home cheer up messages, and with a confident smile facing whatever the next hour may bring. In this respect, when it comes to the trenches, all hang together, and being there to do the job set about it in what seems the best way, without a parade of war glory or any particular hatred of the enemy. The author is among the many who "died worthily."

A German Deserter's War Experience. B. W. Huebsch. $1. *Battles of the Somme*, by Philip Gibbs. G. H. Doran Company. $2. *The Story of Ypres*, by Hugh B. C. Pollard. Robert M. McBride. 25 cents. *With a B.-P. Scout in Gallipoli*, by E. Y. Priestman. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

A MONTH AS A ROOKIE

The actual life of the Rookie has been written only in a fragmentary way until now a member of the Tenth Regiment, which fought the Great Chazy Campaign about Plattsburg last fall, has given us in *At Plattsburg* a pretty complete idea of what the Rookie did and said and suffered and thought and learned. His month in camp and on hike was a great experience and stimulated manhood and patriotism, else why should he greet the flag more reverently and why should his heart be in his throat when he heard the bugle call the last retreat. This is a good account of Plattsburg life.

At Plattsburg, by Allen French. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

TRUE STORIES

No biography which describes its hero only after recounting his death will serve to awaken the interest of American boys in great Americans. The life of *John Paul Jones* is not easily stripped of romance, but Lewis Frank Tooker, by means of his coldly concise narrative, has almost done so. (The Macmillan Company, 50 cents.)

A new illustrated edition of the famous *Life of Nelson*, by Robert Southey, contains an explanatory and supplemental introduction by Sir Henry Newbolt, the naval historian and enthusiast. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $2.)

The Girl, by Katherine Keith, is an autobiographical narrative of the childhood, adolescence and young womanhood of a very temperamental American girl, written with a curious detachment and objectivity rare in personal revelations. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.35.)

For a most simple and direct account of typical New England home life seventy-five years ago, when religion was recognized as the main business of living, read *A Daughter of the Puritans*, the story, to her marriage, of Caroline A. S. Creevey. (G. P. Putnam Sons, $1.50.)

The Making of an American, by Jacob A. Riis. A new edition, with a preface by Theodore Roosevelt, of the story of the rise of a young and practically penniless immigrant to a position of an honored and influential citizenship—his struggles, his victories and his love story. (The Macmillan Company, $2.25.)

Benjamin Franklin, Printer, by John Clyde Oswald, has one advantage over Paul Elmer More's survey of the towering personality, in the Riverside Biographical Series. Mr. Oswald is a printer, who writes

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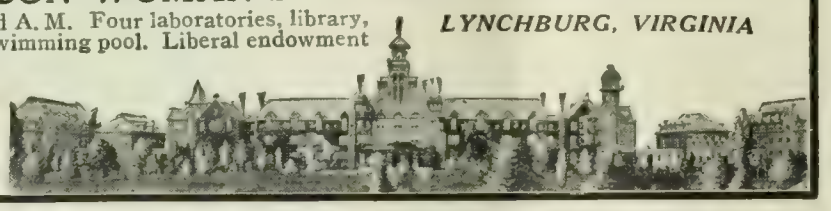
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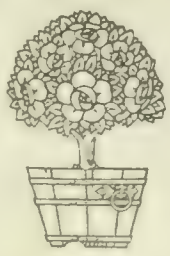
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FROM THE NOVELISTS

The Rustler of Wind River in the story of the same name by G. W. Ogden, was a man who would not allow the Western cattle barons to dispossess him of his homestead. This meant war. But "the rustler" was an ideal hero and won his ideal heroine after a series of ideal skirmishes. (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, $1.30.)

Starr of the Desert, by B. M. Bower, is a thrilling tale of life on our Mexican border, where Starr, a secret service man, discovers a serious plot against the Government and arrests an American highbrow and other revolutionary ringleaders. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, $1.35.)

Ordeal by Fire, by Marcel Berger, is a story of a man, affluent, well-educated, pleasure-loving, cynical, selfish, with atrophied emotions. War makes him human, teaches him fair-play, modesty, bravery, compassion. The book gives a realistic account of the details of life at the front in France. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

The Human Drift, by Jack London. Odds and ends, such as are published after a popular writer dies. Personal glimpses of London, of the California ranch, of Ecuador, of the high seas. More or less true stories of traits-in-humanity caught by this someways keen observer. Two one-act plays end the volume, but the title essay beginning it is, tho illogical enough, its most careful, most stimulating piece of writing. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

PULPIT AND PEW

Frank Otis Erb presents an inclusive and thoro-going survey of the rise and *Development of the Young People's Movement* in the churches of America. The work shows painstaking and accurate research, but lacks imagination and picturesqueness. It reads more like a volume of statistics than a history of this thrilling development. (University of Chicago Press, $1.)

From the standpoint of the Episcopal Church, Edward S. Drown discusses *The Apostles' Creed Today* in the latest volume of the series entitled "Church Principles for Lay People." The author summarizes Dr. McGiffert's theory of the origin of the creed; and then seeks to reinterpret its clauses in terms of modern thought. (The Macmillan Company, $1.)

Religion of a Newspaper Man consists of some sixty religio-philosophical editorials from the pen of DeWitt McMurray, which appeared in the Sunday issues of a couple of well known Texas newspapers. They cover a wide range of religious topics from belief in God and immortality to the evils of prejudice, passion and an evil tongue. The style is lucid, vigorous and well adorned with apt quotations. (F. H. Revell & Co., $1.50.)

The Social Teachings of the Jewish Prophets, by President Bizzell, covers the whole history of Hebrew prophetism from Moses and Samuel to Joel and Jonah. The political and social circumstances under which the great prophets, like Amos, Hosea and Isaiah, lived and taught were so similar to our own that any conscientious and skilled interpretation of their social messages must be of living interest today. (Boston: Sherman, French & Co., $1.25.)

The Grand Adventure and Other Sermons, by Dr. Robert Law, is well worth the publishing for the two sermons on The Law of Non-Resistance and Politics According to Christ. The whole volume is full of that quiet, courageous religious philosophy exprest in terse, restrained language, which convinces the mind and assures the heart. The volume is dedicated to the three soldier sons and their comrades in two battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. (G. H. Doran Company, $1.25.)

MAKING UP AMERICA'S MIND

BY LOUIS J. ALBER

GENERAL MANAGER OF THE COIT-ALBER CHAUTAUQUA

FOR the successful prosecution of the war, our National Government is rapidly and effectively mobilizing the industrial, economic and man-power resources of America. But largely to agencies outside of the Government has been left the important task of mobilizing America's mind—a most stupendous undertaking, were it not that democracy has evolved a piece of public-opinion making machinery unique in the world's history.

Germany has been so effective in waging war, especially in its early stages, largely because the mind of Germany was made up even before war was declared. The German system left nothing to chance; even the minds of the citizens had been cared for by governmental agencies and she presented a solidarity of purpose never before equaled. Most of the radical Socialists were whole-heartedly for the war and for the Fatherland.

It took England over a year to get its mind made up—to arrive at any semblance of united thinking and mass conviction, and England is a small country where all the people can be reached quickly. It is possible in England for nearly every family to read the same paper every morning.

To be of value to our Allies our diversified and polyglot citizens must be united almost to a man, whole-heartedly and unreservedly, behind the Government and its policies not later that next fall. An America of one mind regarding the war is invincible. The attitude of mind of Americans will mean a swift and terrible, or a weak and halting America.

The East and the residents of the big cities say the press will do this work. The press is doing and will continue to do its share, suffering under fearful handicaps.

Americans whose minds are not made up as to whether it was necessary for America to go into this war and those who have believed from the beginning and still believe that this is solely a European war in which we are not concerned, have little faith in the newspapers, believing that they conducted a strenuous campaign "to get us into war." The shameful and un-American treatment the newspapers gave to the senators that defeated the so-called Armed Neutrality Bill was not calculated to inspire confidence in the fairness of the press among thoughtful people. All liberty-loving people who believe in the fundamentals on which our Government is built were shocked at the outburst of jungle hate that disgraced the front page of nearly every newspaper in America; the sheet calling itself "the world's greatest newspaper" proving the vilest. It was a spectacle to make every genuine patriot weep and in that foul display of brutal hate the press lost half of its influence upon the minds of millions of level-headed, law-abiding Americans.

Ninety per cent of the people reach a conviction readily in the mass, slowly if left to themselves as individuals. Newspapers are not read in the mass. Type is cold at best. John Jones says to his neighbor, "I read yesterday that President Wilson declared that we must make democracy safe in the world." Jones shows no conviction and in a few days he'll probably forget what he read, while his neighbor is only mildly interested. But let John Jones say to that neighbor, "Yesterday I heard President Wilson say 'We must make democracy safe in the world,'" and you'll note the enthusiasm in the voice and the flash of the eye that denotes conviction. Jones will never forget what he *heard* and his neighbor will be convinced, too.

So long as human nature is as it is today, the written word cannot supplant the spoken word. After physical hunger, the strongest and most universal hunger in the world is *the hunger for information imparted by word of mouth.* And right here lies Chautauqua's duty and opportunity. Every Chautauqua gathering this summer will be a patriotic rally, and the services of the Chautauqua platforms have been placed unreservedly at the call of the Government. There is no more effective way of reaching the people and effecting a solidarity of opinion than is thus offered.

IN Chautauqua audiences this summer will be gathered five or six million representative Americans, the warp and woof of the body politic, the people of whom Ida M. Tarbell says in her article in the May issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*, "A Little Look at the People": "They stick by the thing in hand; and this is the vital quality of a great people. They work. Life is a stiff thing for most of them, but few of them shirk it. More and more I come to feel that you could count on these people for any effort or sacrifice that they believed necessary." . . . "Besides the continuous vaudeville, the agitations and hysteria to which the East has treated us in the last two and a half years, this dignity, this immediate action, this willingness to see it thru, gave one a solemn sense of the power and trustworthiness of this people."

What these men and women think about the war is all important. To help them to think right is the task of the Chautaqua. Every energy will be devoted to sounding a high patriotic note. Conservation of resources will be preached. Practical advice on conserving food will be given. Red Cross work will be furthered. Every tent will be a recruiting ground for genuine Americanism. And the doubts and fears of millions of people will be melted by the power and heat of the spoken word and this conviction left: "America *is* in this war to make democracy safe and we will do our share."

And Chautauqua can do this because it suffers from none of the handicaps that hinder the press. It is and has been the freest platform in America. It has never tried to "put anything over on the people." It has never had an ax to grind—has never bowed to selfish interests. It is the greatest genuinely democratic piece of machinery for forming public opinion in the world. And it will not break down or shirk its task, as so many democratic institutions have done in the stress of war.

It is only natural to expect Chautauqua, that has labored for forty years for greater democracy in America, will in this international crisis do its duty in supporting the national program "to make democracy safe in the world."

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INSURANCE

A Department of Review and Service
Conducted by W. E. Underwood

MOBILIZING THE FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS FOR WAR

LAST March, anticipating war with Germany, the fire insurance companies of the United States offered their services to the Government. I do not mean that each particular company did this, nor that every one of them was represented in the offering, because all are not members of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the organization making it. But the 133 companies composing that body include not only the oldest and strongest in the country but they transact, perhaps, as much as 90 per cent of the whole business. The National Board is not a rating organization; it exercizes no legislative functions whatever either as to rates or general practises. If I were asked to concisely define its objects, I should say that it was an organized effort, on the part of those who know how to do it, to conserve the burnable property of the nation and reduce the cost of fire insurance protection. I know that this is not the popular idea of the fire insurance business; but that does not deter me from affirming a fact as to which the public are mistaken.

In describing the offering made to the Government for this war by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, I shall draw lightly from a rich fund of information on the subject contained in the annual address of the organization's president, Mr. R. M. Bissell, president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, at its meeting last month. He tells us that the opportunity for patriotic service finds the fire insurance organizations ready, willing and competent to perform it—"a service for which both variety and usefulness will bear favorable comparison with that proffered or performed by any other industry or occupation."

The National Board has been in existence for fifty-one years. During more than one-half of that time it has been engaged in making surveys and inspections of the physical hazards of the country, in accumulating and classifying these records and in working out engineering plans. It possesses a mine of information respecting these facts, water supplies, fire-fighting organizations and materials which, welded into a compact mass, is of immense value to the several departments of the Government charged with preparing the nation for war. In this connection Mr. Bissell says:

"This development is an entirely logical one, for during the past generation the thought of public service has been directing a larger and larger part of our activities. National public service upon this new and extended scale is therefore merely the natural fruition of a spirit prominent in the affairs of the National Board."

On March 21 the Board adopted a resolution placing its facilities and services at the disposal of the Government. It may be of vital importance to the Government, ran the preamble that the latter have at its command facilities for safeguarding the fire hazards involved in cities, towns and villages, public buildings, hospitals, warehouses, and similar institutions, as well as detailed knowledge of local water supply systems, structural conditions and fire-fighting equipments. This is the sort of information the Board has been gathering, to the minutest detail, in its efforts to locate defects and have them eliminated. It exprest its readiness to undertake the organization and direction of fire prevention requirements for the national defense and to furnish the Government the vast amount of information possest by the fire insurance companies concerning industrial and other establishments to be used for supplying and equipping the armed forces of the country. The acceptance by the Government was prompt and cordial, and the Board is now in active coöperation with the Council of National Defense.

The Board went right to work; an extra office force was organized and special files were purchased. The service involves the handling of a mass of details, but as this is inherent in all branches of insurance, there was no delay in supplying the Government with plans for protecting city water supplies, warehouses and docks; with lists of factories suitable for the production of articles needed by the Government. "We have perfected a system of advisory committees in different parts of the country for organizing and supervising the thousands of traveling inspectors, surveyors, engineers and appraisers employed by our various companies and organizations," said Mr. Bissell, "so that they may carry out any investigations and secure any information which the several departments of the Government or of the Council of National Defense may request."

THE Governors of all grain-producing states and those of states in which are located the great terminal elevators have been offered the services of a small army of inspectors in a campaign to reduce the annual destruction of grain and other foodstuffs. A like work is to be undertaken in the Southern states to conserve the cotton supply. Coöperating with the state councils of defense, a place is to be instituted to conserve other food repositories, such as potato warehouses, coal mines, fertilizer factories, saw mills and other factories, especially those the products of which are necessary for war supplies. It is also designed, after conferring with manufacturers' associations, to effect a serious and practicable effort on their part to reduce the fire waste in every class of industrial properties of which the Board may be unable to offer prompt reinspections. All this work will be supplemented by conferences, addresses delivered before the owners and superintendents of factories, and by printed advisory suggestions and placards designed to secure the coöperation of employees.

Property owners will be appealed to thru their sense of patriotic obligation. "The ordinary arguments of penalties and credits in rates have often failed to produce the safeguards, and improvements, the care, cleanliness, and constant supervisory attention which make for safety," observes Mr. Bissell. Continuing, he says:

"Now, at a time of national need and emergency with the support and compelling influence of governors, state fire marshals, and state councils of defense and calling to our aid also the desire to serve our common country, which in the heart of every true American now seeks outlet and expression, may we not hope to be a powerful factor in a new movement to lessen the scandalously great fire waste of this country, a movement which shall bring results of notable value to the Nation? The cost of the war will be stupendous. Is there any way in which we, the fire insurance companies of America, can better help to make its burden lighter?"

Experience is the only guide, and particularly so in insurance. My readers, therefore, will not regard it as an imposition on their good nature if, in support of the claim that the companies, thru the National Board, have been working to reduce the fire waste, I cite from Mr. Bissell's address the results of the business transacted by the membership in 1916, and for the ten years ending with that year. The business last year was not a fortunate one as these figures will show:

The total premiums received amounted to $424,272,461. Against that we have $210,008,119 of losses paid; $159,036,413 for expenses, and $65,940,008 for outstanding undischarged liabilities, a total of $434,984,540 and a loss, as compared with premium income, of $10,272,461, or 2.46 per cent.

The ten-year experience, while not encouraging, was better. The total premiums handled in that period aggregated $3,102,080,749; the paid losses were $1,616,003,632; the expenses, $1,214,399,933; and the increased liabilities for which funds must be held, $219,790,843; a total of $3,050,194,408 and a profit of $51,886,341, or 1.67 per cent.

When we consider the vast amount of money handled—more than three billions—in a period covering ten years of time, and compare it with the profit yielded, we must conclude that the results are disproportioned to the efforts made. Getting down to easily understood figures, they are $1.67 for each $100.

The fire insurance companies are not run by impractical men; therefore, they are not dreaming of a time when their labors will result in making this a fireproof country. But, for their own profit, as well as the benefit of the commonwealth, they are trying to make it a slow-burning country.

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subject to the editor of the Insurance Department.

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HELENA MONTANA

MEETING

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

The Stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at its offices, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, June 28, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting. H. C. WICK, Secretary.

Change of Address

If you are going away for the summer, you will want The Independent to follow you. Let us know your new address, if possible, three weeks ahead. Be sure to give us your old address also.

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Write for Catalog and Summer Price List.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 339 Broadway, N. Y

THE MARKET PLACE

THE FOOD CAMPAIGN

Our crops of grain, wheat excepted, will be the largest ever harvested, and estimates of the yield of wheat are more favorable than they were a short time ago. It will be recalled that the Government's report promised only 366,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, and that farmers were urged to increase the spring wheat acreage in order that the entire crop might be equal to last year's, 640,000,000 bushels, which was only a little more than enough for home consumption and seed. Last year's spring wheat crop was only 159,000,000. It is now expected in the West that the forthcoming Government report will raise the winter wheat estimate to at least 400,000,000 bushels. In some of the spring wheat states the acreage has been reduced; in others there is an increase, and probably there is, on the whole, a gain of 10 per cent. Several Western crop experts think there will be enough spring wheat to make an entire crop of 700,000,000 bushels. It is more probable, however, that the yield will be in the neighborhood of last year's. As it is said that the Entente Allies will need at least 200,000,000 bushels from this country, our Government may decide to control the distribution and use of the quantity produced.

There will be no shortage of other kinds of grain. It is estimated that 15,000,000 acres have been or will be added to last year's 108,000,000 acres of corn, and the crop will be a great one, considerably exceeding even the 3,125,000,000 bushels produced in 1912. There is a gain of 10 per cent in the oats acreage. Large increases of the rye and barley crops are assured. Corn has been planted in part of the 12,437,000 acres where winter wheat was killed, and in land formerly used for cotton in the South, where cotton acreage has been reduced by 3 per cent. From many parts of the country come reports about planting that will largely increase the supply of vegetables. Acreage increase for potatoes is 25 per cent in the State of New York, and this is estimated by the Government to be the addition for the whole country. In that state much land heretofore used for hay has been taken for vegetables and grain. The additional acreage of beans there is 41 per cent.

It has been very difficult to get the labor required by farmers, but still there has been planting in the greatest acreage ever used. Men will be needed for intermediate cultivation and at harvest time. Plans of the national Departments of Agriculture and Labor for supplying harvest labor were announced last week. They provide for cooperation with state and county authorities, with an organization and agencies that will ascertain the labor wants of every township; also for the employment of hundreds of thousands of high school boys, retired farmers and young women. In some places farmers have been restrained by fear that overproduction would make prices low and unprofitable. A citizens' committee in one New York county has formed a corporation that guarantees to local farmers prices that will more than pay the cost of production. In many states help has been given for planting by local Government officers, railroad companies and associations of citizens. Much will be added in the near future by Federal action. Canada's supply of farm labor has been reduced by army service, but the demand appears to have been satisfied by

"A New Plan by Old Interests."

Thousands of millions of feet of lumber are DEMANDED NOW

—for barracks, for ships, for wagons and equipment, for industrial use. Add to this the normal demand and the enormous *extra* demand which will come with the close of the war and you can see that the lumber industry is in a position more favorable than for many years.

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(1st Mortgage) are based on *growing timber.* The name of Lacey has been standard in the timber field for many years. Timber values are constantly rising and now will rise faster than ever. Lacey Bonds will carry large *profits.*

Experienced investors wisely see in the present world-situation reasons for conserving their principal by SAFE as well as profitable investments. Lacey Profit-Sharing Bonds (1st Mortgage) are *ideal for this purpose* on account of their *profit feature* in addition to 6% and absolute *safety.* Convenient denominations of

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For 37 years the name of Lacey has been synonymous with conservative success in timber investment.

DIVIDENDS

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

New York, May 28, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable on July 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 9, 1917. J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

May 29, 1917.

A regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Common Shares of this Company will be paid June 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 29, 1917. Transfer books will not close. A. H. PLATT, Sec'y.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

THIRTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on June 1, 1917, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., May 25, 1917.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

New York, June 1, 1917.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 73

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Monday, July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, June 12, 1917. Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

New York, June 1, 1917.

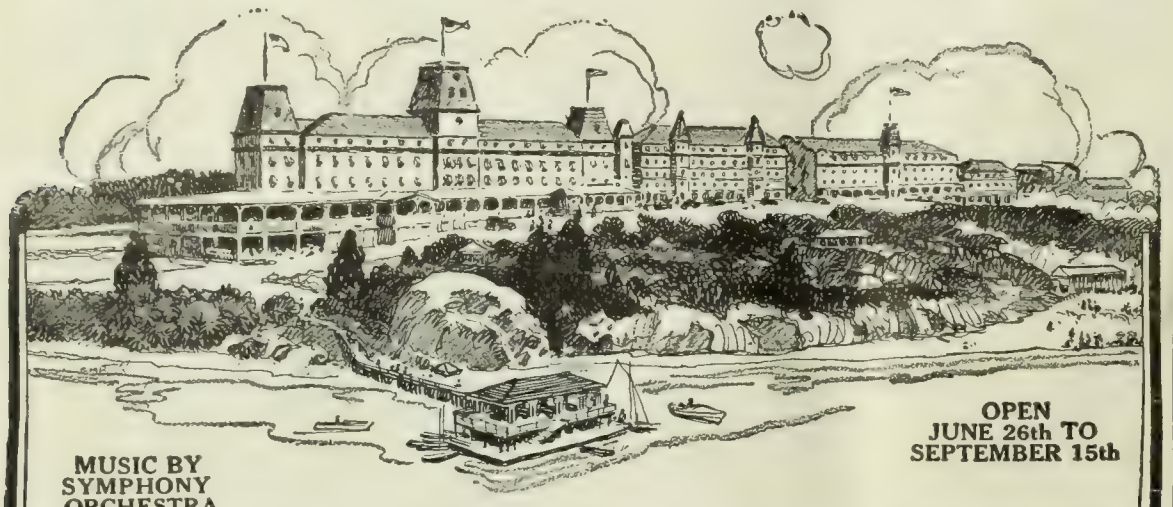
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 59

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Monday, July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, June 12, 1917. Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

TRAVEL AND RESORTS



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thousands of high school boys, university students, workmen released by railroad companies and business men who spend vacations in the fields. The spring wheat acreage there has been increased. In both countries there have been extraordinary efforts to make a great output of foodstuffs, because so much is needed on the other side of the Atlantic, and an unprecedented harvest can now be foreseen.

AT THE STEEL MILLS

The steel mills are working under great pressure. Rapid and extraordinary growth has not given the industry capacity or power to satisfy the overwhelming demand. A statement prepared by the Iron and Steel Institute shows that the industry's output has increased from 23,513,000 tons in 1914, to 32,151,000 in 1915, and 42,772,000 in 1916. In the same time exports have been multiplied by $3\frac{3}{4}$. Last year they were 6,110,000 tons. Mill capacity is engaged for more than a year, but preference is given to Government orders, and these are larger than was expected. They may call for 200,000 tons a month, including plates for ships, structural shapes for buildings at navy yards and army camps, and steel for 7,500,000 field artillery shells and 70,000 motor trucks. The railroads need cars and are waiting for 104,000 ordered some time ago, with 2200 locomotives. An order from Russia for 10,000 cars was placed last week, but she wants 30,000 more. If they could be made promptly, ships to carry them across the Pacific could not be found. The output of pig iron is now found to be insufficient. Undoubtedly the Government will get the steel which it must have, and railroad companies will be served without unnecessary delay, but other buyers will have to wait.

THE STOCK MARKET

During the week that ended on May 26 there was great activity on the New York Stock Exchange, with rising prices. The market was a broad one. On three days the transactions exceeded a million shares, and the total for one of these, 1,563,000, was the largest since the beginning of February. More than one-quarter of the business was done in shares of the Steel Corporation, the price advancing from $123\frac{1}{8}$ to $134\frac{7}{8}$. The highest figures had been $129\frac{3}{4}$, reached in November last. Shares of all steel companies moved upward, but there were also large net gains thruout the list, those for industrials ranging from 2 to 11 points. Motor stocks, which had declined on account of coming new taxes and a belief that the general tax burden would reduce the sales of cars, were from 1 to 7 points higher at the close of the week. The causes of the advance were not clearly seen, but among them were the condition of the steel industry, improvement of the national tax bill by the Senate Committee, and a prevailing expectation that the railroad companies would be permitted to increase their freight rates. The steel mills had not been able to satisfy the demand for their products even before the war needs of the Government, for new ships and munitions were made known.

The price advance was not checked on the first day of the following week, the 28th, when 1,290,000 shares were sold. Railroad stocks showed exceptional strength, but industrials were affected by a reaction, due mainly to the taking of profits by fortunate traders. Steel shares, still leaders in activity, lost $1\frac{3}{8}$. On the 29th the market was still a very broad one, and an average of fifty representative securities showed a small increase of price at the close, but a large majority of the changes were fractional. Motor stocks began to decline again. On the 31st, after the intervening holiday, a vigorous advance was seen in the early hours, but gains were cut down by a late reaction. This was the sixth consecutive million-share day. A reported reduction of the weekly loss of British ships exerted a favorable influence, and traders were predicting an over-subscription for bonds of the $2,000,000,000 loan.

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Facing Copley Square **Boston, Mass.**

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American Plan, - - - - - $4.00 per day up
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Just across the river from New York City, it is the Summer vacation place of millions.

Send ten cents to the General Passenger Agent, Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, N. Y., for book which tells the whole story.

PEBBLES

Vicar (at village Red Cross concert)—Miss Jones will sing again—"I cannot tell you why!"—*London Opinion.*

Registrar—And are you the oldest of the family?

Frosh—Nope. Pa and Ma are both older than I am.—*Chaparral.*

"A man learns most who begins at the bottom," remarked the Parlor Philosopher.

"How about the fellow who is learning to swim?"—*Judge.*

If Eva Lushun, Charlie Darwin and Sir Vival raced to the corner saloon to buy Ori Gin with Specie, would Darwin?—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

The Lady—And you may say we suspect a discharged butler of the robbery.

Reporter—When was he discharged?

The Lady—Oh, we never really kept a butler; but I think it sounds quite well.—*Judge.*

The Sentry (replying to irate demand from outside)—Very sorry, sir; but my orders are not to let anyone thru the gate.

Irate One—But I *must* come in! Do you know who I am—— I'm a G.O.C.!

The Sentry—Very sorry, sir. Couldn't do it if you were a G.O.D.—*Sketch.*

"You simply cannot trust anybody. Every one seems so dishonest nowadays," declared the lady. "My maid, whom I had the utmost confidence in, left me suddenly yesterday and took with her my beautiful pearl brooch."

"That is too bad," sympathized the friend. "Which one was it?"

"That very pretty one I smuggled thru last spring."—*New York Globe.*

An elderly lady entered a shop and asked to be shown some tablecloths. The salesman brought a pile and showed them to her, but she said she had seen those elsewhere—nothing suited her.

"Haven't you something new?" she asked.

The clerk then brought another pile and showed them to her.

"These are the newest pattern," he said. "You will notice that the edge runs right around the border and the center is in the middle."

"Isn't that lovely!" said the lady. "I will take half a dozen of those."—*Life.*

NATIONAL SERVICE LYRICS

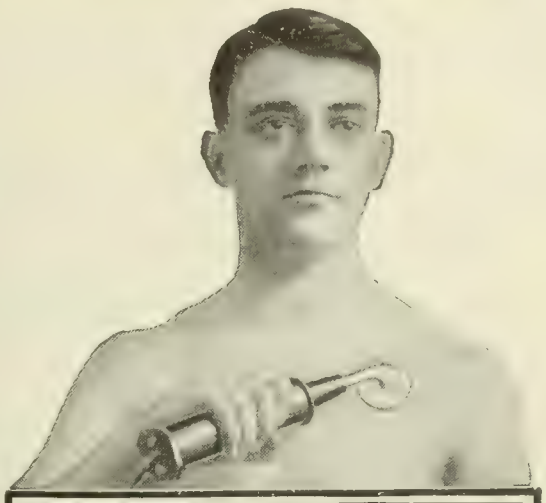
(Or Square Pegs in Round Holes)

Uncle Tom's an Architect, an F.R.I.B.A.,
And his profession, I expect, is not much
catch today;
But he thought it was a rum thing
If he couldn't tackle something.
So he filled a form and sent it in on Friday.
But he's not just overjoyed with
Messrs. Smith, whom he's employed with,
For his job's to sweep the shop and keep
it tidy!

Uncle Jim's an Engineer, and rather proud
of it,
Made up his mind to volunteer ("a man
must do his bit");
But I fancy, poor old chappie,
He is far from being happy
In a Government Department full of flappers,
Where from 10 to 6 he lingers
Getting ink upon his fingers,
Writing names upon interminable wrappers!

Cousin Fred's a ne'er-do-well, his strong
point's not his brain,
He's never punctual at a meal and cannot
catch a train;
But he sent an application
With his usual hesitation
And the answer made the others gnash
their molars,
For he's got a well-paid billet,
Tho I don't know how he'll fill it,
And his title is controller of controllers!

—*Books of Today and Tomorrow.*



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HOW TO STUDY THIS NUMBER

THE INDEPENDENT LESSON PLANS

ENGLISH: LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

BY FREDERICK HOUK LAW, PH.D.

HEAD OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY

SECTION I. ORAL AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION.

The Story of the Week.

1. Imagine that you are an editorial writer for a newspaper that is deeply interested in raising troops for the United States Army. Write an editorial article concerning the crisis in France, writing it in such a way that it will encourage enlistment.
2. You have a cousin who is serving on an American battleship. His mother is very greatly deprest by what she considers the success of the German U-boats. Write her an optimistic letter based on the reports of shipping losses.
3. Write a spirited dialog in which one person speaks in favor of censorship, and the other speaks against it.
4. Prepare a speech in which you not only review the various movements against conscription but also give reasons why all such movements are condemned by citizens who are truly patriotic.
5. Prepare a speech in which you review, in an interesting manner, the various important events of the week.

Editorial Articles.

1. Prepare a talk on "The True Patriot," to be given in the assembly of your school. Show how students in school may "serve as well as adhere."
2. Give oral definitions of the several types of militarism. Explain why the present military activity of the United States cannot be classed under any of the five principal types named in "Varieties of Militarism."
3. Write a composition of two paragraphs, the first showing the reasons that may lead Russia to make a separate peace; the second showing what the possible results of such a peace would be.
4. What is it that gives humor to the editorial article called "The New Freedom"? What are some of the legitimate purposes of humor in writing?

The First Ten Thousand. By Herbert Reed.

1. Write a very short synopsis of the article.

Labor and Capital for Democracy. By Theodore Marburg.

1. Show whether or not the author of this article maintains the principles of unity and coherence.

Waste Not, Want Not. By Donald Wilhelm.

1. Tell why you like or dislike the introduction of this article.
2. What method does Mr. Wilhelm take to present his principal thought?
3. By what means does he impress us with the character of Mr. Hoover?
4. Give a summary of the thought-content of this article.

Who's Hoover? By Montrose J. Moses.

1. Give orally a short character sketch of Mr. Hoover, commenting particularly on the reasons that have made him successful.
2. Write a paragraph on "Mr. Hoover as the Ideal Soldier of Fortune."

Making Up America's Mind. By Louis J. Alber.

1. Write a paragraph of exposition in which you explain the purpose of the coming "Chautauqua."

My North Country County. By Irving Bacheller.

1. Write a summary of the characteristics of the people who live in Mr. Bacheller's North Country County.
2. Give a talk in which you present Silas Wright as an ideal American. (Read "The Light in the Clearing" if you wish to learn more about Silas Wright.)

SECTION II. WORD STUDY.

1. Give the derivation and the meaning of every one of the following words prominent in the news of the week: emissaries, altruistic, cordial, itinerary, tornado, ambulance, philanthropic, conscription, propaganda, anarchist, syndicalist, censor, espionage, depredations.

SECTION III. GRAMMAR.

1. Give the syntax of the subordinate clauses in the first column of the article called "Waste Not, Want Not."
2. Point out the subject, the predicate, and the object, if any, in every sentence in the first column of the same article.

SECTION IV. LITERATURE.

A Song of Summer. By Charles Keeler.

1. By what means has the poet made his song dainty and attractive?

Enlisted. By Pendleton King.

1. Point out the figurative elements in this poem. What do they add to the poem? By what spirit is the poet moved?

HISTORY, CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

BY ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, PH.D.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK CITY

I. Public Opinion and the War—"What Is Patriotism?" "Varieties of Militarism," "The First Ten Thousand," "Making Up America's Mind," "Authorities Crush Anti-Conscription Movement."

1. On the basis of the first editorial discuss the saying, "My Country, may she always be right; but, My Country, right or wrong!"
2. What type of militarism, in your judgment, is most prevalent in each of the European countries now at war? Which type is most prevalent in this country?
3. What is the attitude of the men at Plattsburg toward the war?
4. What is the feeling concerning the war in your own community? What influences have brought this feeling about?
5. What is your attitude toward the Government's treatment of the anti-conscription propaganda? Justify this article.

II. The President and Congress—"Censorship Again Defeated."

1. What is the normal relationship between the President and Congress? In the light of President Lincoln's administration, what changes in this relationship are likely to take place if the present war continues?
2. Discuss the various war measures which Congress has already passed and those which are still pending.
3. How do you account for the refusal of Congress to grant the President the right of censorship which he desires?

III. Progress of the War—"The Crisis in France," "Shipping Losses," "The Italian Drive."

1. Summarize the military operations in the various fields since the war began. What is the present situation (a) on the western front, (b) on the eastern front, (c) in the south and southeast, (d) on the sea? Have the sacrifices of men in each of these regions been justified?
2. Why is there a lull at present in the west, the east, the southeast?

IV. Italy and the War—"Prince Udine Addresses Senate."

1. What position did Italy occupy in European politics at the beginning of the war?
2. What were the reasons which led Italy to enter the war? Are these the reasons which Prince Udine gave in his address?
3. Why are the people of the United States in general not as much interested in Italy's needs as in those of Great Britain and France?

V. Russia and the War—"Russia's Temptation," "Confusion in Russia."

1. Review (a) Russia's international relations during the past century, (b) her internal development during the same period, (c) the specific causes which led her into this war.
2. It is said that Russia's old treaties probably cover (a) questions of the partition of Persia, (b) French loans, (c) conditions under which she is to get Constantinople, (d) plans for the partition of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, (e) the reorganization of the Balkans. Discuss the probable conditions laid down in one or more of these treaties.
3. "But evidently Russia now holds the whip hand," etc. Why is this so (a) in a military sense, (b) in an economic sense?
4. "Russia is so situated that she can make peace with impunity." With a map open before you, show why this is true?
5. Balance the conditions described in the last paragraph of "Russia's Temptation." What, in your mind, are the chances that Russia will remain faithful to the Allies?

VI. The Problem of Food—"Waste Not, Want Not," "Who's Hoover?" "The Market Place—The Food Campaign," "Progress of Food Legislation."

1. What are the causes of the food shortage as indicated in the first article? What are the results?
2. "So we have two great problems," etc. How is each of these problems to be solved?
3. How does Mr. Hoover ask us to settle the problem as far as our domestic consumption is concerned?
4. "Our crops of grain, wheat excepted, will be the largest ever harvested," etc. How is this statement proved?

VII. Industrial Reorganization and the War—"Labor and Capital for Democracy."

1. Mention three reasons why "positive coöperation . . . especially on the part of labor," is necessary if we are to win the war.
2. Prove that the principles enunciated at the top of column 2 involve almost complete industrial reorganization. Which of these principles involves the most far-reaching changes?
3. What reorganization of industry will be necessary if the principle discussed in the third column is to be carried out?

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NEW YORK



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HARPER'S WEEKLY

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JUST A WORD

On the cover of The Independent this week we publish a photograph of "The Men Who Made Militarism," described on page 497 by Carl Ackerman, an American author who has spent nearly two years of the war in Germany. "Field Marshal von Hindenburg," he says, "sees the world as a great battlefield; men as being created to fight." But "his man 'Friday'" (at the right of the photograph) is the hand to von Hindenburg's brain. "Ludendorff executes what his superior creates."

What We Are Fighting For

President Wilson's Message to Russia

In view of the approaching visit of the American delegation to Russia to express the deep friendship of the American people for the people of Russia and to discuss the best and most practical means of coöperation between the two peoples in carrying the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate that I should state again, in the light of this new partnership, the objects the United States has had in mind in entering the war. Those objects have been very much beclouded during the past few weeks by mistaken and misleading statements, and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, too significant for the whole human race to permit any misinterpretations or misunderstandings, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment.

The war has begun to go against Germany, and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat those who are in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, are making use even of the influence of groups and parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve for them their influence at home and their power abroad, to the undoing of the very men they are using.

The position of America in this war is so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force. The ruling classes in Germany have begun of late to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up to Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Bagdad and beyond. Government after Government has by their influence, without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world. The meshes of that intrigue must be broken, but cannot be broken unless wrongs already done are undone; and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being rewoven or repaired.

Of course, the Imperial German Government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the status quo ante. It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth, the power of the Imperial German Government within the Empire and its widespread domination and influence outside of that Empire. That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from ever happening again.

We are fighting for the liberty, the self-government, and the undictated development of all peoples, and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted, and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again. We ought not to consider remedies merely because they have a pleasing and sonorous sound. Practical questions can be settled only by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish the result. Effective readjustments will; and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made.

But they must follow a principle, and that principle is plain. No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples.

And then the free peoples of the world must draw together in some common covenant, some genuine and practical coöperation that will in effect combine their force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given a structure of force and reality. The nations must realize their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of autocratic and self-pleasing power.

For these things we can afford to pour out blood and treasure. For these are the things we have always profest to desire, and unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed, we may never be able to unite or show conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or submit. If the forces of autocracy can divide us they will overcome us; if we stand together, victory is certain and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford then to be generous, but we cannot afford then or now to be weak or omit any single guarantee of justice and security.

WOODROW WILSON.

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

We said this LAST YEAR—
We say it again

This is a year for thrift and service. We must feed not only our own people, but also millions in Europe. The frightful waste of fruit is a national reproach. Help stop this unpardonable extravagance. The fruit we waste would feed Belgium.

THE United States Government urges preserving as a home duty. Preserved fruits are energizing and nourishing. They vary your menus. They reduce the cost of your table.

America's canning and preserving industries are models for the world. Their products are pure, appetizing and wholesome. Support them.

If you preserve at home, put up more fruit than ever before. Get jars and glasses, bottles and crocks ready to save the fruit crop. Put away dried vegetables. The American housewife who practices thrift places herself in the ranks of those who serve their country.

You can show your thrift in no more convincing way than by combating the national tendency to squander this country's wonderful fruit crop. Whether you buy preserved fruits from your grocer or preserve at home you perform a service to your own family and to the Nation.

American Sugar Refining Company



"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Domino Granulated Sugar is sold in convenient-sized bags and cartons

The increased cost of preserving because of the higher price of sugar is less than the increased cost of most other foods

The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Journal of Civilization

DON'T SQUANDER, DON'T HOARD

THIS war is serious business. How serious it is it will take us a long time to realize to the full. We are too far away, too protected. Our young men have not yet begun to die. The grip of privation is not yet at our vitals. Our time will come, but in the very nature of the case, it comes slowly.

We can hasten its coming if we will. Just in proportion as we hasten its coming shall we make our contribution to the glorious task of making the world safe for democracy a full measure, prest down and running over.

Governmentally we are doing very well. How well we cannot fully know from day to day, for many of the things that are being done must be kept concealed until they are complete. But individually are we doing as well as we can, as we should, as we must?

Success in modern warfare is a matter of intensive national efficiency, and, like every other war since time began, a matter of personal sacrifice. How are we meeting that aspect of the situation?

In their personal relation to the problem the people of the country seem to find themselves confronted with the horns of a puzzling dilemma. We must economize—for we must meet the demands of the increased cost of all kinds of living, we must subscribe to the Liberty Loan, we must pay increased taxes, and we must support the Red Cross and the numberless other wartime activities of mercy and relief. But at the same time we must spend normally and rationally—for we must not cripple business and menace prosperity. The chairman of the Council of National Defense has put this point well:

> We need prosperity in war time even more than in peace. Business depressions are always bad, but doubly so when we have a fight on our hands. The true method of achieving victory is to carry on the operations of the war with the minimum of disturbance of our domestic affairs.

The two things, economy and spending, are not incompatible. All that we need are reasonableness and good sense in both. Economy means the control of waste and the curbing of extravagance, not parsimony and niggardliness. No business that is worth anything to the country will be hurt by the elimination of wasteful spending on the part of its patrons. But many businesses whose operation and prosperity are of vital concern to the stability and prosperity of the entire people will be seriously harmed by hysterical and apprehensive abstention from personal spending.

In such a war as this, nothing can be normal that lies within the reach of its tentacles. But, to paraphrase the worn Irish admonition, "If you can't be normal, be as normal as you can." We must find the golden middle course between the vicious extremes. We must set up the dual motto, "Don't squander, don't hoard."

TO WIN THE WAR

IT is proposed in the United States Senate that a prohibitive war tax shall be put on grain used in the making of distilled liquors. It is a good plan, but it is not good enough. It would doubtless stop the making of whiskey during the war, and save a lot of foodstuffs for a better purpose. But it would not stop the drinking of whiskey during the war; for the distillers have more than a two years' supply of whiskey in stock. It would not stop the making of beer, with the consequent destruction of food values; nor the drinking of beer, with the consequent destruction of man values. It would do a little toward the solution of the one all-possessing problem of winning the war for humanity, but so little compared with what might be done if we but faced the question squarely.

There are two compelling reasons why we should do away with the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages during the war.

The one is that to make beer and whiskey uses up food; and to win the war we need every pound of food we can get, not to drink but to eat.

The other is that the drinking of beer and whiskey uses up human efficiency; and to win the war we need every ounce of human efficiency that we can conserve.

What we need here and now is national prohibition. We need it for precisely the same reason that we need a Liberty Loan, war taxation, selective conscription, food control—to win the war. Just how is the best way to get it is another question. Prohibition by constitutional amendment would be a slow process. But Congress might start the process and meanwhile try something else.

The Senate Committee has suggested a good plan, if they will only carry it far enough. A prohibitive tax on the manufacture and sale of all liquors would be a good stop-gap while the States were considering the constitutional amendment. But to put the prohibitive tax on merely the manufacture of a part of the liquor and think that we have done something really to meet the situation is ostrich-like.

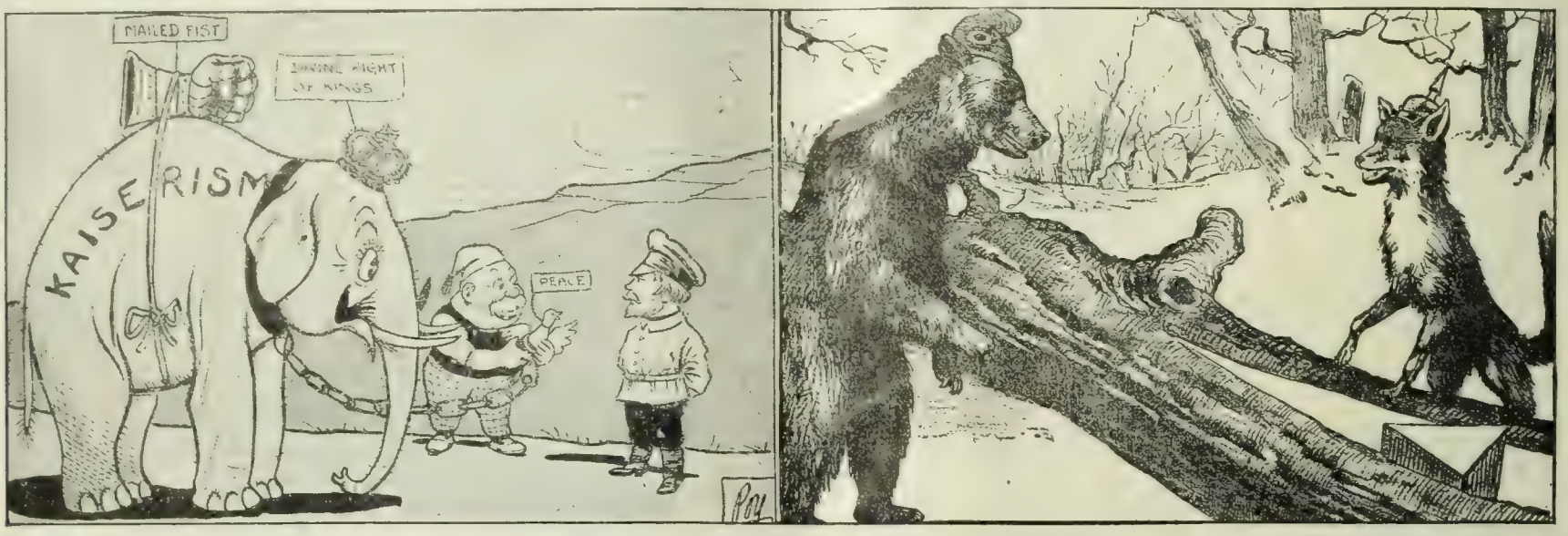
The drinking of liquor is self-indulgence. No honest minded, clear-thinking drinking man would contend anything else. The duration of this war is no time for self-indulgence.

The making of liquor destroys food values to produce stimulant values. In a time like this the destruction of a single unit of food value is economic wickedness; and as soon as we get seriously enough into the war we shall have all the stimulant we need without drink.

The Senate Committee's plan is only one of many that

CARTOON COMMENT

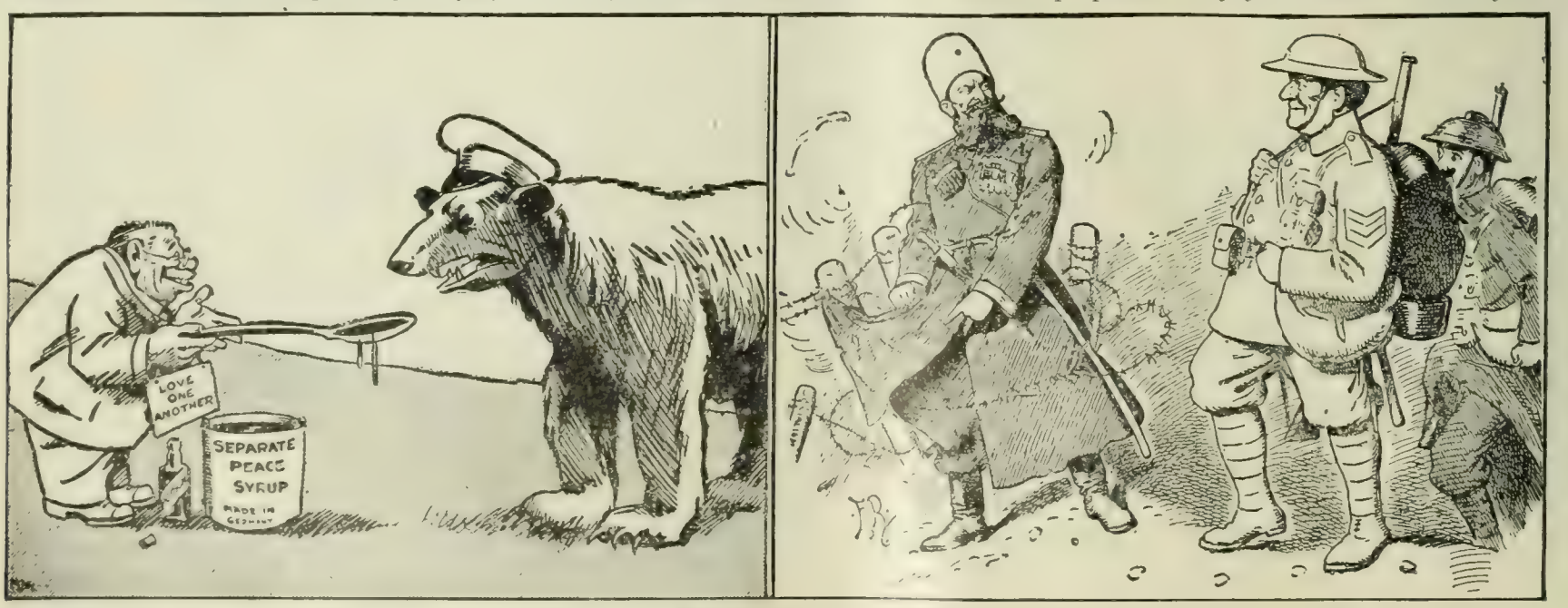
THE ADVENTURES OF BROTHER BRUIN



England and Holland and Switzerland and Italy all contribute their viewpoints to this European council on Russia opened by the *London Evening News* with a picture of Germany presenting the peace dove to Russia. Fritz explains that "the elephant is thrown in with the dove!" At the right is *De Amsterdammer's* view of the bear tempted by the wily fox to put his paw in the cleft oak



The *Zurich Nebelspalter* would have Russia turn the tables on Germany. "This east wind will soon upset everything." And Italian confidence in Russia is exprest by *Il 420*, Florence, in Ivan's dismissal of the Kaiser's proposals—"By your works I know you!"



"The lovely tin of syrup" hides a bottle of poison in the *Manchester Sunday Chronicle's* cartoon of German peace proposals. The *London Sunday Telegram* interprets John Bull as saying: "Ah, my dear Ivan, it takes time to get free. But you'll keep your word!"

are before Congress. One of them should be adopted and that at once. But we must beware of plausible, fine sounding plans that seem to promise much while really accomplishing little. We must not forget that when efficiency is concerned *any* drink, beer as well as whiskey, is bad. We must not forget that merely to stop the manufacture of whiskey, while there is a two years' store on hand, will solve only one part of the problem.

We must realize that it is our duty to conserve not only food values but man power. Food must be saved to eat; human efficiency must be saved to win the war.

TAXATION, SOUND AND UNSOUND

AMONG the taxes that have been proposed in the House revenue bill those on advertising, transportation, and mail matter have awakened much interest and considerable dissent. In the revision of the bill at the hands of the Senate Finance Committee certain fundamental propositions seem, fortunately, to have been accepted, namely, that the great bulk of the war revenues is to come from direct taxes on incomes and excess profits. While there is undeniably room and need for certain indirect taxes, the well-established principles of modern fiscal science lead, so far as taxes on consumption are concerned, away from the taxation of necessaries and toward the imposition of taxes few in number, but large in yield, on quasi-luxuries of wide consumption, like automobiles, tobacco, and spirituous liquors. So also stamp taxes of moderate amount are relatively defensible in a system where indirect taxes are needed.

When, however, we pass beyond this and deal with taxes on processes of commerce, the justification of excises or indirect taxes begins to diminish. The objection to a system of multifarious taxes on commodities in the hands of the producer is that these virtually constitute taxes on gross product or gross receipts which will inevitably bear with inequality upon producers in the same class and which may seriously interfere with the production, not only of the commodities themselves, but of other finished products for which these commodities serve as raw materials.

Similar, and additional, objections attach to taxes levied on the processes of commerce. A tax on advertising, if designed to reach the periodicals in which the advertising appears, is a clumsy method of imposing a burden upon them. But if, on the other hand, as is by no means unlikely, the tax is shifted to the advertiser, it becomes a tax on the consumer, whether the consumer be the advertiser himself or the patron of the business that does the advertising. Like all such taxes on the processes of business, injurious and unlooked-for consequences arising from the dislocation of the ordinary business conditions are apt to ensue.

The same objection, reinforced by others, applies to certain of the suggested taxes on mail matter and railway transportation. In so far as the tax imposed on second-class mail matter is concerned, it seriously disarranges a large and important business, that of the newspaper and periodical trade. But, in addition, it is open to the objection that it is a tax not only on business, but also on intelligence. America has always prided itself upon the fact that it has not, like the European countries, tried to make any profits out of its postal business. The diffusion of intelligence by written and printed word has always been considered a part of the education that is necessary in a democracy. The instruction derived from periodical literature, lamentably inadequate tho it may be, still remains the chief form of adult education in many parts of this country. Such a great additional increase of second-class mail rates as is contemplated in the House bill sins therefore against one of the canons of democratic taxation.

The increase in first-class mail rates is not so indefensible, altho even here it will to a much larger extent than is commonly supposed act also as a tax on the processes of business and upon the transmission of intelligence. The increase, even of the first-class mail rates, ought to be adopted only in case of urgent fiscal necessity.

The same argument, with some modifications, may be applied to the suggested tax on transportation. So far as the tax is imposed upon freight, it is a tax not alone upon the processes of business, but also ultimately upon the consumption of the community at large. In this period of rapidly rising prices and inflation, a sparing use ought to be made of such taxes. The somewhat analogous tax on passenger transportation is less illegitimate because, in some measure at least, the extent of passenger travel is susceptible of a voluntary restriction.

Taking it all in all, there would be far less need of a readjustment of economic life if there were substituted for the suggested taxes on processes of business—which will in all yield only $200,000,000 or $300,000,000—a comparatively slight increase in the rates of the war-profits tax. Such a tax would be borne with far less friction, far less discontent, and far less injury to the economic life of the community as a whole.

SEVEN MILLION MEN KILLED

ARTHUR HENDERSON of the British War Council estimates that seven million men have been killed so far in the war.

The war originated in a quarrel over Serbia. But the entire population of Serbia was only two million and a half. France came in to recover Alsace-Lorraine. But the entire population of Alsace-Lorraine was less than two million. England came in to rescue Belgium. But the entire population of Belgium was only seven million and a half. The number of able-bodied men in all the disputed territory in Europe is less than the number that have already fallen in the struggle for its possession. The total casualties of the war exceed the whole population of Great Britain and Ireland. As many young men have been crippled for life or severely wounded in Europe as there are of the same age in all the United States.

Mr. Henderson adds that "there is no immediate prospect of a cessation of hostilities." There is still the United States to draw upon.

SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT IT

WE must confess that we are not pleased with the news from San Salvador. We have never approved of earthquakes and we never shall—or will—no matter how common they may become. Let other journals—for reasons best known to themselves—keep silence on the subject, The Independent unhesitatingly and outspokenly condemns the San Salvador movement. We go farther and say that immediate measures ought to be taken to stop such occurrences in the future. For thousands of years humanity has suffered from similar outbreaks. Everybody deplores it. Everybody admits that it is altogether wrong. But what has been done about it? We venture to say, nothing. Precisely what should be done we do not care to discuss at present. We are perfectly willing to leave that question to expert seismologists whose business it is. But public opinion must be brought to bear upon the issue in order to secure action. Anti-earthquake societies should be formed in every hamlet in the land. These then could be brought together into state organizations, into a national federation and finally made international in the usual way. Some wealthy philanthropist will doubtless be found to endow the movement. Then speakers could be put into the field and a paper started. By such means our lazy legislatures and cowardly Congress might in time be roused to action.

Every one will have noticed that earthquakes are most likely to occur in little countries where the government is weak and percentage of illiteracy is high. Perhaps it is too

much to expect that a country as small and backward as Portugal, Martinique or San Salvador should be able to control such outbreaks, but surely the United Nations could put a stop to them. The spirit of unrest which is agitating tropical lands threatens the stability of our own institutions. America is not immune. That disgraceful affair of San Francisco in 1906 is not forgotten in spite of the efforts of the Californians to hush it up. We have been informed that similar disturbances have occurred in that state since, altho little has been said about them in the papers. It may be urged in extenuation or in explanation that Portugal was not in 1755 the enlightened republic it is now; that the population of Messina was ignorant and inclined to anarchy; that Japan formerly could not fairly be judged by the standards of western nations; that San Francisco was dominated by the trades unions, but, in our opinion, these constitute no excuse.

We frankly admit that it seems to us shameful that in this so-called twentieth century sleeping civilians should be thrown out of bed, that cities should be demolished in a moment and innocent women and children maimed and killed. Is there not some better way of relieving the strain and stress of the world? Who profits by this wholesale destruction of life and property? The window-glass makers and masons perhaps, but can their interests compare with the distress of thousands?

We repeat, it is time this unnecessary devastation be brought to an end. We, at least, have done our duty in giving this emphatic warning. If in years to come the streets of New York run red with lava and the fruitful prairies of Illinois are covered with a shroud of ashes we shall—assuming that the files of The Independent are not consumed—point with pride to this editorial and say: "We told you so."

BAGGY TROUSERS

NOW that we are becoming familiar with the unfamiliar sight of soldiers on our streets, their uniforms are likely to influence for the better our ideals of masculine attire. Formerly the civilian had no reason to envy the military man his bearskins and shakoes, his plastrons and pelisses, his loops, cords, plumes, tassels, swallow tails, and superfluous spurs, bands and buckles, for altho these adornments obviously had attractions for the fair sex, they were decidedly inconvenient and uncomfortable for the wearer. Our admiration for the valor of our ancestors is roused to amazement when we think of what rigs they had to fight in. As Kipling's sergeant says:

> The men that fought at Minden, they 'ad stocks beneath their chins,
> Six inch 'igh an' more . . .
> The men that fought at Minden, they 'ad buttons up an' down,
> Two-an'-twenty dozen of 'em told.

But somehow the soldier, by a metamorphosis as strange as any in the insect world, has sloughed off his superfluities and stands forth as a model for the man in mufti. His Norfolk jacket looks loose and comfortable and it has real pockets in which it is possible to put things without spoiling the set. He has discarded the sham vest, a garment as hypocritical as a dickey, reminding one of Gunga Din's costume, "nothin' much afore, and rather less than 'arf o' that behind."

In the matter of neckwear the soldier has something to learn from the sailor, but not in the matter of trousers. The trousers of the modern soldier are tight where they should be tight, at the bottom, and loose where they should be loose, at the top. Best of all they bag at the knees. An enormous amount of money and worry and time and energy have been wasted in trying to keep trousers from bagging at the knees and all in vain. Trousers bag at the knees because they ought to, and it is a crime against nature to try to keep them from it. Tailors have conspired to make the world believe that a man's shins were sharp as knife blades and that his calves came to an acute angle behind. But the deception did not last long. Tho the trouser were prest till it tempted the paper cutter, the true shape of the leg, which is not necessarily uncomely and nothing to be ashamed of, soon began to appear and compelled another resort to the hot iron and press board. A man dared not run; he could neither pray nor propose properly. Consequently religion began to decline and maidens who deserved a better fate went into school teaching.

But let civilians follow the example set by the soldier and cast off the tyranny of the tailor, then we shall see a better world.

A NARROW ESCAPE

THEY say that there's a special Providence watching over the United States. It sometimes seems so. Just think, if the Baltimore Convention of 1912 had had the same rule as the Republican conventions, and not required a two-thirds vote to nominate, or if the majority candidate could have got 170 more votes, Champ Clark might have been President!

THE EFFICIENCY SOCIETY

WITH this issue The Independent becomes the official organ of the Efficiency Society.

The Efficiency Society was organized in New York City in 1912 by a number of the leading men of the nation in manufacturing, commerce, finance, economics, law, engineering and journalism, for the purpose of scientific research in efficiency as applied to organized industry. The papers and discussions of the society, as presented in the large volume of its Transactions and in the *Efficiency Society Journal*, constitute a genuine cyclopedia of efficiency in all its phases. Hereafter such of this material as is of general interest will be published in The Independent. Thru its pages will be developed the broad plans of the editorial board of the Efficiency Society, of which Mr. William R. Hayward is the chairman; the preparation of the material will be carried out under the immediate direction of Dr. Lee Galloway, of New York University, a member of the Society's editorial board. The *Journal* of the Society will continue to carry the more technical papers and detailed reports of experiments. Under the new arrangement the Efficiency Society will reach a wider public, while the readers of The Independent will have the advantage of obtaining the opinions of experts on the vital problems of our national and industrial life.

This new connection for The Independent is a peculiarly appropriate one. It widens The Independent's opportunity for usefulness in a vitally important field. Before the war, efficiency meant an opportunity for personal advancement. Now it is a patriotic duty. The Independent has been doing its bit toward preparedness in the attention which it has given for the past four years to this factor of industrial and personal service. Mr. Edward Earle Purinton's articles on Personal Efficiency, together with the messages of many prominent leaders in the field of industrial efficiency and business achievement, have not only reorganized factories and offices; they have transformed human lives. When the National Institute of Efficiency was founded The Independent naturally became its official organ. Chautauqua Institution, which represents efficiency in education, also made The Independent its official magazine and a required part of the famous Chautauqua Reading Course.

The Independent stands for efficiency—personal, business, household, community, national. It aims to help people to live better, to work harder, to think more effectively, to act more decisively. As the organ of the two allies in this vital field of human progress, The National Institute of Efficiency and the Efficiency Society, it will be better prepared than ever before to promote this great cause.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Wiping Out the Wytschaete Salient

The wave of invasion that swept over Belgium in the fall of 1914 was halted at Ypres in a manner that seems miraculous considering that the British and Belgian forces were weak and the country was unfortified and flat. If the Germans had been able to put forth then such power as they had shown before and developed subsequently they could doubtless have pushed on to Calais and Dunkirk and so gained one side of the English Channel from which they could have bombarded the other.

The line has remained for more than two years substantially where it was drawn by the accidents of the conflict in a semicircle of two or three miles radius about the ancient town of Ypres which Tommy Atkins persists in pronouncing "Wipers." The Germans have never succeeded in taking the town, altho their shells reduced it to ruins long ago. Nor, on the other hand, have the British ever been able to dislodge the German artillery from the range of low hills from which they bombarded Ypres and the British positions on the low lands round about. One of these, Hill 60, occupied a commanding position southeast of Ypres, altho as its name implies it stands only sixty meters above the sea. In 1915 the British gained the slope of Hill 60 but could not reach the summit. From Hill 60 a low but prominent ridge extended south by the villages of Wytschaete and Messines, forming the German salient that projected between Ypres and Armentieres. This salient, which has stood like a rampart against the British advance, was wiped out in a few hours by a brilliant attack on the morning of June 7. The line now runs straight north and south behind Ypres and Armentieres instead of bulging three miles to the westward between them.

Volcanoes to Order

No British operation in the war previously has been so carefully planned and neatly executed as the capture of Wytschaete Ridge. Following the idea of the Germans in their attack on Verdun, a plaster model of the terrain was constructed the size of four tennis courts and on this the game of *Kriegspiel* was rehearsed by the participants until each knew perfectly the part he had to play. The actual movements, unlike the German attack on Verdun, proceeded according to program without misadventure or setback.

First the German lines were subjected to an intensive bombardment for seven days and nights in which the British made greater use of big guns than they ever had before. The German fortifications on Hill 60 and the ridge running south to Messines had been secretly undermined during the past year, and in the nineteen tunnels over a million pounds of high explosives had been placed. These mines were exploded simultaneously at ten minutes after three in the morning, and the crest of the hills was blown into the air with a noise so loud that Lloyd George, listening in his London home, 130 miles away, was able to hear it.

The British troops were already marching forward, and the aeroplanes were on the wing to guide the artillery which formed a curtain of fire in front of the advancing soldiers. The first trenches were taken in a few minutes, and by six o'clock in the morning the entire ridge for a distance of nine miles was in the hands of the British. Before night they had reached the base line of the salient where, as they had planned, they halted and entrenched themselves. The Germans delivered counter-attacks on the following days but without regaining the ground. Over six thousand German prisoners were taken. The British loss was 10,000.

The honor of this victory falls chiefly to the "Anzacs" and the Irish. The Australians and New Zealanders showed the same dash and daring as they had displayed at Gallipoli, and the Nationalists and Ulstermen charged side by side up Wytschaete Ridge. Major William Redmond, brother of John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, was carried to the rear, mortally wounded, in an Ulster ambulance. This brilliant achievement of the united Irish forces is likely to aid the rival parties to come to an agreement when they meet in convention within a few weeks.

THE GREAT WAR

June 4—U-boats sink eighteen British ships in past week. One American lost on the British steamer "Southland."

June 5—German destroyer "S-20" sunk off Ostend. Two American firemen killed on British steamer "Manchester Miller." British coast raided by sixteen airplanes.

June 6—Austrians claim 10,000 Italian prisoners taken on the Carso in three days. Chinese provinces favoring war are in rebellion.

June 7—British explode mines south of Ypres and storm Wytschaete Ridge. Kronstadt republic yields to Provisional Government.

June 8—Austrian officers enter Russian lines with peace proposals. General Pershing arrives in England.

June 9—President Wilson's note to Russia published.

June 10—Seamen's Union seize and imprison Labor delegates to Petrograd Conference.



THE NEW BRITISH DRIVE

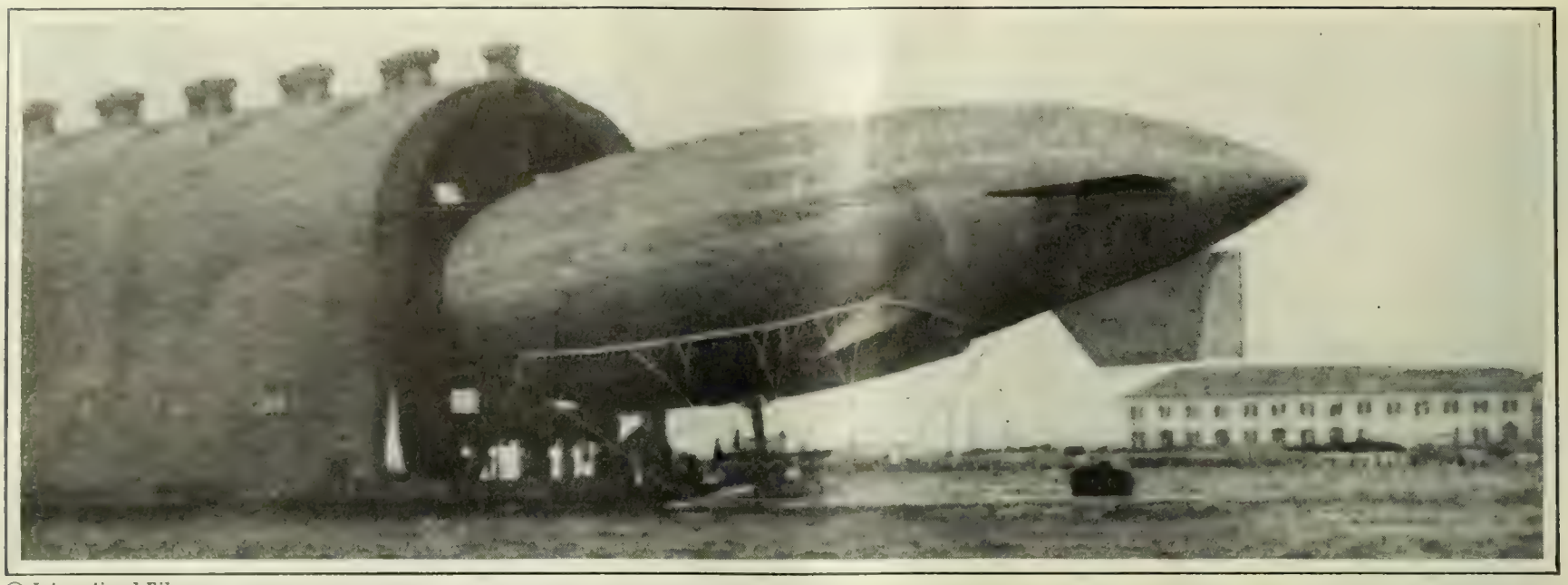
Following their offensive in France the British opened an attack upon the German lines in Belgium by exploding mines under the ridge between Wytschaete and Messines and so wiping out the German salient at this point

Rebellion in China

A serious and perplexing situation has arisen in China over the question of participation in the war. The Chinese Government promptly followed the example of the United States and broke with Germany but disagreed on the proposal to go further and declare war. The Premier favored joining the Allies but the President opposed it. The National Assembly supported the President. The President dismissed the Premier, whereupon the provinces threatened to revolt and there was talk of overthrowing the government and reëstablishing the Manchu dynasty. Eleven provinces of the republic have broken off relations with the Peking Government and six of them have declared their independence. The Governor of Mukden, Chang-hsun, has marched his army upon Peking and the southern provinces are coöperating with him. The insurgents demand the reinstatement of Premier Tuan Chi-jui, the dismissal of the National Assembly and a declaration of war against Germany. The forces behind these various movements are not easy to discover.

The Question of Russian Peace

Intense anxiety prevails over the attitude of Russia, for it is recognized that the duration of the war if not its issue depends upon whether Russia makes a separate peace, prevails upon her Allies to adopt her peace formula or continues the fight against Germany on the old terms. At present the Russian leaders are urging upon the Entente Allies what they call "the Wilson doctrine" of "peace with-



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A DIRIGIBLE OF OUR OWN

The aviation post at Pensacola, Florida, has been trying out this new type of dirigible balloon for war use

out victory." Baron Rosen, formerly Ambassador to the United States, has published an article in which he declares that Russia should have responded to President Wilson's appeal for a discussion of peace terms, but at that time all the Allies were too intent upon the complete ruin of the enemy to respond.

The Congress of Peasants held in Petrograd took the same position in regard to peace as the Council of Workmen and Soldiers:

> The peasants aspire to an equitable peace without humiliating annexation or indemnity and with the right of each nation to dispose of itself. International relations and treaties should be submitted to the control of the peoples interested. Disputes should be settled by an international tribunal, and not by force.

But while various factions are working for a general peace on such terms the disposition to make a separate peace seems to be in abeyance.

Wilson States American Peace Aims

President Wilson's note to the Russian Government, which was delivered on May 26, but not made public in this country until June 9, is the most important official pronouncement of war policy which this Government has yet made. This message puts an end to the rumors that the United States had arranged with the Russian Government a peace program the cardinal principle of which was "no annexations and no indemnities," or, in other words, the restoration of conditions as they existed in 1914. On the contrary, we find President Wilson urging Russia to stand loyal to the Grand Alliance until the principle of nationalities is established thruout Europe and a permanent league to enforce world peace is organized. The full text of the note is published on page 483.

Pershing Captures London

General Pershing, field commander of our expeditionary army, arrived in England on June 8 with his official staff. During an uneventful voyage the American officers were in constant consultation with British army men. American destroyers accompanied the ship during the last stage of its journey to "a British port" and a force of a hundred American naval aviators arrived simultaneously with General Pershing's staff. A special train brought the party to London, where they were greeted with a popular enthusiasm which paralleled the reception which we gave to the British and French war missions during their tour of the United States.

Altho an elaborate program for the entertainment of the Americans had been arranged, General Pershing and his colleagues and subordinates devoted most of their time in London to conferences on problems of the war. General Pershing's staff was selected with reference to preliminary organization for the better management of the American army on its arrival. It includes experts in sanitation, camp construction, commissariat, medicine, aviation, artillery, engineering and clerical work whose duty it will be to make ready the trenches for the men and to make the men ready for the trenches. As soon as the military conferences in England had been completed, General Pershing proceeded to France.

Daniels Forbids Navy Gossip

Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department has issued an order forbidding any one in the naval service to communicate information relating to the movements of ships or military forces to any person not in the naval service. Even the families of officers, enlisted men or departmental employees are considered as "outside the naval service" and they are not allowed to share any naval secret. The reason for these drastic regulations is that, according to the statement of Mr. Daniels, valuable information has already leaked thru to the enemy in some way not known, and it is the opinion of naval officials that the only way in which such knowledge can have been obtained is from the careless gossip of persons in the secret.

When issuing the new instructions, Secretary Daniels took occasion to deny the truth of the many intangible rumors of a great naval battle in which our navy was alleged to have taken part. This story has been told in many forms, the usual version being that the combined British and American fleets made a raid on the German coast defenses, that some sixty warships were sunk and that the Atlantic coast naval yards are filled with wounded sailors. But as a matter of fact, the American navy has never been in an action and the whole story is either a popular delusion like the rumored passage of Russian troops thru Great Britain in 1914 or a falsehood deliberately set afloat to alarm the nation.

Goethals Dismisses Assistants

The controversy between wood and steel for emergency shipbuilding still continues to perplex the counsels of the administration. General Goethals, who has now complete charge of the work of shipbuilding, has dismissed F. A. Eustis and F. Huntington Clark, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, from their positions on charges of "lack of loyalty and misstatements and misrepresentation of facts." Eustis and Clark were the original projectors of the scheme to thwart the German submarine campaign by creating a great mercantile marine of wooden vessels. When General Goethals determined to make the building of steel ships the main feature of his building program and reduce the building of wooden ships to a side issue both of the assistants protested. They alleged that General Goethals had put obstacles in the way of wooden ship builders and had failed to accept some very advantageous contracts.

In his reply to these representations, General Goethals denied that he had in any way discouraged the placing of contracts for wooden ships. He insisted on the instant resignation of his critics and appointed to their positions Admiral Rosseau, who had been associated with him in building the Panama Canal, and Samuel Fuller, a financier and promoter whose chief duty will be to ascertain the financial soundness of the firms with which the Government may do business. Friends of the wooden ship plan in Congress will probably carry the matter farther, as it is felt that the question of type of vessel is not merely a technical question of costs, but involves an issue of public policy, that is whether the chief aim of the building program should be to supply the immediate emergency or to build more slowly and substantially for the future.

Austrian Counter-Offensive The Austrians are now making a vigorous effort to regain the ground lost on the Carso by the Italian offensive that began May 12. General Barsevic reorganized the Austrian forces on the Carso front, and bringing in reinforcements from the Russian side, opened an attack with two thousand cannon upon the hills east of Gorizia and those near the Adriatic where the Italians had made inroads upon the Austrian lines. In the latter region they were successful in driving the Italians out of the positions they had taken near Jamiano. The Austrian artillery fire was terrific and continued for three days and nights while the airships and airplanes dropt bombs upon the Italian forces. The Austrians claim to have taken 10,000 prisoners in the three days, and name three regiments of about two thousand men each which surrendered unwounded in a body. Altogether the Austrians have, according to their own account, taken 27,000 prisoners, and have inflicted losses of more than 160,000 men killed and wounded since the battle of the Carso began nineteen days before.

If this report of wholesale surrenders is true, it wound tend to confirm the rumors that the Italian people were growing tired of fighting, and that there was imminent danger of a revolution like that of Russia which would put Italy out of the war. We have heard very little from Italy of late, but one alarming report has come thru, that General Cadorna was obliged to leave the Carso in the midst of the Austrian offensive in order "to suppress the anti-war propaganda" in Rome.

Air Raids on England The Germans are renewing their efforts to reach London and to destroy the military and naval bases at the mouth of the Thames. On May 23, May 25 and June 5 aerial attacks were made upon the English east coast. The most serious of these was that of the 25th when eighteen aeroplanes sailed over the Channel to the Kentish coast. Here a bunch of bombs were dropped into the middle of the chief business street of Folkstone, where a large number of shoppers had been attracted by a potato sale. The bombs exploding in the grocery store and in the street killed sixteen women, eight men and nine children and wounded forty-two other persons within three minutes. Altogether the victims of this raid number seventy-six killed and one hundred and seventy-four injured. The German aeroplanes were divided into three squadrons one following another and since they sailed at a great hight among light clouds in the bright sunshine they were hardly perceptible to the naked eye.

The British were better prepared for the raid which came ten days later. The air patrol from Dunkirk caught sight of the enemy aircraft shortly after they left Ostend and followed them all the way to the English coast and back. Out of eighteen enemy aircraft four were completely destroyed and four others believed to have been damaged. In this raid only two persons were killed and twenty-nine injured. The attack was directed upon Sheerness and the Germans claim that over 10,000 pounds of bombs were dropped upon the arsenal and dockyard here. According to the British account the losses in all these raids fell almost altogether upon the civilians and no military damage of importance was done. Nothing very definite, however, is known about the depredations of the German aircraft during the war, for the British Government does not propose to report hits for the benefit of enemy marksmen. It was not disclosed until May that in December a German aeroplane passed over London at noon and dropped a bomb near Buckingham Palace, another near the War Office in Whitehall and two more on the Marble Arch.

British Labor Peace Movement What is described as "the largest and greatest convention of labor, Socialist and democratic bodies Great Britain has held in this generation" met at Leeds on June 3 to organize a movement in England



THE GOAL OF THE ITALIAN DRIVE

During the last month Italian troops under General Cadorna have been pushing steadily forward toward Trieste, the greatest Austrian seaport city, situated at the head of the Adriatic. But the Austrian counter-offensive, just begun, seems likely to prevent an Italian capture of the city



Central News

OUR FIRST TROOPS LANDED OVERSEAS

There is striking illustration of our part as allies in this photograph of the American soldiers in training at Blackpool, England, before they go to France, who are swapping enthusiasm for experience as they chat with wounded Tommies, home on leave

like that of the soldiers and workmen in Russia to secure "an immediate democratic peace." Eleven hundred delegates were present representing over three million members of trade unions peace societies and radical organizations. The chairman, Robert Smillie, of the mine workers declared:

> We believe that if there is to be no peace until a knockout blow is delivered, the war may last forty or fifty years. A lasting peace can never be brought about by kings or by the military, but by the common people. The time has come when the people need greater civil rights. Our soldiers are inarticulate. They have no organization to call attention to their grievances or to demand better treatment of their wives and children. There should be a closer link between the civil and military population. The chief difficulty is that the soldiers are not allowed to participate. Meantime the prospect is bright for bringing the industrial and military population closer together.

He was followed by Philip Snowden, Socialist member of Parliament, who said:

> For three years we have appealed to the Government to state its peace terms and none has been forthcoming. Let us tell the Government our peace terms dealing with annexation—that all peoples, including Ireland, Egypt and India, should have the right to decide their own destiny.

The Leeds convention exchanged greetings with the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Council and adopted the same platform for ending the war—"peace without annexations or indemnities." The representatives of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union protested against the "no indemnities" clause because, as they said, Germany must be made to pay for "the widows and orphans of the sailor men foully murdered." No attention was paid to this protest in the convention, so the executive committee of the Union passed a resolution refusing to permit any members of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union to man any vessel conveying delegates to the Stockholm or Petrograd peace conference unless they would sign a guarantee that they would insist upon restitution being made for the loss of life and property caused by the German submarines.

Lord Northcliffe to Come to America The British Government has selected Alfred Harmsworth, Lord Northcliffe, as head of the British war mission in the United States to fill the place left vacant by the departure for England of Foreign Secretary Arthur J. Balfour. Lord Northcliffe has accepted the post assigned him and will soon be actively coöperating with the war missions of the Entente Allies and with the American and Canadian governments.

Lord Northcliffe is the greatest newspaper magnate in the British Empire and wields a political influence second to no Englishman in private life. In the chain of papers which he controls the best known is *The Times*, which has been for so many decades the leading organ of British Conservative opinion. Like Clemenceau in France he has been a wrecker and builder of cabinets; the campaign conducted by his newspapers was largely responsible for the overthrow of the Liberal ministry which was in power at the opening of the war and also of the coalition ministry under Mr. Asquith which succeeded it. But prior to his present appointment Lord Northcliffe has refused to accept any position under the present Government, which he did so much to put in office, preferring his independence as a journalist to the enforced conformity of a public official.

Enter Brazil The Brazilian Republic has followed the revocation of the declaration of neutrality in the war between Germany and the United States by the seizure of all German shipping in Brazilian ports. The newspapers of the country and many political leaders have for weeks been urging the decisive step of commandeering the German vessels, since such action would definitely align Brazil with the Entente Allies whether or not it were followed by a formal declaration of war. Forty-six merchant ships, with an aggregate tonnage of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand, including the twelve thousand ton Hamburg-Amerika liner "Blücher," came into possession of the Brazilian authorities and their German crews were interned. The steamer "Cap Vilano," the second largest of the interned merchant ships, was set afire by its crew before it could be transferred to the Brazilian flag.

After the transfer of the interned ships the German foreign secretary transmitted a protest to the Brazilian Government thru the agency of a neutral minister to Brazil. The formal protest against the seizure threatened the exaction of an indemnity "for all losses occasioned to German interests by such a measure." The Brazilian Government promptly replied, justifying the utilization of German ships according to international law as reprisal for the loss to Brazilian shipping from the activity of German submarines. The United States has entered into negotiations with Brazil with the aim of bringing the captured ships into immediate service as carriers on the translatlantic trade routes.

A squadron of the United States navy has recently been sent to Brazilian waters with the purpose of guarding the western Atlantic from the operations of German commerce raiders and submarines. The ports of Brazil will no longer be open to German ships and will prove admirable naval bases for the fleets of the Allies. Should Brazil decide to enter more actively into the war much of the work of patrolling the western Atlantic may be assumed by her own naval vessels. The Chamber of Deputies has authorized the sending of a message of congratulation to the Congress of the United States on the arrival of our squadron.

Earthquake in Salvador A volcanic eruption accompanied by earthquake shocks and fire wrecked the city of San Salvador on the evening of June 7. San Salvador, the capital of the Republic of Salvador, is a city of 59,544 inhabitants and the seat of important public buildings such as the university, the national palace, the cathedral, the national library, as well as the government botanical gardens. Most of the public buildings, business houses and private dwellings in the city were seriously damaged and the American Legation building was one of the houses destroyed. The effects of the earthquake were not confined to the capital. Nearly all the towns and villages within a thirty-mile radius of the center of the earthquake zone were left in ruins and such of their residents as escaped uninjured were forced to sleep in the open in spite of a shower of ashes from the volcano and the heavy downpour of rain which succeeded it. The volcano of San Salvador, which is within three miles of the capital, has for some time been in a state

of activity and on several previous occasions the city has suffered from earthquakes. The shock was recorded on the seismograph of Georgetown University about two thousand miles away.

The "Silver Shell" and the Submarine

The American armed merchantman "Silver Shell" had a fight with a German submarine in the Mediterranean on May 30 in which it came out ahead. The submarine appeared at a distance of 7000 yards and approached to within 2300 yards keeping up a fire with her 6-inch guns. The American naval gun crew under the command of Captain Charlton from the battleship "Arkansas" returned the fire and with the final shot apparently disabled the submarine for she disappeared with her stern raised high above the water. The fight lasted for an hour and a half during which the submarine fired thirty-five shots and the steamer twenty-five.

The "Mongolia" has figured in the dispatches more often than any other American steamship. She fired the first shot from an American gun during the war and disabled a U-boat in the English Channel on her trip over. It was on the "Mongolia" that the bursting of the brass cup of the cartridge in gun practice killed two nurses sitting on the promenade deck. On her recent return to this country the "Mongolia" when two hundred miles west of Falmouth was attacked by a German submarine which fired three torpedoes, all of which missed their aim. The "Mongolia" fired four shells at the submarine, but without hitting it. Upon the arrival of a British destroyer brought up by a wireless call from the "Mongolia" the U-boat disappeared.

The American flotilla has now joined with the British for a month in the hunt of U-boats and the protection of transatlantic steamers, and whatever part the American naval vessels may have played it is encouraging to note that the shipping losses are considerably less than they were the month before. The report of the British Admiralty for the week ending June 3 gave the loss of vessels as twenty-three which is two more than were lost the week before. But five of these are fishing boats and three are vessels under 1600 tons, so only fifteen vessels of considerable size were sunk, which is a lower record than any week since March 11. The French report for the same week gives eight vessels sunk by torpedoes and two by guns.

Canada Considers Conscription

Premier Borden of the Dominion of Canada has invited his chief political rival, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to assist in the formation of a coalition ministry. It is believed that the purpose of the coalition proposal is to divide between the Conservative and Liberal parties the responsibility for a compulsory service law, which in the opinion of the Canadian ministry has become necessary. Altho many leaders of both parties are agreed that conscription is inevitable, the measure cannot be said to be popular with the people at large in spite of the precedents of Great Britain and of the United States, which have abandoned their traditional reliance on volunteering in view of the unprecedented demand for large armies in the present Great War. If plans for a coalition to carry conscription thru the Dominion Parliament should fail, the Borden ministry will probably seek popular support for its policy by holding a general election on the compulsory service issue. Already there have been several petty riots and demonstrations against the Government, and should the present Conservative ministry attempt to force conscription upon Canada without the support of the Liberal opposition and without consulting the electorate there may be a serious outbreak in some of the provinces.

Most of the opposition to the war policy of the Canadian Government is localized in the Province of Quebec, which is virtually an enclave of French speaking Catholics isolated among the predominantly English speaking and Protestant population of the rest of North America. At the opening of the Great War the French Canadians enlisted in fairly satisfactory numbers, but since then recruiting has become less and less successful. It is estimated that there have been only about thirty thousand French Canadian volunteers, altho there are at least two million French speaking people in the Dominion. But volunteer recruiting among the English speaking Canadians seems also to have approached an end, and many Canadian officers with experience in the European trenches desire an opportunity to instruct the large levies of American troops in the ways of modern warfare since in Canada they now have few recruits to train. The decline in volunteering in most parts of Canada may be explained by the large contingents which have already been sent to the front, but the relatively weak showing of the French Canadians demands some other explanation. In part it is due to the so-called Nationalist propaganda, which has aimed to make the French Canadians conscious of the differences between themselves and their British Canadian neighbors; a propaganda comparable to the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland, tho hitherto less violent in its methods. In part this indifference seems traceable also to a want of sympathy between the very devout Catholic peasantry of Quebec and the political and religious radicalism of contemporary France.

Navy Hospital Investigated

A protest signed by thirty patients of the naval hospital ship "Solace" led to an official investigation. The complainants alleged that during the month of May the hospital ship was so overcrowded that the patients failed



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AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS ARE DRILLING IN CHINA

It took only four days after war was declared for this group of United States citizens in Peking to organize for military training



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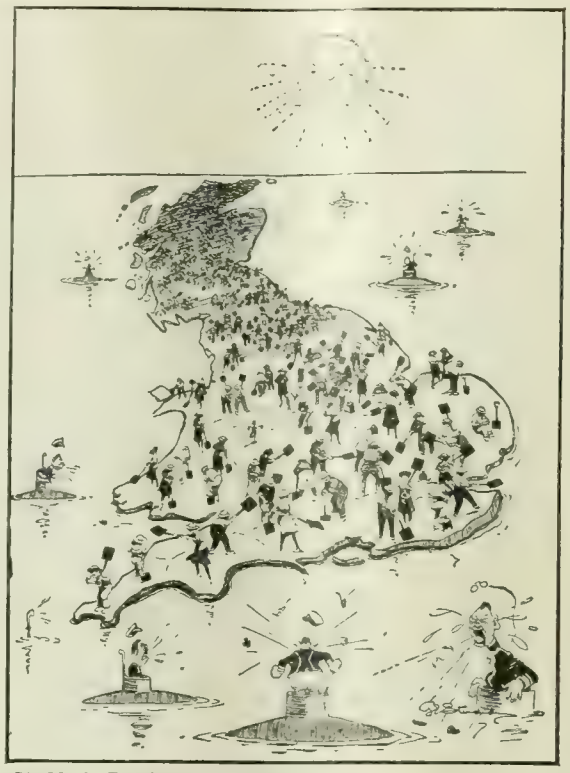
AND CHINESE VOLUNTEERS ARE READY TO DRILL IN NEW YORK

A dozen or so of the ten million men who registered on June 5 for national service. Whether or not this particular group can fight for us depends upon congressional action

to receive adequate accommodation, that no precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease, that there was a shortage of drinking water and of bedding, and that the sick were neglected and left to shift for themselves. After the matter had been brought up in Congress, Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department appointed a civilian investigating commission, consisting of Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Abraham Flexner and Mr. Nathan Straus. The three investigators questioned more than a hundred men who were on board the hospital ship during the period covered by the protest and reported the results of their inquiry to the federal authorities. All charges of lack of medical attention and neglect of the needs of the patients were discovered to be wholly groundless, but it was found to be true that owing to the rapidity of enlistments in the navy the hospital ship was at one time badly overcrowded. The "Solace," with a normal capacity for thirty infectious cases, was compelled to care for a hundred and one. The congestion of cases seems now to have been relieved, and even when it was at its worst the medical personnel in charge of the floating hospital were able to cope with the difficulties of the situation.

Ten Million Men Enroll On Tuesday, June 5, every man in America between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one who was not already a member of some branch of the military establishment of the country was required to register on the list from which the new national army will be chosen. Remembering the draft riots of the Civil War, the authorities in charge of the draft took no chances. Propagandists against the compulsory service law were arrested wherever they appeared and all places of registration were carefully guarded. But all expectations of resistance to the registration proved groundless. Tuesday passed off with less disorder than an average general election and the large number of the men who enrolled, estimated at some ten million, is proof that only a comparatively small percentage of the young men of the nation can have failed to comply with the requirements.

The only violence worth recording thruout the whole country was the refusal of some Navajo Indians in Arizona and Utes in Colorado to register and their threats to go on the warpath if any further attempt should be made to bring them within the scope of the compulsory service law. The attitude of these Indians seems to have been largely due to the belief that the act of registration was identical with the draft and that all who registered would be compelled to enter the army at once. After the nature of the registration was explained to the Indians many of them registered, but a few fled from the reservations. Very few "conscientious objectors" absented themselves from the registration, but a large number applied for exemption.



Studdy in Passing Show (London)

SPADES ARE TRUMPS!

And the English cartoonist might well have added "And now it's up to Uncle Sam to play the game!"

As soon as the registration blanks have been examined and classified and the search completed for those who failed to register, the authorities will select at random a certain number of enrolled men for military service. By individual exemptions this number will be reduced to about 625,000, the estimated number of men required for the training camps in September. Should the war last many months longer, new drafts will be made from time to time to keep the training camps filled after the first contingent has been sent to the front.

No general exemptions will be made, but each individual drafted will be examined as to his claim for exemption. Nearly half of the number selected will be excused from military service on the ground that their labor is the sole support of persons dependent on them, and thousands of others because they are more useful to the nation in their present occupations than on the field of battle. From the men who have no other ground for exemption those will also be excused who are physically unfit to endure the hardships of military life. No one will be exempted on the ground of conscientious scruples unless he is a member of a religious denomination which forbids its adherents to take part in war.

Tax Bill Revised Downward When the House of Representatives passed the war taxation bill on May 23 it left the task of revision to the Senate. The early vote reached in the House in no way implied approval of the details of the measure, but represented the opinion of the majority that improvements could be more satisfactorily made in conjunction with the other branch of Congress than by attempting to perfect the bill before obtaining the views of the Senate. The Senate Finance Committee has, therefore, had no hesitation in virtually rewriting the whole finance plan worked out by the House. Not only have the special schedules been revised but the total amount to be raised this year by taxation for the purpose of carrying on the war was reduced by several hundred million dollars before the bill was presented on the floor of the Senate. The majority of the Finance Committee are of the opinion that the attempt to raise half of the expenses of carrying on the war by taxation will inflict a serious injury on industry and thus reduce the power of the nation to sustain the burden of next year's expenses should the war outlast the current fiscal year.

The retroactive income tax, imposing an additional tax equal to one-third of the income tax due for the year 1916 met with disfavor in committee and was dropped from the bill. The sharply graduated income tax authorized by the House for the year 1917 will remain one of the chief sources of revenue in the Senate plan, but it is probable that the highest rates will be somewhat decreased. In the place of taxes on manufacturers' gross sales of articles of luxury additional stamp taxes have been substituted. The plan for applying the zone system of postal charges to second-class mail matter, which was so severely criticized when under discussion in the House, is likely to be replaced by a tax on periodical advertising. A very heavy tax was placed upon foodstuffs made into distilled liquor, with an eye to food conservation rather than revenue. Consumption taxes on gas and electricity for domestic purposes were eliminated. Instead of the projected 10 per cent tariff on imported goods generally, there will be substituted specific duties and excises on coffee, tea, cocoa and sugar.

Race Riots in St. Louis Within the last few days there have been several petty riots in St. Louis and East St. Louis between negroes and white men. The contagion of race feeling spread from the streets to the workhouse, where on June 8 a battle was fought with stones and sticks between white and colored convicts until the fire department turned a hose on the combatants. It is a little difficult to account for this sudden outburst of race antagonism, but its origin appears to be mainly economic. Many negroes from the southern states have come north during the last few months to take advantage of the unusual opportunities afforded by war stimulated industries in the manufacturing centers. Southern newspapers are complaining of a labor shortage in the rural districts and many of them are conducting a "stay in the South" propaganda to check the labor migration. On the other hand, the working men of St. Louis and other cities where the negro population has been increasing viewed the entrance of the negro into the labor market with alarm and dislike, and in such an atmosphere race feuds readily flourished.

THE PLATTSBURG PUSH

BY HERBERT REED

"The First Ten Thousand," in The Independent of June 9th, began the series of articles by "Right Wing" on the training camps where Uncle Sam is turning raw recruits into army officers. The first and foremost of these war camps of course is Plattsburg, and in this article Mr. Reed reports the progress in war work there.—THE EDITOR.

IT is inevitable in any great gathering of men afield, such as is to be found at Plattsburg Barracks, that some one unit will lift itself out of the mass and become the visible expression of the basic principle of that gathering. Almost unconsciously, so far as the members of this unit are concerned, it becomes, at least for the time being, standard. There are unmistakable outward signs, and always, underlying these, a spirit that has found its keynote in some one personality. Such was the case of the Second Company of New York's Provisional Regiment in the second week of training of the "student-officers," "cadets"—call them what you will—who are to mold and lead the New Army. Having sketched in last week an impression of these officers-to-be in the mass, I set about running down the first concrete example of the steady forward thrust that should be apparent even after a week's work under this intensive war training system if this training is to live up to its promise. I found it in this Second New York Company.

Now since it is the function of the regular army specialists assigned to this and other camps to show qualities superior to those possest by the merely average line officer—to show the ability to teach and sink that teaching home—the problem of finding the standard unit was greatly simplified. One had at first only to single out that company commander who was getting the quickest response from his men in close order, that close order which is designed to establish "subconscious submission to discipline." Such submission is found in the grasp of the value of marching cadence, the rhythmic handling of the rifle, and the ability to execute the simpler evolutions without wastage—without the straying of individuals or the wandering of squads under hesitant or bewildered leadership. Something of a task, one would say, to find these things after only a week's training. Yet they were to be found in the unit I have mentioned, under command of Captain R. L. Weeks, Eighteenth Infantry.

Here was a man who had a tight but velvety grip on his men, a grip established by voice, by carriage, by the obvious native ability to command, ripened by experience and enriched by thoro sympathy with the task and the material in hand. There is in this no reflection upon the able work of his brother officers, merely an appreciation of work patiently, firmly, easily, unostentatiously well done, with the utmost clarity of objective. Let me add that I have talked with him only twice, each time for less than a minute, and on trivial subjects. But it was patent from the instant that I came upon him and his men that he was equipt with the fundamental weapon of attack in facing any task, *the ability to make it simple*. Thus he made it possible for the men under him to pass thru a week of steady and *apparently* effortless advancement.

Such an attitude would be reflected first in the bearing of the officers under him, and second, in the performance and spirit of the rank and file. He was aided in his teaching by officers of the Reserve Corps, probably no better or worse fundamentally than their fellows in other companies, yet I found quickly, and the story of the stop-watch supports the finding, that the "echoes of the C. C." (company commander) were able to get their men formed and ready for action in most cases easily and quickly, and without any of the "bawling out" so often deemed essential by the amateur officer, and already too much in evidence in certain other units of this training camp. So the Reserve officers of this company and the company itself were stamped, and indelibly I believe, by the personality of this able commander.

Now it is a part of intensive training that by lecture (better termed here "conference") much of the military lore that is largely bookish must be taught to tired men, one of the severest tests of instructor and pupil alike, and this Second Company, in the week in which it was under my observation, stood this test well. It is well to state before going further that the Plattsburg Plan in these wartimes gives the student-officers in three months more actual physical work than is laid out for the regular army recruit in six. And between the quantity and quality of mental instruction in the two cases there is no comparison. Under the present system study is translated into action and action into study at a rate that can be handled only by men of alert minds and bodies no matter what their age. Just the other morning there was a "hike" in light marching order in the mist and rain. And as the poncho-covered officers-to-be finished the first stage of the march and sat down to rest under the dripping trees of a countryside byway, the commander expounded the simple but imperative needs of marching men. What better time or place for it? Assuredly none.

A word now about the personnel of this interesting Second Company, which may or may not continue to be the best example of Plattsburg progress. There



Press Illustrating

"THE PICTURE IS NOT A PRETTY ONE"

The British bayonet system being practised at Plattsburg. It requires "a quick closing with the antagonist, a long thrust and a short thrust, perhaps a jab to the throat or vitals, a crash of the butt on the head or face, and as a last resort a terrific downward blow with the knife edge"

are in the company boyish men and mannish boys, but practically none of the "kiddishness" that is found now and then regardless of careful selection in a gathering of this size. Most of the men have had military experience, and they range in age from the low limit to the top. The distribution has been nicely done. however, and an earnestness that is good to find pervades the organization—for it is an organization, *not* a machine—an earnestness that is not without its temper of quiet humor. In this respect again the company is a faithful reflection of its commander. These men are bent upon serious business. The attitude of the company was well exprest by one of the men with whom I was talking in the course of the "hike" the other day. The question came up as to how many of the student-officers would be commissioned at the conclusion of the training.

"Oh, I suppose about one out of four will get something on his shoulder and active work to do," he said. "But mark you this, sooner or later *all* of us will be needed."

I wish those words could be hung up as a motto on the walls of some of the homes which have sent fathers, sons and brothers to this and other training camps with the parting injunction, "Go ahead, have a good time; of course the war will be over before the camp is, and everything will be all right again." Isn't this simple Plattsburg statement a good motto for the whole nation? "Sooner or later all of us will be needed." Let it sink home.

In considering the second week's work broadly it may be said that the salient



CAPTAIN WEEKS IN "CONFERENCE"
"Much of the military lore must be taught to tired men." Mr. Reed singles out Captain R. S. Weeks, Eighteenth Infantry, as "the company commander who is getting the quickest response from his men"

feature was the constant drill in the new bayonet manual which has come to us intact from the British Army, the force among our allies that has done the heaviest execution with chill steel in hot hands. Nothing could more plainly indicate the conviction of United States Army authorities that the "shock action of infantry" is still to be the decisive factor it was in the days when it was acclaimed by such authorities as Jomini and du Teil.

With the beginning of instruction in this scientifically savage form of close combat it becomes plain to the student-officers, if, indeed, many remained in doubt, that they were here to learn how to *fight*, to learn how to teach others to fight, and to lead others into *decisive shock action*. They learned that this was no drillmasters' "convention, and that compared with the British bayonet system our old familiar bayonet *fencing* was better suited to the Vaudeville Zouaves. The present British bayonet system (and the use of the rifle butt is a formidable part of it) has been tried in action against masses of the foemen and has proved effective. There is no long distance lunging as in the old days on our armory floors, but a quick closing with the antagonist, a long thrust and a short thrust, perhaps a jab to the throat or vitals with both hands right under the bayonet hilt, a crash of the butt on the head or face, or as a last resort a terrific downward blow with the knife edge of the weapon. Even in practise it is rough, hard work, body to body, after a running, leaping approach, and even in practise a little dangerous until defensive armor is brought into use, as doubtless it will be later, having been found a great asset in the Canadian training camps. No man blest—or curst—with an imagination can go thru this exercize without a queer sensation in the neighborhood of his midriff. It is of record that one of the student-officers fainted as his imagination pictured too vividly the effect of this bayonet work on another human being, and who am I that I should blame him? The picture is not a pretty one.

Plattsburg, New York

THE DREAM FLEET

BY JULIA GRACE WALES

I dreamed a dream of an armored fleet
That sailed far over the sea.
"Oh, what is the song ye sing so sweet?
What mariners brave are ye?"
"In many a tongue
Our songs are sung;
From many a land are we."

Over the waves their voices rang:
"Sailing far,
Sailing free,
Under the beam
Of the tranquil star
We guard the dream
Of the world," they sang;
"We keep the Peace of the Sea."

"But what is the land your arms make sure
And where are the homes ye keep?
Oh, where do your children rest secure?"
"In many a clime they sleep.
Thru the midnight gloom
Do our cannon boom,
'All's well, all's well on the deep.'"

Over the waves their voices rang:
"Sailing far,
Sailing free,
Under the beam
Of the tranquil star
We guard the dream
Of the world," they sang;
"We keep the Peace of the Sea."

"But what of your havens, mariners bold,
Your treasuries, marts, and mines,
Your laws and letters and arts of old,
Your sacred fanes and shrines?"
"Our banners unfurled
Are the Flags of the World;
Full many their mystic signs."

Over the waves their voices rang:
"Sailing far,
Sailing free,
Under the beam
Of the tranquil star
We guard the dream
Of the world," they sang;
"We keep the Peace of the Sea."

THE MEN WHO MADE MILITARISM

BY CARL W. ACKERMAN

Most Americans nowadays think that they know "What's the Matter with Germany," but Mr. Ackerman is one of the few, perhaps, who really do. In his article of that title, published in The Independent of April 28th, he discust the German situation from the viewpoint of two years in Berlin and at the German front as war correspondent of the United Press Associations. Here he presents a graphic sketch of "The Men Who Made Militarism."—THE EDITOR.

FIELD Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, Chief of the German General Staff, is a dreamer. He sees the world as a great battlefield; nations as being organized to wage wars; men as being created to fight. Rivers, mountains, forests and roads mean nothing to him unless they possess strategic possibilities. Nature must be adaptable to war to fulfil its highest functions. With maps and soldiers von Hindenburg plans his gigantic military campaigns.

If it were not for General Ludendorff, First Quarter Master of the Teutonic forces, von Hindenburg's dreams would never come true. He makes rivers and mountains fortresses. Mines and factories he converts into war engines. Ludendorff executes what his superior creates.

In August, 1914, von Hindenburg was living in Hanover as a retired general. He had been out of the army for several years because he "defeated" the Kaiser in war maneuvers. Before this war no one ever heard of Ludendorff. The rise of these two men to leadership of all the armies of the Central Powers is one of the most interesting events of the past two years. Today they are the uncrowned Napoleons of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Nearly twenty million soldiers are pawns on their chessboards. These two modern warriors are like the male and female of the species. It takes both to produce German war plans. They—not the Kaiser—are the parents of Militarism.

Long before von Hindenburg became the dictator of the Kaiser's military operations he was a public idol. Some Germans called him the twentieth century "St. Paul." He drove the Czar from East Prussia. That was enough to make him a national hero and in Berlin an enormous wooden image was erected near the Reichstag at the head of Sieges Allee and in front of the Victory Column, which was built after the Franco-Prussian war. The people were asked to buy iron, silver and gold nails and drive them into this figure. When I left Berlin with Ambassador James W. Gerard, von Hindenburg's gigantic statue was almost covered with nails. It stood out against the sky like the wooden horse of Troy. It is Germany's shrine. Altho the people pray to God they look to von Hindenburg for victory.

A few years ago at the annual army maneuvers von Hindenburg was placed at the head of the "army of invasion" which was to meet the Kaiser's "army of defense" in East Prussia. The war game continued for several days. Von Hindenburg had the best of the operations, but because he was leagued against the Emperor he had to "play defeated." Afterward when the Kaiser met his antagonist he boasted about his success and von Hindenburg quietly remarked that if it had been real war he would have destroyed the Kaiser's army and marched into Berlin. This angered his imperial majesty and Paul von Hindenburg was "banished" to Hanover. The two men did not meet again for several years, but when the war broke out this retired Hanover general volunteered. General von Moltke, who was then chief of staff, telegraphed him to command the East Prussian forces against Russia and in this capacity he reëntered the army.

In due course of operations von Moltke was intrigued out of the highest command and General von Falkenhayn, a personal and intimate friend of William the Second, was appointed Generalissimo. But there was so much hatred between von Falkenhayn and von Hindenburg that the two leaders were always at odds. The former was a "military spendthrift." He consumed soldiers and war materials so fast that German leaders foresaw defeat unless there was a change in military tactics. There were, of course, many other charges against von Falkenhayn, but this was the chief military objection. He was wasteful. When von Hindenburg succeeded him "Safety First" became the war policy. Von Hindenburg's task was to make war more mechanical, more ruthless if possible, but above all, to save troops. Losses under von Falkenhayn had been so great that people were sickening under the military slaughter. Von Hindenburg, of course, was loved so much by the people that he was regarded as a saint, but what he really became was a "mechanical demon." Since he has been chief of the General Staff the war has been more ruthless, more desperate, more terrorizing and more horrible than ever—not because he uses more troops but because he uses more machines. Von Hindenburg is fighting a mechanical war with machine guns, buried artillery, glass shells and submarines.

Von Hindenburg was never popular with the Kaiser. He can't tell stories and the Emperor admires and loves only those men who can flatter and entertain him. Field Marshal von Mackensen owes his success to his ability to "jolly" his majesty. But the present chief of staff has always been popular with the Empress and the people. When von Hindenburg's headquarters were in Brest-Litowsk, a pre-war city of sixty thousand inhabitants which the retreating Czar's forces burned to the ground, the Empress sent him once a week from her Potsdam kitchen a box of delicious food. In the good old days of the war when Germans could buy anything and everything without cards they flooded von Hindenburg's offices with gifts. If the German people ever feel that they no longer have a monopoly on God I presume they will worship St. Paul von Hindenburg.

Friends of this field marshal describe him as being enormous, physically, just as his wooden image in Berlin towers above the tree tops of the Tiergarten. He seldom speaks. He sits by hours and thinks. He studies maps all the time. He sleeps little, seldom travels, writes practically no letters, does not like to be interviewed and sees very few officers. Ludendorff is pictured as an alert, active, energetic man of affairs who is always traveling, always asking questions, always commanding and always busy. He passes on all army contracts. He issues all orders. He buys all war materials. He listens to most reports and then he tells von Hindenburg what the Field Marshal wants to know. Politically Ludendorff is the German "Colonel House." Whenever a Reichstag member or a business leader wants to talk to a "high army officer" he is ushered before Ludendorff.

DURING the two years I was in Germany I never saw a portrait or photograph of von Hindenburg showing him smiling. He is pictured always as being solemn and thoughtful. He is never shown in action or on the battlefield. He is cool and quiet. He never gets excited, never jumps to conclusions. One time a group of officers were invited to dine at his headquarters when he was commanding the eastern armies. After dinner the men discust what they did when they were nervous. Some said they walked, some talked, others smoked and some curst. Then one of the guests asked von Hindenburg what he did.

"I whistle," calmly answered the host.

"Has Your Excellency whistled during the war?" questioned another.

"Never!" quietly responded von Hindenburg.

This cool self composure is one of the things which makes the militarist popular. The people know that von Hindenburg is always hopeful and always right, therefore they follow him as children follow a gang leader.

One of the reasons our allies are having such a tremendous task to break thru the western front is that von Hindenburg and Ludendorff have converted northern France and Belgium into a gigantic war machine, where troops are needed not to fight the enemy but to operate the machine. And our allies must charge this machine.

I have heard some Americans say that if some one would shoot the Kaiser the war would end. They seem to think the Emperor keeps the people fighting. They believe Wilhelm II's

overthrow would cause Germany to fall to pieces into a democracy. People who talk that way don't know that von Hindenburg and his man "Friday" are the real bosses of our enemy. Do Americans who expect a German republic ever ask themselves who would be elected president if the Kaiser were to abdicate tomorrow? The German people, if they were to vote for a successor to the Emperor would select von Hindenburg by a greater majority vote than was ever cast for a president of the United States.

We may be in this war with the firm conviction that we will not make peace with the House of Hohenzollern, but unless we make this House cover von Hindenburg, Ludendorff and their military puppets we will be waging a useless campaign.

We must fight to overthrow not one man and his family but the group of men who misdirect the destinies of the German people. It would be sacrilege for the United States and the Allies to make peace with any of the chiefs of the German military machine. In 1914, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Moltke, General von Falkenhayn and a few others were the sponsors of Teutonic Militarism. Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff are the parents of modern Ruthlessness. They are as dangerous to world peace, to democracy in Germany and thruout the world as "Der Kaiser und Gott!" And they will be dangerous until they are defeated and discredited in their own country.

New York City

THE COLLEGE IN POLITICS

BY WILLIAM T. FOSTER

PRESIDENT OF REED COLLEGE

THIS month the voters of Portland, Oregon, are expected to make intelligent decisions on the eight propositions referred to them by the legislature and on fourteen other propositions initiated by themselves or by their city commissioners. Are they prepared for this far-reaching extension of democratic government? Will they be ready to pass judgment on these questions: whether the state should issue bonds for six million dollars to construct highways, whether the state should spend four hundred thousand dollars for a new penitentiary, whether the legislative session should be extended, whether Oregon and California grant lands should be taxed, whether cities should be required to hold their elections on the same day as state elections, whether there should be a graduated rate of taxation on property of different classes, whether the port of Portland should build and operate lines of steamers, whether the repeal of any parts of the State Constitution by implication should be prevented. Many people believe that the general electorate is not qualified to vote on such subjects. Some people believe that this is especially true of states in which nearly one-half of the qualified voters are newly enfranchized women.

IF these doubts are justified concerning the fitness of voters for their new tasks under the initiative and referendum provisions, the immediate question is, what shall we do about it?

It is virtually certain that we are not going to turn backward and relieve our people of these responsibilities. The only course remaining, therefore, is to provide new opportunities of public education to cover the new needs.

This business of public education we cannot safely leave to those who have special interests to serve in connection with the proposed measures. At the general election of last November, for example, the voters of Oregon were obliged to decide whether ships with home ports in Oregon should be exempted from taxation, whether the single tax should be adopted, whether a new state normal school should be located at Pendleton, whether vaccination should be compulsory, whether the prohibitory amendment should be made bone-dry, whether the manufacture and sale of four per cent malt liquors should be permitted. Every election brings forward similar measures in which small groups of persons, with fanatical or financial interests to be served by the passage or defeat of certain measures, prosecute their campaigns night and day. Frequently the newspapers also are committed to one side or the other of these issues. Under such circumstances, it is difficult for voters to hear both sides. Where shall they turn for information which is likely to be both dependable and non-partizan? Where can they reasonably turn but to the colleges and to the universities?

This question at once calls forth the objection that colleges and universities should "keep out of politics." In no other way, it is said, can they keep out of trouble. It is even reported by the Journal of the Society for the Promotion of Training for Public Service that one great university declined to allow its school of journalism to issue a daily newspaper as its laboratory on the ground that this would oblige the university to express its judgment on current political and economic questions. A number of universities have declined even to permit public discussion upon the campus of the issues of an election, before election day.

It is doubtless true that a university can avoid all immediate difficulties by holding aloof from the dominant struggles of the day, by declining to have anything to say on political issues until they are no longer of any practical importance. But it is also true that, thru such a policy, a university renounces its most conspicuous opportunity for community service. There is no reason why a university should not carry to the people, in their times of greatest need, accurate and impartial information on both sides of important issues.

Where in the wide world can voters confidently turn for accurate and thoro and unbiased evidence, if not to men who are selected by society as experts in public affairs and provided with time and money and equipment for prosecuting their studies? Shall the state generously support its large corps of university professors and then forbid them to be useful?

NEW possibilities of public service are suggested by recent experiences of Reed College. Last fall seven members of the faculty and seventeen advanced students in government and sociology endeavored to promote good citizenship by venturing beyond the college campus to carry to voters, in every part of the city of Portland, timely, correct and interesting information on both sides of the eleven measures to be voted on.

Meetings were conducted in sixty different centers and it seems probable that, directly and indirectly, the college thus reached, in this initial experiment, at least one-fifth of the voters of the city. The meetings were held in schools, churches, libraries and club houses. The attendance ranged from nine to three hundred. At each meeting, two or three speakers, usually representing both faculty and students, presented the pertinent facts in the history of each measure and the main arguments on both sides. Open discussion followed. At each meeting efforts were made to stimulate more reading, more thinking, more discussing, and more intelligent voting.

This experience has proved that it is possible for a college to go directly to the voters in the heat of a political campaign, for the cause of good citizenship, without meeting serious difficulty. To be sure, a college is not likely to make connection with any issue, while it is alive, without meeting adverse criticism. The greater the need for the service, the greater the likelihood of opposition. But, in this experiment, the outstanding fact was the eagerness of the people to resort to a source of information which they thought they could trust. They attended sixty community meetings and would have attended sixty more had there been available time and speakers. The value to the college of such contact with the community is great.

Portland, Oregon

THE ONLY WAY

WE MUST WIN THIS WAR WITH WINGS

BY DONALD WILHELM

The recently appointed Aircraft Production Board, headed by Howard E. Coffin, has already mobilized the available resources for manufacturing aeroplanes and training aviators in this country. Only one obstacle prevents their getting out 40,000 engines and 20,000 planes by next spring, and providing aviators for them. But the obstacle is money! And until Congress grants the necessary appropriation the wings of the American eagle are tied. In this article Mr. Wilhelm presents some authoritative opinions on the immediate need of them.—THE EDITOR.

IT may be, in solemn truth, that this war will have to be won in the air. No longer can infantry advances be made on large scale without protection of curtains of fire. And curtains of fire must be controlled from the air. It may be following no more than the irresistible and terrible logic of this thought, then, if we accept the report that the Allies have at times been driven out of the air, that American eagles—American aeroplanes—must win the war; that America will have to furnish to her Allies not three or four thousand aeroplanes but perhaps tens of thousands.

Let us ponder that fact well.

Let us note that the eyes of an army are in its aeroplanes, and that the day of speculation about the worth of the bird to which America gave birth is past. Aeroplanes have been demonstrated to be more important in war than almost any of the fifty factors that have wrought the tremendous change from three or four possible combinations in war—man with club versus man without club, etc.—to the tremendous number of over twenty-five hundred. We Americans, quite unwittingly, are guilty of ingenuity that has turned warfare from a fight into a science and kept burning all these years, steadily in the ascendency, the damning fever of arms. We have done vastly more than all the rest of the world put together to complicate war and to throw the relatively kind old man-to-man fight into innocuous desuetude. An American devised the ironclad, for instance. An American devised the revolver, and another the submarine, and another the telegraph, and another the telephone, another perfected the device for taking up the recoil on the howitzer and another invented the aeroplane. And the result has been that, in the world of armament, the study of possible combinations between military factors had, before the Great War burst into flames, grown apace in all the great nations except America—a curious spectacle surely: America, the younger brother, giving the means of destruction to the older nations while sitting back with no thought of a Great Affliction on the morrow.

And now we are in the midst of the third year of the Great Affliction and there are two offspring of ours that require attention: the submarine and the aeroplane.

The submarine is our menace.

The aeroplane is our hope.

The aeroplane has grown, as it were, very rapidly to maturity. Only seven years ago, in the hangars at the first great aero meet in America, the Wright brothers—quiet men addicted forever to tinkering and adjusting their engines and planes—Glen Curtis, Claude Grahame-White, Ralph Johnstone, and others, used to sit back, smoke and make assertions about the use of aeroplanes in war. These assertions, for the most part, read like the stuff of dreams.

But these dreams have come to realization.

"Give me one air scout in preference to a battalion of cavalry," General Pershing said in Mexico. And another officer asserted: "Cavalry now belongs in the auxiliaries—the infantry and the artillery on land and the aeroplane aloft constitute the fighting forces now."

But perhaps some of us need proof of the vital part played in modern war by the aeroplane?

Let us look, then, at a description of that part—description by a brilliant English aviation officer.

Major Rees of the British Aviation Corps, who won the Order of Distinguished Merit, and also the Victoria Cross in service at the front and came wounded with the British Commission to America, said:

"The phases of aviation service that people hear about are bomb throwing and fighting Zeppelins. Those are picturesque, but by no means the most important phases.

"The first essential of aviation service is reconnaissance work. Perhaps the next essential in point of importance is artillery work.

"The machines used in checking artillery ranges are relatively slow. They have to be protected by speedy fighting machines. As soon as they rise the Germans send light and very fast attackers. These have to be fought off.

"A little further out we have our photographer machines. It is very important indeed, from time to time, to make complete series of photographs of all enemy lines. Most of this work is



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A UNITED STATES ARMY PLANE DIRECTING THE ADVANCE OF TROOPS

done by squads. The machines are sent out in groups—photographer machines with guards.

"Still further out we have reconnaissance machines—some of these are out thirty miles or more; others are close to our own lines.

"And then we have special duty machines to drop papers, for use when advances are being made and communications are cut off, etc. They work with different parties of troops—infantry or cavalry—on the grounds. If infantry run out of ammunition they signal up, and the aviator signals back to supplies. If a detachment meets a nest of machine guns, the aviator sends back word about it. This work is done very close to the ground. Much of the work, in fact, must be done close to the ground. Bombing, for instance. We know that every time we drop a bomb on a railway track it means eight hours' work for the Germans. We want to do more of this. We can't now—we can't spare the machines, for most of them are engaged in reconnaissance work, which is most necessary. Bombing is done by squadrons, and, since one is hardly ever in the air at all without anti-aircraft gunfire breaking near, the casualties are high"—the casualties among the aviators are fourth, it is said officially, in point of percentage, in the English army.

"Often," Major Rees went on, "you see machines coming back with wires streaming out behind them, or some other part just hanging to the rest, or, perhaps the engine has had a cylinder crippled. Nearly every machine is hit somewhere on every trip. If you look at the airdrome behind the lines you will find one-half the machines can fly, the other half are being repaired. If we can repair the machine in two days we do so, otherwise we send it back to the depot.

"All this goes on day by day, Sundays and all. We start at work at 2:30 in the morning and continue until after sunset. The last patrol stays up to spot the enemy flashes. In the twilight, one can see the flashes much easier.

"We send over our lines every day a thousand machines. The average time is two hours a day. A machine hardly ever continues in service fifty hours. Either it is shot up or has to have new parts or perhaps a new engine, or perhaps it had to come down because it crippled one of its wings. Engines last nominally one hundred hours, but an engine seldom lasts that long. You can consider, I think, about two months to every machine. I don't think any aviator lasts more than six months. That requires a large personnel.

ONE may see from all this the tremendous uses made of our good American eagle—the aeroplane!

And the Germans are using it!

On the European battle fronts there has been almost continuous fighting for the supremacy of the air because each side knows that to win the domination of the air is to ride the Allies down, on one hand, and on the other to rule for the nonce all Germania. France might not exist today if her aviators had been inferior. (The French honor the aviators for that. Every French patriot loves those aviators. In France those who used to do homage used to bow and whisper "My prince!" Now they bow and whisper "My aviator!") Which is only semi-official! But it was asserted officially, by one of the members of the French mission to America that if Joffre had not employed the American Eagle on the Marne "the Huns might have marched into Paris."

Says a celebrated French officer:

"The French had only a hundred machines when the Germans stabbed at Paris. The Germans had built railroads near the Belgian frontier so as to enable them to bring a large number of troops in a very short time. The French headquarters knew this. We knew that the Germans were planning to invade Belgium, but we thought that the main attack would come through Alsace, which—Heaven help us!—we shall have back again! So only three French army corps were sent to Belgium, and Joffre hurried the rest and all reserves eastward. It was the French aviators that flew with the word that tremendous masses of troops were pouring through Belgium. The aviators brought that word in time. They saved France from annihilation.

"And again at the battle of the Somme. At Verdun the aviators had been saved for the Somme. That was right. And then, for three weeks, during that great battle, the Allies, as a result, held domination in the air. The result was that our artillery fire was conducted splendidly.

"The German beast was blinded. The eyes of his artillery were out."

NOW let us Americans consider the situation! Let us ascertain whether in this article I have written mere enthusiasm of a kind that in the days of the first aero meets in America stirred imagination more than anything else! Let us note that we can without doubt send over thousands of troops, but will they arrive too late? Will they be poured down a bottomless sluice and poured and poured and poured! We can send troops, of course: but long before we can send enough troops to make perceptible changes in a battle line where millions of troops are engaged, we can send aeroplanes, squadrons of them! We can't send them tomorrow, nor the next day—our long callousness, our long and persisting refusal intelligently to take a disagreeable situation as it is and to ward off the Great Offender, has its toll now. But we can send them soon.

I went to a member of the Aircraft Board—a man high in position—one of those admirable American manufacturers who are saving the nation in this emergency. I asked him flatly how long—*how long* is the essence of everything now!—it would take his organization to get under way. "We can get under way at once," he said emphatically. "If there is one thing that we Americans stand for it is quantity! For Americans, when the designing and the engineering work is done, output is easy. And this output will be swift and sure. We can get out forty thousand engines, twenty thousand planes before next spring. Give us the money and we can get out that many by next spring and increase the output steadily, but we can't do that if we don't start till months from now. We must start *now!*"

"Then why don't you?" I demanded.

He threw out his hands. "We haven't the money," he said.

THERE is evidence that the Aircraft Board is ready for its stupendous task in the manner in which it has utilized and coördinated coöperation all along the line and in the manner in which it is providing for aviation training. Three of nine camps appropriated for are rapidly being made in readiness. And already, waiting for them to be finished, in dozens of colleges the most alert men of the land—college athletes preferably—are learning the rudiments, in special concentrated courses, of military training, of machine gun handling, astronomy (aviators must know that, for they often have to steer by the stars), of navigation, waiting for those camps to be got ready to receive them, after which camp training they will see further training abroad.

In land warfare aeroplanes are used in a thousand ways. England is providing for fifteen thousand during the coming year—evidence enough of their usefulness.

In sea warfare they are almost as important, altho used in numbers considerably smaller. The "America"—the giant seaplane that was scheduled to cross the Atlantic just when the war broke out—demonstrated some of the uses of the seaplane soon after it was set to scout work in British waters. Once it swooped down and crippled the periscope of a submarine. Twice, soon afterward, it saw, from its perch on high, submarines under water. It watched, circling about, calling its friends the water craft, till they came up and "finished the job."

Enough has been written to make clear—if any one longer doubts—the military uses of the aeroplane. It is no exaggeration to say that just as a man without a club has little chance with a man who has a club—about as little chance as a man with bow and arrow has against a man with a revolver—so it has become convincingly clear to those in close touch with the military situation abroad that an army without aeroplanes is, in no small degree, at the mercy of an army equipped with them. France has thousands of aeroplanes. England has more. We in America have hardly any. Yet, considering our infinite coast and border line, we should have most of all.

But the point isn't what we *should have*—the point is what we *must have to keep the Germans from winning the war!*

And three thousand machines are not enough! Not nearly enough.

(*Continued on page* 511.)

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



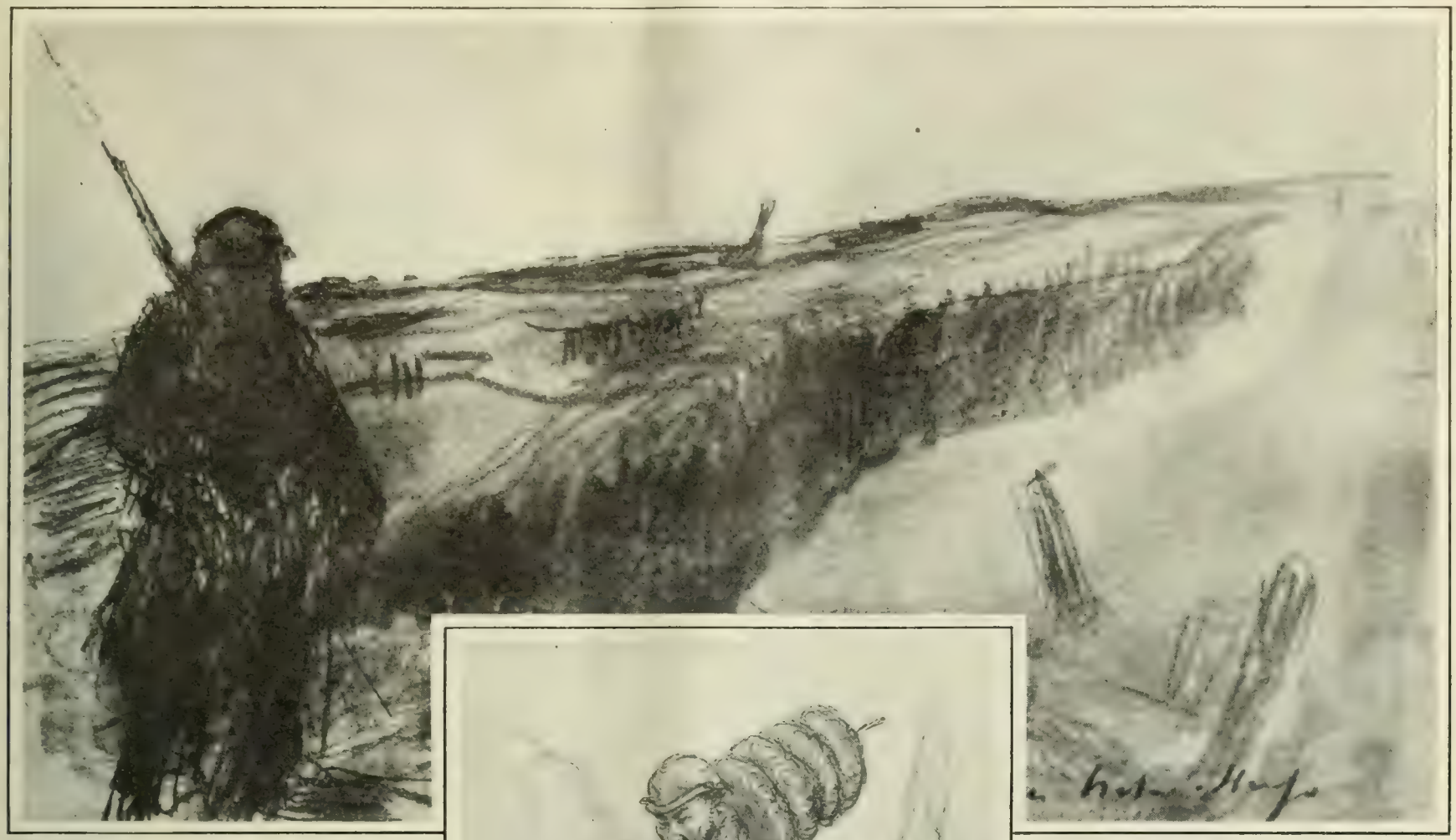
Underwood & Underwood

The greatest newspaper magnate in Great Britain, Lord Northcliffe, who is to head a permanent British commission here



© E. Muller, Jr.

Somewhere off the coast of France—a characteristic sample of our mobilized war forces already in action on the other side

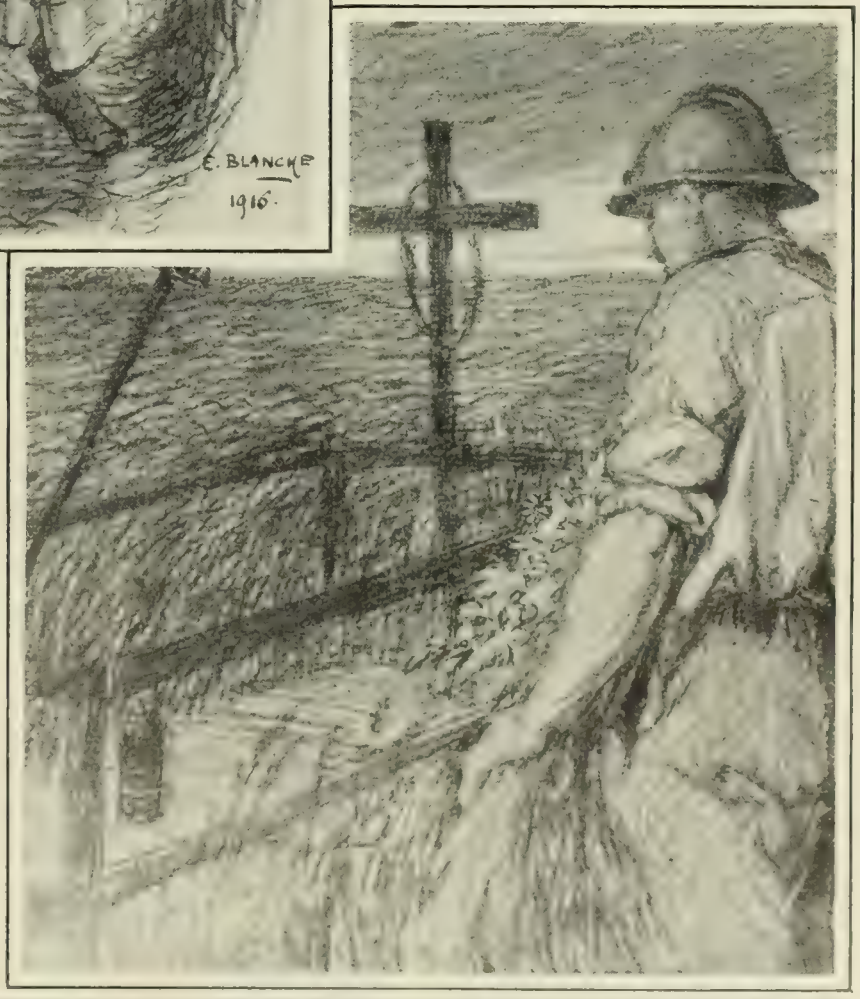


Pictorial Press

What the soldier in the trenches sees in war—a group of pencil sketches drawn by the men who are defending France. "Patrol during the night" (at the top of the page) is an effective picture of a sentry's grim loneliness. It was drawn by George Victor Hugo, grandson of the author of "Les Miserables." In the center is the French for "Gunga Din"—E. Blanche's sketch of a soup and bread carrier in the first line trenches. The ruins of a church in France (in the lower left-hand corner) typify to A. Franquet the pity and the necessity of this war. The last sketch, "The End," is by Sereagny







THE MAN WHO KNOWS

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

THE first mark of greatness is a question mark. The two favorite words of the man born to get ahead are *Why* and *How*. "Why is a thing done as it is? How can it be done better?" Answer these two questions properly, habitually, and you guarantee a great future anywhere.

A job is worth not what it pays, but what it teaches. There are in America today a number of men with salaries of $50,000 or more, who held jobs not so long ago at $15 a week. How did they gain such promotion? For every dollar in money each man took from his job he took fifty or a hundred dollars' worth of knowledge. Thus each man ultimately fixed his own salary. The way to make an occupation valuable is to look on it as an education.

The call of the business world is for the man who knows. If also he is a man who thinks and who works, a thousand doors of opportunity swing wide before him; he has but to choose, to enter, to command.

There are in business education three principal studies: How to get a job, how to hold it, how to reach from it to a higher one. If every employee had learned these primary lessons of good workmanship, there would be no problem of unemployment.

I think I have found the master key to the problems of unemployment. The president of a great corporation gave it to me, and I pass it on to you. It should unlock many problems of industry also, and that of promotion in particular. For when a man makes himself so valuable that his company never would discharge him, they will promote him; he is the type of man who belongs among the directors.

I was speeding to my work in the early morning, when, upon changing cars, I observed a long line of men reaching from the doors of a big industrial plant far out into the street and back around the corner. A policeman eyed them closely. "What's the meeting, officer?" I queried. "That's no meeting," he grunted, "that's only a bunch of down-and-outs looking for a job."

"And will they get it?" I asked him. "Not on your life," he boomed—"not with that company. You have to know too blamed much to get on their payroll. Friend of mine went there for a job once. They put him thru a regular third degree, made him answer questions about himself and his trade that his mother, doctor, parson and old boss couldn't answer all together. My pal got an all-day headache just thinking about their questions. He wasn't classy enough for such a high-brow concern. These guys won't any of 'em land—you can go to the other door and watch 'em pass out."

"And what's your pal doing now?" I mused. "Driving a truck—that's all he knows," was the answer.

I did not go around to the other door—I will not see failures anywhere. But here was a great industrial concern with a real educational test for employment—and I had to see the president! I chanced to know something about the president. He came to work before his employees, he liked early risers—and it wasn't yet eight o'clock. He was mathematical to a fault, yet one of his hobbies was sociological investigation. He loved promptness and preciseness. Thinking over all these points, I sent to his office a memorandum like this:

> One hundred and fifty-six men are at your doors, looking for a job. Will they get it? If not, why not? Can you spare 3 minutes and 30 seconds for an answer? I will put your advice in a magazine article, sure to reach and likely to help several hundred thousand employees.

The messenger was back. "The president will see you." I had quickly drafted a list of questions, to economize every second—the answers of the president appear below. The great man looked me over, looked me thru, by one swift, comprehensive glance. I also looked him thru, but not over—when you have looked a man thru, looking him over is a waste of time. Having reached a mental understanding with me, the president opened up.

KNOWLEDGE EFFICIENCY TEST

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

FOR DETERMINING THE PROBABILITIES OF YOUR ADVANCEMENT IN LIFE

DIRECTIONS. First read Mr. Purinton's article, "The Man Who Knows." Then grade yourself on the questions below. Where answer is Yes, write 5 in space opposite. Where answer is No, leave space blank. For partial affirmative, write numeral between 1 and 5 expressing degree of assurance. Queries and problems will be answered by Mr. Purinton so far as practicable, when address care of Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West 40th Street, New York. Answers will be mailed, or published in Efficiency Question Box, until further notice.

1. Do you know what you can do best in life, and want to do most? ....
2. Has your present job taught you at least ten valuable lessons? ....
3. Did you ever work out a successful plan for gaining promotion or salary increase? ....
4. Have you learned the scientific way of applying for a position? ....
5. Would you know how to keep your job if a better man tried to get it? ....
6. Are you training yourself to qualify for the place ahead? ....
7. Have you figured out why the biggest man in your line has gone ahead of you? ....
8. Do you belong to a national efficiency organization? ....
9. Are you studying in spare time, locally or by mail, for self-advancement? ....
10. Have you asked a higher official to point out your industrial mistakes and defects? ....
11. Does your lay-off due to illness average less than five days a year? ....
12. Are your personal druggist and doctor bills less than $10 a year? ....
13. Have you enough money in the bank to pay all your expenses six months or longer? ....
14. Do you buy regularly on the budget plan? ....
15. Have you developed a satisfactory way to increase output or reduce costs? ....
16. Can you read a man's nature and character on sight? ....
17. Have you examined an approved recent book on personal efficiency? ....
18. Does defeat make you stronger, and failure make you surer of success in the end? ....
19. Have you graded yourself on at least five of Mr. Purinton's Efficiency Test charts? ....
20. Do you more enjoy a mental or a spiritual exhilaration—such as helping somebody, or doing your work better, or fighting for a principle? ....

Copyright 1917 by Edward Earle Purinton

Add numerals for your approximate grade in efficient methods of obtaining and applying knowledge.

"We shall engage perhaps twenty per cent of the men outside. The other eighty per cent we cannot use. Of the twenty per cent engaged, probably half will leave or be discharged under six months. That is, only ten per cent of the men who apply for a job are able to get and keep it.

"What is wrong with the ninety per cent? I will tell you. They *don't know* literally hundreds of things that good workmen ought to know, but that most men will not take the time and pains to learn.

"They don't know how to work; we have to teach them. They don't know how to think; we try to teach them, but as yet have no reason to be proud of our success. They don't know what they can do best; we may have to transfer a man a half dozen times before he happens on a line of work that really interests him. They don't know what or when or how to eat; I figure that the average employee's working capacity is lowered twenty per cent by foolish meal habits. They don't know how to live in their homes, and keep well for their work; this company loses $40,000 a year from preventable illness of employees, and the employees themselves lose more than that. They don't know where to look for technical knowledge and the solution of their trade problems; our educational department has to answer for them hundreds of questions they ought to answer for themselves, or find answered in a book or magazine they should have on file. They don't know how to plan their future in this company or elsewhere; I judge that perhaps one man in fifty has clearly in mind a purpose, plan, picture, of his own life work—the other forty-nine men are drifting, empty-eyed, empty-hearted. They don't know why they are living at all, these men who come here for a job; and looking for work without feeling the joy of work is like picking roses in the dark—you get more thorns than flowers.

"LATELY we put in the newspapers two advertisements—one for laborers to take jobs at $15 a week, the other for a manager to fill a $5000 executive position. Hundreds of men have begged for the $15 job—and not one has applied for the $5000 salary. Why? Because a $5000 man must possess five thousand dollars' worth of knowledge to sell this company every year, and the men having the right kind and amount of knowledge are, so far, altogether absent.

"Our employment bureau is conducted more or less scientifically. To get a position here, a man must know certain things, and prove his knowledge at the first interview. Among other things he must know how to look an official straight in the eye; how to keep his nerve when looked at; how to tell briefly what he can do, what he has done, what he hopes to do; how to answer questions promptly, truthfully and concisely; how to be deferential without being servile; how to size up the requirements of a new job; how to dress neatly and becomingly, yet not flashily or in the so-called hight of style; how to take small pay with big chance of promotion; how to do the least thing as well as tho it were the greatest. Our test for a man is really this: Does he know how to *work for his company,* and how to *think for himself!*"

Suddenly the president was fingering his watch. I rose to meet the unconscious gesture. "And your test for me is, do I know when to go? I do. Thank you for the great lesson you have pointed out."

BUT the lesson was not yet complete—I always check up a man's opinions by his actions, and I had to learn something of the life and work of the president himself. The man who had been longest with the company—a thoughtful, kindly patriarch about seventy—furnished the data required.

"How did your president earn his position, how does he hold it?" I asked the veteran employee. "Well, sir," he replied, "the Chief won his place by knowing more about the company's business than any other man here; and he keeps it, I think, by always knowing just what to do in a crisis. Let me explain. I was here thirty years ago, when the Chief came, hardly more than a boy, and took a job at $10 a week. From the very first he had to know the why and how of everything. He borrowed technical books from libraries; talked with officials whenever he could make a chance; found an experienced man in his line too old for active work and took business lessons from the old fellow; did all sorts of unheard-of things, to master the science of his trade.

"It wasn't long before the head of the department came to consult this boy whenever a hard problem was being considered. Then one day the head of the department resigned. Before another manager could be found, a crisis developed in that branch of the business, and the whole reputation of the company was involved. The high officials were in a panic. What did that boy do but walk into the directors' meeting and tell the owners of the business how to handle the situation! Of course they made him head of the department.

"He held the position a couple of years, made a lot of improvements, earned a large salary increase, and saved a few thousand dollars. Then he did a most unusual thing. He asked for another job in a more difficult branch of the business—a job that meant lower, harder work, and the pay scarcely a fourth of what he was getting. Some of the directors called him a fool—tho now they realize he was a genius; but they transferred him as requested. Within a year he had invented a scheme for cutting costs that he sold to the company for several thousand dollars and a good royalty. Soon he had a share in the business, and a comprehensive idea of the present, past and future of each department. He was always breaking out in some new place, with some new plan for enlarging the business or reducing the expense. There was no way to keep him down—he knew so much about the work he had no competition. There never was a man who so combined a knowledge of the great principles on which the business rests, with a knowledge of the fine details by which it revolves. He promoted himself to the presidency, he paved his own way by digging thru problems, laying down principles, smoothing out difficulties, girding up men!"

The interview was over, and I did some thinking. Here was a sharp, telling contrast. The man who hunts a job fails to get it because he *doesn't know;* and the millionaire corporation president made his job, holds his job, because he *does* know. In our own work, we are all on our way toward one of these extremes. Toward which? Toward the ruin found in the gullies of ignorance—or toward the splendor found on the peaks of knowledge?

EVERY great business, trade or profession has in it some one man who knows. He is the man for all men to study. Where did he get his knowledge? Why did he get it? How does he make use of it? What could *you* achieve with such knowledge? Is there any reason why you should not know as much, think as much, do as much, earn as much, be as much, as the man above you? In your occupation, who *is* the man who knows? How far have you analyzed his method, watched his performance, traced his record, observed his life?

The greatest lever in the world is self-education. By it the world's leaders have raised themselves from weakness, poverty, obscurity to hights of power, eminence and trust. A leader is but a man who knows more than the other fellow, and uses better what he knows. The backbone of strong leadership is long learning. Would you become a world-leader? Then you must know and apply the fundamental principles of leadership, which are as follows:

1. *Know your job.* Learn exactly what you are paid to do—and not to do. Organize each class of work on a time schedule, and keep to the schedule. Find the standard output, and the maximum, for a week, a day, an hour; make your output measure up always between the standard and the maximum. Write out a list of all the mistakes apt to occur in your line of work; then take special, itemized precaution to prevent each. Analyze the merits and demerits of every tool, machine, material, supply; compare with different brands of manufacture, and with scientific standards of performance; reject faulty equipment, demand the best utensils for your work. Make a list of the new books in your profession, devote an evening or two a week to study and application of improved methods. Join a national trade association or professional society, and make friends with the leaders in your line. Locate a man who has done bigger, better things than you have; study him, the principles, aims and methods that made him;

detect, and correct, your special habits of failure.

LOOK AHEAD

2. *Know the job ahead.* Regard your present position, however lowly or exalted it may be, as a mere stepping-stone to a place of larger usefulness and power. The man who isn't getting ready for something higher *is* getting ready for something lower—as every down-and-outer fifty or sixty years old could sadly testify. A job, like a suit of boy's clothes, was made to be outgrown. If you don't feel yourself outgrowing yours, you should see a business doctor—your mind is poorly nourished, stunted, or malformed. Get a bigger job directly in view, then plan how to grow to fill it. Make yourself a silent understudy to the man higher up; watch how he does things, practise doing them, figure how to do them better; some day his resignation or promotion, or a chance offered elsewhere, will surely call you to the place you are ready to fill.

LIVE LONG

3. *Know the rules of health.* You can add ten or twenty years to your life, prevent needless worry and trouble in your family, save each year an estimated average of two weeks' pay, and increase your earning capacity thirty per cent or more. How? By learning the modern science of health, and putting illness at your minimum, energy at your maximum. Illness is either ignorance or indolence; therefore unnecessary and inexcusable, except in rare cases. Among the forms of preventable disease are colds, indigestion, constipation, grippe, headache, nervousness, many organic troubles and nearly all functional derangements, premature old age, chronic fatigue, worry, pessimism, poverty. Worry a disease? Pessimism a disease? Poverty a disease? Yes. Any condition abnormal or subnormal is a disease; and worry, pessimism, poverty, are conditions of body and mind both abnormal and subnormal. You can banish, you can prevent, almost any so-called affliction by learning to eat right, sleep right, bathe right, breathe right, dress right, work right, play right, think right. Get a few good books on health, build a stronger physique, enhance both longevity and productivity.

SAVE WISELY

4. *Know the science of finance.* Make a list of the extra things you must know or do, in order to earn a larger salary; then put your spare time and energy on the problem of increasing your bank account. Of course you *have* a bank account—if, not, start one today, with a dollar if that is all you can spare. A man who earns $10 a week and saves one dollar is making more than a man who earns $100 a week and saves nothing. Buy on the budget plan. If you have never kept account of your personal expenses, do so for at least six months; then you will know how much you waste, and one of the first signs of wisdom for any man is to know how much he wastes. Apply at the best banks near you for literature on personal finance—every bank should freely distribute this or tell patrons where to find it. Plan your investments ahead, with at least as much delight as you plan your vacations ahead. Money? Good for nothing but to make your dreams come true. Every man should be a colossal dreamer, but the greater a dreamer a man is, the more useless he is, until he has beneath him a solid money base.

HOW DO YOU RATE YOURSELF?

5. *Know human nature.* Is your customer, your dealer, your employer, your employee, a human lion, a human eagle, a human ostrich, a human fish, or a human fox? Maybe he is a human vegetable, or a human weed. And perhaps he is well nigh a superman. To please him, serve him, move him, mold him, you must find what and where he is. All good advertising, all productive salesmanship, all kindly and effective service, rests on the principles of applied psychology. The masters of trade are the knowers of men. Character analysis should be taught in every school, followed in every church, used in every sanitarium, wielded on every battlefield and in every place of business. Do you know *yourself?* Are you thoroly informed on your talents and possibilities, your faults and weaknesses, your habits and tendencies for good or ill? Have you sized up your character and career as impartially and scientifically as you would judge a race-horse before buying? To do a large and safe business with yourself, you must have a reliable rating on your own personality. The first move toward success is to become an expert in self-appraisal. No man ever failed who knew himself. The mark of a big man is that other men regard him his own best reference. To build high, dig deep; to ensure a commanding reputation, explore the depths of yourself and lay a faultless character foundation.

KEEP TRYING

6. *Know the power of ambition.* Look down the roster of the leaders of America today—the merchants, lawyers, doctors, bankers, authors, teachers, preachers. You find that a large proportion of the most influential men began life with a handicap. Some were very poor; others had to fight with disease and infirmity; others lived so far from civilization that they could not get even a high school course; others came from families despised in the community; others had to work so hard from early childhood that their bodies were spent, minds warped, hearts broken, when they reached manhood. But they all won out! The highest reward is reserved for the man with the highest resolve. When a real man meets a handicap, he breaks it up and makes a ladder out of it. A lot of hope and a lot more hustle puts any handicap far behind. What is your handicap? What holds you back? What makes you fearful, weak, discouraged, when you ought to be forging ahead? Stop cringing, start climbing. Strengthen your muscles and sharpen your wits on your difficulty—that's what difficulties are for. Be wiser and better with each failure—here is the lesson in all failure. It takes a big defeat to put a big man far ahead. Learn from defeat, smile at defeat, stand on defeat, grow by defeat, and defeat is changed into victory.

THE REWARD

7. *Know the sovereign satisfaction that crowns loyal service.* The two highest aims of a good workman are these: to do something better than it was ever done before, and to render a daily service that money cannot pay for. Whoever carries out these aims will reach the top of his profession. Work for money and you grow poor; work for merit and you grow rich. A director in the world's largest corporation of its kind—a manufacturing company able to produce $36,000 worth of goods an hour—was asked how the company had succeeded, in the face of tremendous obstacles. He answered, "The president has for twenty years done the least thing as carefully as tho it were the greatest, and the greatest thing as kindly as tho it were the least." The way out of subjection is by removing objection. Don't look for compliments—look for complaints. Measure your ambition not by its motion but by its perfection. The greatest is born of the best. It is a sign that a man is matured when his ambition changes from wanting his work the greatest to wanting it the best. You reap a royal salary by sowing a loyal service. But the real joy is in the sowing. Money palls, fame wearies, pleasure stings, youth dies, hope turns to grief; the one immortal happiness worth knowing is the sure delight in the habit of genuine, scientific service—service to your customer, your employer, your neighbor, your friend, and your enemy. The greatest ruler this country ever had was Abraham Lincoln, for he served on the largest scale. He toiled more than others, he studied more than he toiled, that he might prepare to serve his generation well. And for this he is loved supremely.

You would carve your name high on the scroll of history? Then remember: Wisdom lies in knowing how to add to the weal of the world.

FORETASTE

BY HELEN HOYT

I shut the book together,
Lay it by;
Punch down the pillow,
Turn,
Snap off the light;
With sleepy hands pull up the coverlid
And close my eyes.

I have turned off the light,
Turned off the world;
And laid aside my life and thought and motion,
And laid myself in my straight grave,
Resigned to darkness and nonentity.

Saves His Company $80,000 a year



How an ambitious man increased his value to a five million dollar corporation

THREE years ago an ambitious young man entered a company as auditor. This company manufactures more than 5,000 separate products, and is the largest in its line.

Many men would have been contented to perform nothing but the many hard duties of that job. He wasn't.

He spent his spare time equipping himself for bigger work.

He went to school again

He learned every phase of business outside his own department. In order to get a broad, sound knowledge of modern business methods, he studied the big principles that underlie all business.

His growth and increased value were recognized by the heads of the five million dollar corporation. He was soon entrusted with greater responsibilities. He put into force many new methods which increased the company's business. One plan of his, changing their branch office policy, saves the company $80,000 a year.

The secret of his rapid rise

This successful man gives a generous measure of credit for his success to the thoro grounding in business principles which he acquired by reading the Modern Business Course and Service of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. On his recommendation many of the progressive men in his company are now taking advantage of this same short cut to business knowledge.

The Modern Business Course and Service brings to them the accumulated experience of thousands of successful men, with all their errors eliminated.

The knowledge that carries men thru

The important decisions any executive must make *every day* must be backed up by a clear grasp of the why and how of the problem in hand. He must know the principles that underlie every phase of business, and he must know how to apply them practically.

It is this broad grasp of the fundamentals of business that the Alexander Hamilton Institute is giving to more than 50,000 business men today.

50,000 men training for bigger opportunities

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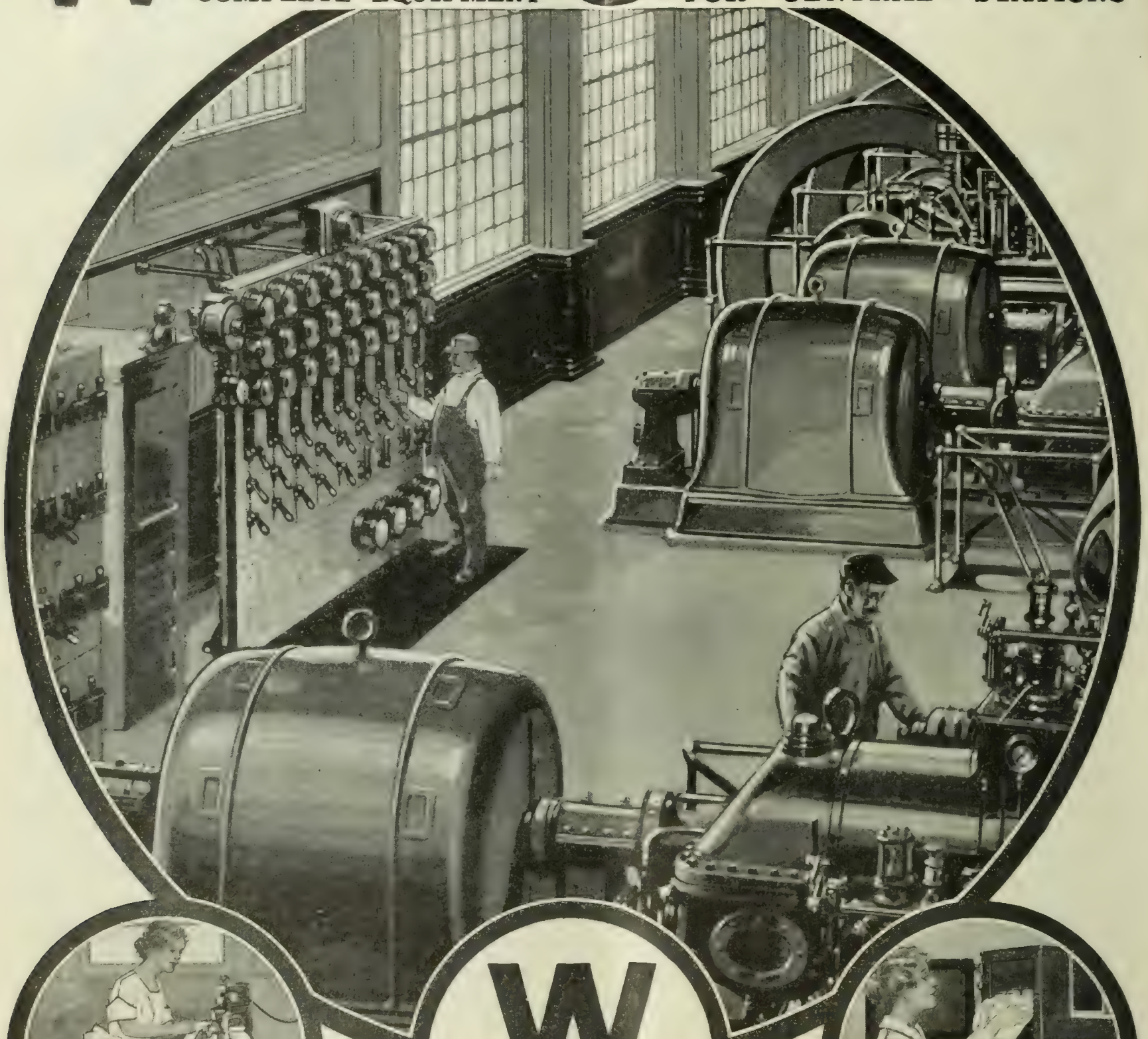
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THE SPIRIT OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

BY RICHARD A. FEISS

MANY erroneous impressions about scientific management are abroad which are gained from public prints and from propaganda spread by those who are prejudiced or have no practical acquaintance with the subject. It is from such sources that the impression has been gained in some instances that scientific management and labor are at war. This is contrary to the truth. The fact is where real scientific management has been installed that labor troubles have been reduced to a minimum because not only output but earnings are increased—a result which naturally wins the favor and support of the workers.

Many people consider that scientific management is a system or a method by which to get something done faster or cheaper. Some think that it consists of wage systems and time study work. It is not any or all of these. It is a science and a philosophy. Its purpose is not to speed up production but to harmonize the relationship between management and men. There are no Aladdin-like results. There is no secret or hidden short cut to achievement. It means more and harder work for the management. It puts everyone to work from the head of the concern down, and places the responsibility for accomplishment where it belongs. The chief reason that scientific management is not more generally adopted is because it involves the assumption of full responsibility on the part of the management.

Ordinary or traditional management is management by authority and the transmission of orders based on the old idea of military organization. Scientific management is almost the opposite in its essence and is based upon responsibility and instruction. In fact, scientific management is the management of responsibility in the first person. Starting with the man on the top, the question that everyone puts to himself in his sphere is, "What is my responsibility in the matter?" "What ought I to do," and "What have I left undone that I should have done?" This does not mean the higher the position the more unquestioned the authority, but the higher the position the greater the responsibility.

Scientific management always must begin in the mind of the manager or the man in control. He must begin by broadening his vision. Scientific management starts with his self-education and involves the progressive education of every member of the organization. With this point of view the management sets to work scientifically to determine: first, what the specific duties of every member of the organization are, and secondly, to provide the means and training essential to their accomplishment.

In the determination of specific duties, all the responsibility for planning in the fullest sense of the word must be assumed by the management. The needs of the worker and others in the performance of the work must be accurately and specifically predetermined by the management of the planning department, which, of course, is a function of the management. The management must not only give proper attention to the problems of space, light, air, and sanitation, but to all other conditions under which the work is performed, as these things materially affect the workers in the performance of their duties. Equipment must be properly placed and safeguarded and must be standardized and maintained at the highest point of efficiency. Stores must be properly organized and the handling of materials standardized.

Most organizations of the better traditional type stop at this point. No one today would be considered a business man who has not a proper inventory of materials and who does not know what kind and how much of each kind is needed and the balance of materials available. Yet how many have an inventory of their labor requirements and a balance of personnel available? Only a very few scientifically managed factories have even the knowledge of the personnel necessary to turn out a given amount of work on any of the various operations. This is more essential than an inventory and balance of materials. The time lost from these sources alone is probably equal to from twenty to fifty per cent in the average plant.

UNDER scientific management nothing can be left to chance. In the standardization of equipment and other conditions the management must hold itself responsible for the scientific investigation of all circumstances surrounding the operation so that machines, tools and other equipment can be standardized and maintained by the management at the highest definite point of efficiency. It is unfair and impossible to require any given amount of output from any worker unless he is furnished by the management with properly standardized tools and equipment. Likewise is it impossible and unfair to expect a given amount of output unless materials and stores of all kinds which are used are of a given standard of quality and furnished to the worker in proper amount and proper condition. In order that the worker is properly supplied with work it is absolutely essential that a routing system of some kind be established so that the management at all times has proper control of materials and is responsible for the even flow of work.

Without these things the management cannot possibly have the proper control of the amount and balance of labor essential and available. For this purpose it is necessary to have a personnel or labor inventory showing, on the one hand, the number (in fractions) of workers of a given standard of efficiency necessary for the performance of a given amount of work, and, on the other hand, showing the amount actually available at any given moment. This information is necessary for the intelligent routing of workers in order to meet the problem of daily fluctuations in the balance of personnel. These things under the old style of management are left to take care of themselves or are left to the workers or foremen who are absolutely unable to control them.

It is in the standardization of equipment and materials that time and motion study first makes its appearance under scientific management. It is used to assist in establishing the best means and methods and all other conditions of operation. The knowledge thus gained also forms the foundation for the specific instructions essential for the scientific training of the workers. It is not sufficient for the purpose of scientific management that an employment department for the proper selection of the workers be established, but it is even more necessary that the worker is scientifically and systematically fitted and trained for his work.

For the latter purposes our shops have established both an Employment and Service Department and an Instruction Department. The duties of the former do not consist merely of the selection of the worker, but also of that personal care and development (including discipline and discharge) which are essential to his permanent well-being and contentment. The responsibilities involved are the most important ones of management and they can no longer be delegated to irresponsible people or left to chance. This responsibility must be either directly assumed by the management or put in the hands of executives of the very highest rank who are party to the policies of the organization.

The Instruction Department, as the name implies, consists of a staff of trained instructors responsible only for the imparting of skill and efficiency to new operators and to old operators who have new work to perform. This function, as well as the others mentioned is absolutely essential, no matter in what form it appears. Altogether too much stress has been laid on time and motion study in the popular mind. It is true, as it is of most sciences and their mechanisms, that time and motion study has been used under improper conditions with harmful results. This in itself can in no way be considered as a condemnation of the whole science when properly applied. In fact we are only seeing the beginning of the application of science to industry in relation to its human as well as all other acitivities.

Under scientific management the old style bosses with their petty tyrannies disappear. As we have seen, they are replaced by a corps of teachers. These are the functional foremen each trained to give special service and special training to the worker in the performance of his various functions. The responsibility to go ahead on truth and fact in all activities of the organization becomes a distinct responsibility of the management. The employees of the organization are no longer required to do a thing because it is a command or because some one higher up has ordered it, but are taught to do so because it is right. The law of bosses is replaced by the law of truth, and while there may be democracy under the laws and decisions made by groups or representatives, there is surely no greater democracy than the rule of science and truth. "Obedience to the law is liberty."

We are today facing what is probably the most serious economic crisis that has ever confronted us. In the immediate future we shall have to compete with nations far more efficient than ever before. It is not enough now to adopt the mechanisms of scientific management. We must adopt its ideals and spirit in all our industrial activities. The time to begin is now.

(*Continued from page 500.*)

Week by week, however, especially since the foreign missions came to America, there has been growing in Washington a general conviction that the war can be won with aeroplanes. The Aero Club of America has been for years arguing eloquently for the development of our aerial resources. General Squier and the Signal Corps in Washington have done wonders toward laying out the lines that Howard Coffin, of the Council of National Defense, with the members of the committee of which he is chairman, is ready to utilize in getting together an aerial fleet. The council is given the task of mobilizing the phases of industry necessary to the building of 3000 planes the first year. It has had the coöperation of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics—which has been at work for over two years—and the aid of not a few technical institutions such as Massachusetts Institute of Technology and many of the facilities of Cornell. Altogether, thus, important steps toward standardization of army-navy aeroplanes have been taken. The thirty odd aeroplane manufacturers in America, who have been making machines of nearly as many models, coöperated admirably with the National Advisory Committee at the beginning and are cooperating with the council now. Moreover, the whole aeroplane industry is particularly mobile and plastic because it is new and enthusiastic. It is hard to believe, in fact, how many of the men engaged in it and how many technical men engaged primarily with other functions have given their time and efforts and funds toward working out army-navy aeroplane problems—problems of instruments such as those involved in making altimeters, drift meters, tachometers, other meters: problems of finding a substitute for the surface cloth heretofore imported from Ireland and England; problems of providing a substitute for weather-dried spruce, the ideal wood for aeroplanes—a substitute of high specific density, even a metal, that can be got ready for extensive manufacture in much less time than the year or two years required to season spruce in the open air. All technical problems, practically, have been met and solved. Even engine difficulties have been overcome nearly altogether, and the engine problem is an important one. "The needs of the army and navy," said J. F. Victory, of the Advisory Committee, in May, "are now estimated to be 3000 machines in the first year and 4000 or 5000 in the two succeeding years, on the basis of keeping 1000 machines in the air, on which basis we shall need two extra engines for every machine. Engines wear out and need overhauling constantly."

These problems all are complex, but they are now in the background and the question of supplying more than 3000 machines in the first year is coming more and more pertinently into the foreground. "Three thousand machines," said a Government official, "are not enough."

Such assertions have become more and more prevalent and have, of course, had their effect on Chairman Coffin. His point of view is, very briefly, this: "If the Government wants more machines it simply needs to supply the money and say so. We'll get them!"

And America, it is believed, is going to need them! America—so the conviction is everywhere gaining strength—must, and can, match her eagles against any brood of flying machines that there are. We don't all realize that we have got to provide ourselves with the efficient means for all possible combinations that may arise in this war; we must remember that the aeroplane enters as a common factor into more possible combinations against an enemy than any other war factor. We can produce aeroplanes almost without number; and there is need of them almost without number. It is certain that we shall need many for defense; it is certain that we shall want more and more for offense. They are—these American eagles—characteristically American "birds," fit emissaries to prompt the boche that we are on the job.

Washington

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The genuine have "RINEX SOLE" stamped in the shank. Always look for this name.

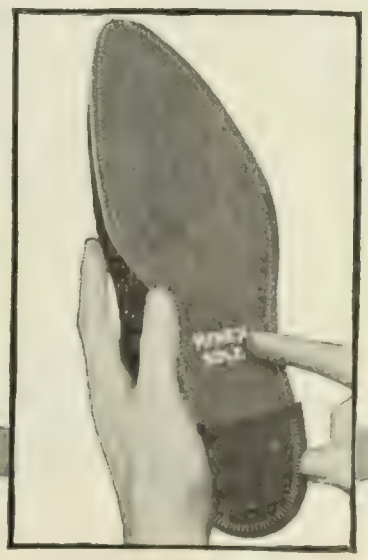
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NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
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MOBILIZING WOMAN'S SERVICE

BY EUGÉNIE M. FRYER

SOME months ago, about the beginning of February, the National League for Woman's Service issued an emergency program, a program that gave promise of effective service in this time of national crisis. Today people are naturally interested to know, (1) how practical this program has proved? (2) Has it been necessary to modify it? (3) On what part of the program has experience shown that the emphasis should be most effectively put?

At the Washington headquarters of the League I learned that two lines of activity were at present of vital importance, and that therefore the League was concentrating especially on these two things: I. Industrial and economic preparedness; II. Agricultural preparedness.

As regards the first, industrial and economic preparedness, the Bureau of Registration and Information of the League is working in direct coöperation with the Department of Labor. This Bureau "has undertaken to assist the Federal Department of Labor in its efforts to provide factories and mills engaged upon Government orders with an adequate supply of women trained in those occupations." To this end, and by the direct authorization of the United States Department of Labor, to make this registration, this Bureau is, in the first place, mobilizing wage-earning women by means of the registration blanks issued by the Department of Labor. These blanks will give the Government a comprehensive idea of our industrial forces, and on how many women wage-earners it can depend.

The women thus mobilized can, I understand, specify the length of time they are willing to serve at a time.

THE redistribution of woman's labor without disturbing existing industries is the second phase of the Bureau's work. For example, in New York many women have been thrown out of employment by tailoring concerns whose business has been lessened because fewer suits are being ordered. In Hartford, Connecticut, there are few women, and the factories are in need of two thousand additional women. The object of the Bureau in such a connection, would be (1) to ascertain thru their supporting organizations that all the wage-earning women either had employment, or could be temporarily spared from the work they were doing for the more vital need; (2) to get those out of employment in New York to register for work in Hartford, the expense of transportation being shouldered by the Bureau. (3) The housing, care and protection of the groups of wage-earning women who are thus called away in large numbers from their home environment for emergency and temporary service. This phase of the work of course touches on the social welfare work of the League's Emergency Program. These housing problems vary in various localities. At the Philadelphia Quartermaster's Department, the Schuylkill Arsenal, women are now being largely employed in making soldiers' shirts and tent sacks. This latter work was found to be very taxing on a woman's strength, and so the Bureau thru the Emergency Aid is endeavoring to secure a house and to equip it with power sewing machines. Again, in Hartford, the Bureau thru its supporting organizations is seeing to the care and housing of the various nationalities, especially the Poles and Lithuanians, who are predominant there. Each nationality is housed separately, watched over by competent women who are giving their time, their care and their protection to these women who are doing their bit for their country in the front lines of industry.

THE question naturally arises as to whether, when you have transported workers from one place to another you can rely on their staying and sticking to the work assigned, and for which they are pledged. One is accustomed to so much fickleness, unreason and independence in workers, that one wonders how many, especially the foreign born, will intelligently respond to this national call to service. This undependable attitude is perhaps natural; for the old sense of personal loyalty to the firm, to the employer, is practically dead and out of fashion; has been swept away with that fine sense of pride in one's work that in former times made of every man an artist. In a sense, then, these industrial workers are on trial, and if they rise to meet this test, it will be the beginning of a new and a nobler era in the nation's life; for it will show an awakening as to what individual responsibility means in its relation to citizenship, and because of it there will come a unified response to national service. It will also mean a tremendous step toward the realization of true democracy; for these women, who as members of the Bureau and its supporting organizations are caring for the comfort and protection of these wage-earning women, will of necessity come into close contact with them. This near association will afford an opportunity for mutual understanding and appreciation, and must break down the false barriers of class. Class hatred will vanish when the wage-earner recognizes in the woman caring for her wants a sister, a fellow worker in the self-same cause—national service. Perhaps these volunteer workers will follow the noble example of their English sisters by volunteering as substitutes for over holidays and weekends, so that the wage-earning women may have a breathing spell, and the work still go on without interruption.

Agricultural preparedness is the second line upon which the Bureau of Registration and Information is bending its efforts. This is of fundamental importance, and underlies the success, "the very life of all plans for national defense; for to feed the military and civil population at reasonable prices is a vital necessity." To work in coöperation with the Department of Agriculture the Bureau feels is to have direct bearing on the high cost of living, and will therefore serve the nation in peace as well as war. Again, as with the mobilization of women for industrial and economic work, the Bureau in its mobilization of women for farm labor is in direct coöperation with the Department of Labor. Their plan is as follows:

1. Thru the State Farm Help Specialists and all existing agencies of the states to secure as definite information as possible as to the amount and kind of labor needed in each locality.
2. Ascertain to what extent women, by the use of existing farm machinery, without physical detriment, can do farm work now done by men.
3. Organize machinery for registering women for agricultural work and for placing competent women where there is a shortage of farm labor. This will be done in the following way:

In each state where there are indications of a shortage of farm labor, an agricultural chairman will be appointed by the Bureau of Registration and Information. If possible, a woman of practical agricultural knowledge, and preferably one who is already active in agricultural preparedness, will be chosen.

She will at once get in touch with the State Agent in Charge of Farm Help and the State Agricultural Committee. Thru them she will get information as to how much woman labor could be used in the state, for what work, where and when. She will then find out what training in agricultural work can be provided (either by the state or by private agencies), and get all information concerning existing training courses.

She will then, on the basis of this information, appoint local assistants and take registration thru the registration agencies of the bureau which have already been established thru the coöperating organizations of the bureau, or thru such other agencies as desire to coöperate. This registration should be taken on blanks (in duplicate) furnished by the bureau and one copy sent to the nearest federal employment office or agency designated thereby and the other kept by the chairman. These applications will be classified and filed according to the kind of work and experience, and kind of training desired.

FOOD is the foremost question of the hour, and is of vital interest to every citizen. Various methods have been suggested to increase the food supply, many are being carried out systematically and intelligently, such as the planting under the supervision of associations, clubs and schools, school gardens, home gardens, back yard and vacant lot gardens. Again college men and women have volunteered to do farm work, and the National Emergency Food Garden Commission expects to put one million workers who have never done such work before, into the field pledged to plant food gardens.

The giving of land for cultivation has been generously responded to, and is, with the coöperation of the farmers, the foundation upon which the Bureau has had largely to build. As summer comes on there will be need of fruit pickers and preservers of fruit and vegetables as well as tillers of the soil. Much of this can be done by teachers whose holidays extend over the summer months.

In Connecticut farm as well as factory has been emphasized and the supporting organizations there are busy marshaling their forces. In Colorado a woman of initiative and executive ability called together a "war council" to solve the local food problem. This woman has organized a whole county, dividing it into several sections, such as home economics, chicken raising, Belgian hare raising, pig raising, planting gardens. In this way there is no chance for overlapping or for overproduc-

tion. The whole works together for the common good. This is but a sample of what the women of the country are doing in the way of national service. No one can doubt that like the women of Europe they will make good. They have grasped the needs of the situation and are putting their allotted tasks over while the men in Congress wrangle and put first their own petty political schemes regardless of the nation's crisis and the nation's need.

In this connection two things must be remembered, for therein lies the source of the success of the women of England and France. (1) It is necessary to remember that one must do one's bit where one is. It is less glorious, less romantic perhaps, but it is a truer, finer patriotism, a deeper recognition of individual responsibility in its relation to national service. For example, I learned at the Washington headquarters of the League that they have been flooded with letters from teachers anxious to give up their positions in the schools to serve their country elsewhere. As a matter of fact, where could they serve it better, more truly, than in their profession as teachers? They are needed in the schools where they can exert their influence over the children, developing in them a knowledge of high ethical standards, of right thinking? These teachers have a grave responsibility in the training of these children who are the men and women of the future, and upon whose moral standards and right thinking the country's very life depends. Our weakness as a nation today is a "confusion of mind" regarding vital issues, the present national issue for instance, which is appalling. We must reveal again that strength of a sound inheritance and the virtues of a pioneer life which are ours. Where the issues of this war are concerned, there is no excuse for "confusion of mind." Our choice lies between autocracy, ruthlessness, intolerance, all that is antithetic to our traditions and our ideals, and democracy, freedom, justice, that justice, to quote William Penn, that is the only guarantee of a true and permanent peace.

(2) In doing your bit where you are, you can exercize economy in the home—making it a fine art. From this no one is exempt. This economy will include the art of doing without as well as the elimination of waste and the conservation of everything. That is something which everyone may share. The one qualification is the spirit of self-sacrifice. Common sense must supersede French heels, a quiet, serious patriotism the flag-flying, brass band variety. The whole future of the American woman is at stake and she dare not fail to reach the goal which her allied sisters have already attained. That she will not fail is evidenced by the earnest, purposeful work she is doing in the national service of her country, her zeal wisely directed either in connection with the Bureau of Registration and Information of the National League for Woman's Service, or its supporting organizations. The women enlisted in this work, keenly alive to their individual responsibility in its relation to national service, are the leaven that will definitely aid in leavening the nation's life. Sordidness, civic corruption, self-interest must be swept away both in our official political and civic life in the purifying floodtide of self-sacrifice that will reveal itself once more in all its beauty when the nation rises regenerated from the cleansing fires of a noble purpose nobly fulfilled—the giving of our all without reserve in the Cause of Righteousness which we have at last espoused.

Philadelphia

How I Sold My Property

The Story of a Successful System of Finding Cash Buyers for Real Estate

By W. E. B.

THIS is a short tale about a quick sale.

It tells of a modern method of selling property without paying big commissions to agents.

It tells how this system sold my property—quickly, and for cash—and how it can do the same for you.

It gives information of immense value to every man or woman who has real estate for sale.

Through a business deal I became the owner of a residence property in an adjoining state.

The place was so run down that it would have required five or six hundred dollars to make the house habitable.

As the property was so located that I could not live on it, and, being unoccupied, brought me no returns, I was, of course, anxious to dispose of it as quickly as possible.

Never having tried to sell any real estate, and knowing no better method to pursue, I placed the property in the hands of the leading local real estate agent.

This agent, following out the usual methods of the average small-town real estate man, put a "For Sale" sign on the property and then sat down and waited for some one to come along and inquire about it.

After several months had elapsed without any word from the agent I wrote and inquired regarding the prospects of a sale. He replied that he had been unable to do anything with the property and had come to the conclusion that it was impossible to sell it in its present run-down condition, and advised me to spend $500 in repairs.

Not having any money to spend on the place, and having lost all faith in the agent's ability to find a buyer, I decided if anything was done I would have to do it myself.

Fortunately for me, about that time, I learned of "The Simplex Plans for Selling Real Estate" that had just been brought out by a New York publishing house. These I secured, and much to my delight, I found they contained *seven definite plans* for selling just such a property as mine.

Selecting from these seven plans the one that seemed best suited to my requirements, I immediately put it into operation with the following gratifying results:

Within three days I had eighteen people interested in my property, and within two weeks I made a satisfactory sale having received three cash offers and two offers of exchange.

And my experience seems to be the same as others who have availed themselves of this system of selling. Here is what a few of them say:

"Sold my property for cash within ten days. Gladly recommend your methods."—*Wm. H. Cartland, Wakefield, Mass.*

"Your method sold my farm in a short time and for cash, too."—*Mrs. L. A. Childs, Glenwood, Minn.*

"Sold my fruit farm at a satisfactory price in a very short time. Much pleased with your method."—*E. R. Lindsey, Vancebury, Ky.*

"Sold my property for cash. Think your plan is the quickest I ever saw."—*Johnson String, Waterford, N. J.*

"Your plans sold my property when every other method failed. Found a buyer in a remarkably short time."—*Jno. O. Brown, Alexandria, Pa.*

Every reader of this publication with any real estate to sell should get the Simplex Selling Plans at once. They are complete, simple and practical, and are for the express purpose of selling homes, farms and building lots priced at $15,000 or less.

These plans are so plain and easy to follow that a child can use them.

The best evidence of the success of this system of selling real estate is the fact that it has already sold more than 5,000 properties in the 48 states.

No matter where your property is located (provided it is in the United States), you will find the Simplex Plans of invaluable aid in turning your holdings into cash.

These plans can also be used by any man who wants to go into the real estate business "on the side." No matter what business you are now in, no matter what other kind of goods you sell, no matter what kind of a salaried position you now hold, it will pay you to get and follow these plans and add $50 to $100 a month, and more, to your earnings.

Mr. J. C. Kotzum, of Curtis Bay, Maryland, says: "I sold a property yesterday by your plans for $2,500. My commission $250."

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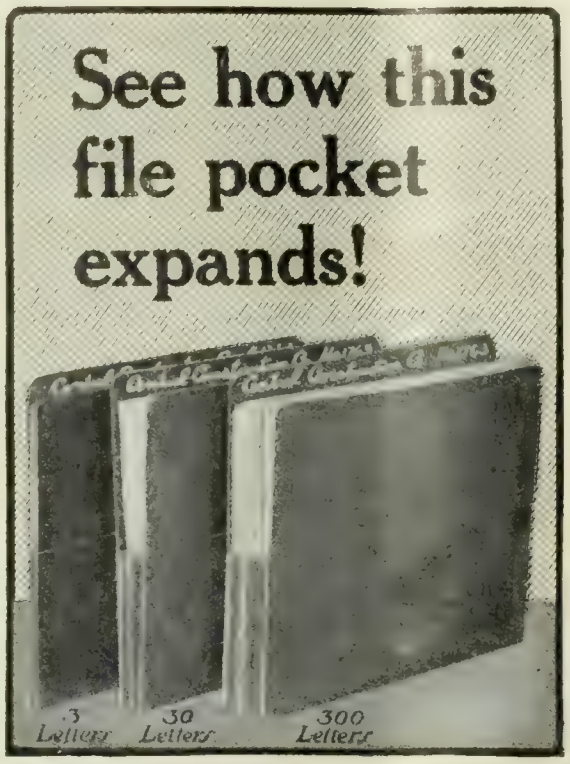
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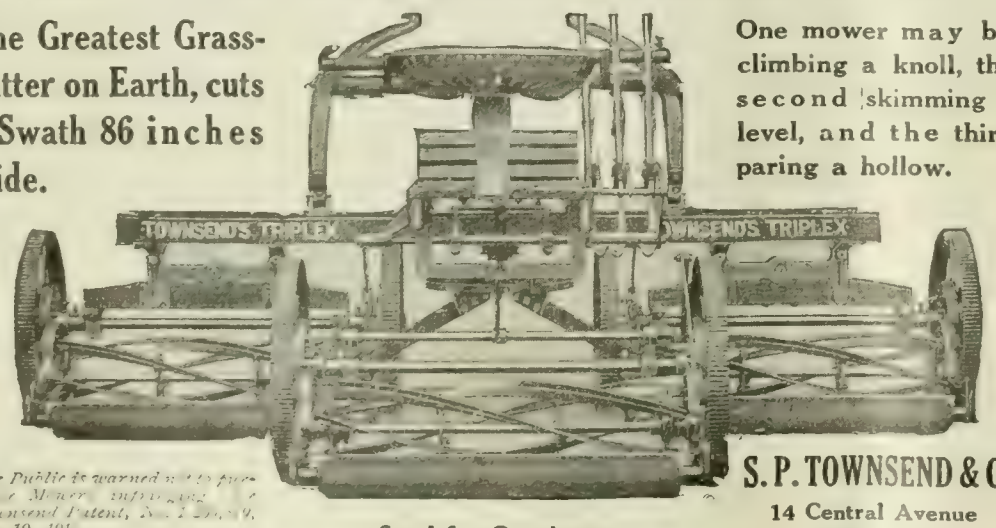
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THE NEW BOOKS

A SOLDIER OF THE LEGION

Our first thought on seeing the title *Letters and Diary of Allan Seeger* was of regret. Why were we not allowed to recall Allan Seeger as the poet of one glorious lyric? Why should we see that he hobbled along in prose like the rest of the reporters from the front? But we might have saved our captiousness at the publication of the little volume. We opened it reluctantly and we found what is perhaps nearer to literature than anything that has come to us from the trenches.

Allan Seeger entered the Foreign Legion and went, after two months' training, to the front. He fell in the charge of the Legion at Belloy-en-Santerre. His pages are extraordinarily vivid and human and yet curiously impersonal. There is hardly an anecdote, hardly a mention of an individual. Idiosyncrasies of character, incidents of trench life were not his interest and yet you live trench life with him, and you breathe the very spirit of the war. One thinks of the writer of these simple jottings of day to day as a sort of romantic Marcus Aurelius, a magnificent young pagan with a philosophy that held in serene grasp all that could chance of life or death. He writes in December, 1915, of the soldier on night watch:

Alone under the stars, war in its cosmic rather than its moral aspect reveals itself to him. Regarded from this more abstract plane the question of right and wrong disappears. Peoples war because strife is the law of nature and force the ultimate arbitrament among humanity no less than in the rest of the universe. He is on the side he is fighting for, not in the last analysis from ethical motives at all, but because destiny has set him in such a constellation. The sense of his responsibility is strong upon him. Playing a part in the life of nations he is taking part in the largest movement his planet allows him.

And again to his mother:

The essence of success is in rigorously obeying one's best impulses and following those paths which conscience absolutely approves, and than which imagination can conceive none more desirable. . . . Anything conceivable that I might have done had I not enlisted would have been less than what I am doing now, and anything that I may do after the war is over, if I survive, will be less too.

Sentry duty affected him intensely, and he makes the reader share the feeling of the men on *petit poste.*

As the night wears on the tension begins to tell. The senses of sight and hearing become subject to strange hallucinations. Surely some one is whispering out there in the darkness. Or else it is a low whistle, or such signals as pass between the members of a patrol. A black spot in the night takes shape and seems to move. A human form detaches itself from a tree trunk. As a shot rings out near by along the wall the sentry's hand tightens on his rifle. . . .

"More than he who looks for the morning." Never have I realized the force of this verse as in the interminable fourteen hours of these winter nights. It is heralded now by the morning star. In the last hours of darkness, amid the summer constellations just beginning to appear, the beautiful planet rises, marvelous, resplendent. Not long after the green glow of dawn mantles over the east. The landscape begins to grow visible, the black spots come out in all their innocuous detail. The little groups of men return to the central post. Here the relieving squad comes up before the stars have completely disappeared and the tired watchers are free to return to the château.

The book is full of pictures, some hor-

rible, many exquisite. His company was quartered in the cellar of a ruined château and he rescued a few precious volumes from the wrecked library.

We have cleaned this up now, and it is an altogether curious sensation to recline here in an easy-chair, reading some fine old books, and just taking the precaution not to stay in front of the glassless windows thru which the sharp-shooters can snipe at you from their posts in the thickets on the slopes of the plateau, not six hundred meters away. Sometimes our artillery opens up and then you lay down your book for a while and, looking thru a peek-hole, watch the 75's and 120's throw up fountains of dirt and débris all along the line of the enemy's trenches.

Before going to the actual front the Legion was given a rest from the trenches for a few days. How far away he is from the war!

I am sitting now under a giant pear tree on a green slope outside the town, enjoying the most beautiful landscape as it fades away grau-ally in the dying daylight. Wide lowlands stretch away—fields of richest green, cultivated acres, hamlets, groves—bounded toward the southeast by the "many-folded mountains" of Switzerland that rise, crest after crest, each one more faint, toward the far clouds pink in the sunset. The boom of the cannon can be heard, more distant now, in Alsace. Two captive balloons are up along the line of the front. An aeroplane returns toward Belfort, from a reconnaissance beyond the lines. A convoy of motor lorries raises the dust along the white road eastward. Automobiles dash back and forth. Exquisite peaceful summer evening. The green on forest and field has not begun to be browned yet, but already in the evenings the chill of autumn is beginning to be felt. Moments of peace, sweet melancholy, resignation, self-content.

Yet all the time his whole heart and mind are bound up in the cause. He has no animosity toward the Germans, no well wrought out theory of international causes and effects. His beloved France was attacked. That was enough. Wrong was abroad and there was a chance to be in the struggle against it. And yet with this pure youthful enthusiasm goes an extraordinarily clear understanding of the strength of the enemy, the weaknesses of the Allies and the length of the struggle. In December, 1915, he writes:

Meanwhile the conflagration spreads and there is not the smallest glimpse of hope of seeing it finish inside of years and years. This is a little disheartening. But as in times of peace there is nothing better than love and art, so in times of war there is nothing better than fighting and one must make the best of it, finding the recompense in feeling one's heart pulse in concert with those of the élite who are doing the most admirable thing, rather than with those of the multitude who are concerned with second-best things.

Letters and Diary of Allan Seeger. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

HEALTH FOR EVERYBODY

The distribution of information bearing on health receives a distinct impetus thru the publication of Dr. Lee's *Health and Disease*. With the fullest command of technical knowledge, there is combined here a simple but dignified presentation for the guidance and stimulation of the layman in matters pertaining to the health of the community and the individual. There is nothing in the nature of "every-man-his-own-physician" about this book. On the contrary, the reader of books like this will be very likely to learn when to send for the physician. The purpose is to transmit information calculated to prevent disease, and the matter of cure is left to specialists.

The relation of food, of air, excretion, exercize and of the habit-forming chemicals, including alcohol and tobacco, to health and disease are discussed in separate chapters. Infectious diseases are described chiefly from the point of view of their transmission—as food-borne diseases, contact diseases, insect-borne diseases, venereal diseases—and "air-borne" diseases. This last caption is unfortunate since the hygienists are trying very hard to convince the public that so far as known the

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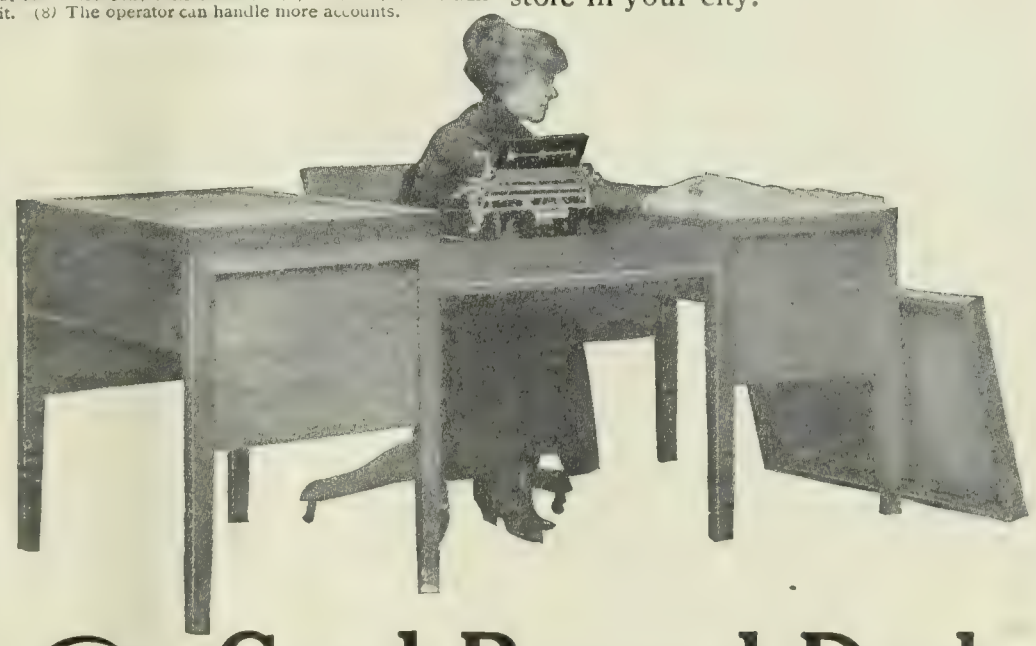


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infections are not carried by the "air" but by the mouth-spray, or sneeze-spray.

The emphasis on community efforts toward health preservation, and on the systematic utilization of scientific knowledge which distinguish the book thruout, are properly brought to a climax in the chapters on sewage and refuse disposal, occupational diseases, boards of health and vital statistics. There is a good index and the book is well printed.

Health and Disease; Their Determining Factors, by Roger I. Lee. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.75.

OTHER WARS

"No historian believes that history repeats itself. Yet between different ages there are frequently striking analogies and resemblances. . . . To an age like our own, caught in the grip of a world war whose issues, however incalculable, will inevitably be profound, there is much instruction to be gained from the study of a similar crisis in the destinies of humanity a century ago."

That is Charles Downer Hazen's introduction to his *French Revolution and Napoleon.* It explains why he wrote the book and why it should be read today. It is written in the clear accurate, thoroly readable manner which makes "Europe Since 1815" such an excellent textbook for history classes and such a boon to the lay reader who wants a background for his daily paper. Mr. Hazen has the faculty of being interested and at the same time leaving a surprizingly large collection of facts in his reader's mind. His *French Revolution* should really be read in conjunction with Carlyle's. It is exactly the sort of clear, logical, accurate, historical background which these brilliant, literary pictures demand. The portion of the book which deals with Napoleon is less interesting than the first section. There is too much compression of a very large subject. We have the facts of Napoleon's case all before us, but not enough of the man himself.

The French Revolution and Napoleon, by Charles Downer Hazen. Henry Holt & Co. $2.50.

ROUND-ABOUT THE PLACE

Virginia Robie's *Quest of the Quaint* will be enjoyed by the amateur collector. Its pleasant chapters deal with such small but tempting treasure trove as silhouettes, valentines, Bennington dogs, chintzes and bottles. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., $2.)

For owners of two or three cows *The Cow and Milk Book,* by Mrs. Lionel Guest, a practical farmer experienced in English and Canadian methods, will be found as helpful as the more scientific guides, most of which have the herd owner in mind. (John Lane Company, 75 cents.)

Domestic Architecture, by L. E. Robinson, deals with the planning, construction and furnishing of the house and the arrangement of grounds, laying down general principles for the guidance of those who are building or remodelling their own homes. It is a non-technical, well-balanced treatment of its topics. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

Under the A. I. C. P. of New York, W. S. Gibbs and her helpers have worked out from their experience in caring for 150 families household budgets of incomes from $300 to $1000. The women aided have kept their accounts under this system and the results in improved health and spirit are noted. A suggestive report for all engaged in social work. (The Macmillan Company, $1.)

John R. McMahon writes gaily of the family adventures in search of *Success in the Suburbs.* His optimism is merry, not patronizing, and the more convincing that he sets up a moderate standard, planting it in good practical advice. Of course, cov-

ering much ground, the book is suggestive, not a complete building and garden guide. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.)

For all garden makers the sumptuous *Book of the Peony*, with its beautifully tinted plates, will have instant attraction. The hardy plant with its magnificent flowers deserves such a study. One hundred and twenty-five varieties besides the tree peonies are described with directions for culture. (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, $6.)

THE JEWS TODAY AND YESTERDAY

The need for convenient manuals for Jewish schools is being rapidly met. Among the best of these is the historical series by Maurice H. Harris which includes *A Thousand Years of Jewish History*, *History of the Medieval Jews*, and *Modern Jewish History*. The first two volumes have just reappeared in new editions. (Bloch Publishing Company, 50 and 30 cents.)

The Jewish Teacher is an annual devoted to the needs of the distinctly Jewish educational activities in this country, efforts not toward parochial schools but toward classes supplementary to the public schools and devoted toward rescuing and developing the finer and more distinctive qualities of the Hebrew race. (The Jewish Teacher, 356 Fifth Avenue, New York, 50 cents.)

There is perhaps no better way to understand the idealism of our Jewish fellow citizens than by reading such a collection of essays as H. Sacher has gathered in *Zionism and the Future of the Jews*. Anti-Semitism, the dangers of emancipation, the university at Jerusalem, the 15,000 colonists in Palestine, are some of the topics treated. (The Macmillan Company, $1.)

Prof. Henry T. Fowler's brief survey of *The Origin and Growth of the Hebrew Religion* is one of the best hand books on the subject for college classes or other groups of advanced Bible students. It is especially to be commended for its readableness and clear presentation of the various stages thru which the Old Testament religion advanced to its final expression in Judaism. (University of Chicago Press, $1.)

The first volume of Dubnov's *History of the Jews in Russia and Poland*, now translated, takes their tragic story to 1825. Written with amazingly little bitterness, tho slightly ironic of attempts to Christianize the victims of Christians, with its lucid style and its inherent human interest, this work should have readers beyond the circle to which of course it makes its first appeal. (Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia, $1.50.)

ALL SORTS OF SUCCESS

"How to do it" books are always slightly amusing, but in *Writing for the Magazines* J. B. Esenwein gives intelligent practical advice as to what the editor wants. (Home Correspondence School, $1.50.)

Essays of two or three pages each make up Dr. Frank Crane's new volume, *The Looking Glass*. Brisk, wholesome, direct, this spicily served advice is all the better for not taking itself too seriously, a fault common in "how to succeed" literature. (John Lane Company, $1.)

Albert W. Atwell, in *How to Get Ahead*, gives needed explanations of the comparative values of various investments, savings banks, insurance, small bonds, as well as sound and helpful advice as to personal and family habits of thrift. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.25.)

The latest of Orison Swett Marden's widely popular books of encouragement and sane advice is *Everybody Ahead*. It deals with all sorts of practical topics, courtesy, the opener of all doors; timidity, which closes them; enthusiasm; habit as a partner, etc. (Frank E. Morrison, $2.50.)

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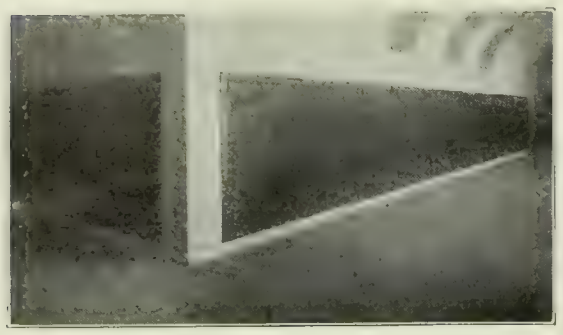
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graphs and specifications of 114 makes of trucks, it contains useful articles on truck operation, loading devices and allied topics. (B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.)

The answer to President Foster's question *Should Students Study?* he finds in an analysis of the records of many students from high schools, colleges and professional schools. It is a telling little review, excellent to put in the hands of careless freshmen and indifferent parents. (Harper & Brothers 50 cents.)

In *The Contemporary Short Story*, Harry T. Baker, who has been a special reader of fiction manuscripts for a large New York publishing house, gives would-be story writers something rather new in treatment, something mixing the practical with the ideal, something full of personal anecdote and opinion. (Boston: D. C. Heath, $1.25.)

SCHOLARS AND SCHOOLS

In the portion of the Cleveland Survey dealing with *Household Arts and School Lunches*, Alice C. Boughton compares the present work of the schools with what they ought to be doing. Recommendations deal with better organization and enrichment of instruction, extension of infant hygiene, and utilization of the luncheon service for educational purposes. (Russell Sage Foundation, 25 cents.)

A vivid picture of the sad and sudden awakening of a college student who "graduates" from care-free dalliance to the necessity of earning a living, is sketched by Robert W. Bolwell in *After College—What?* The little book contains a lesson for those responsible for the conduct of colleges, as well as for students themselves. (F. H. Revell & Co., 75 cents.)

The Cleveland School Survey, by Leonard P. Ayres, contains an account of the general problems and conclusions of the survey, together with summaries of the fifteen separate monograph reports. Special emphasis is laid on needs developed by changing conditions in cities and in industry, as well as the changes indicated by our studies of the capacities of children. (Russell Sage Foundation, 50 cents.)

The English teacher who finds despite her efforts that her boys and girls still prefer Blanchard and Tomlinson to Chaucer and Burke will get comfort and illumination from *The Children's Library a Dynamic Factor in Education*, by S. J. Powell. A study of its sane pages will help both teacher and librarian, and thereby, incidentally, the children. (H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, New York, $1.75.)

Education: According to Some Modern Masters, contains epitomes of the opinions on education of eight great leaders—Emerson, Carlyle, Ruskin, Mill, Gladstone, Arnold, Newman, Goethe. President Thwing's comments on these selections, add still further to the value of this symposium for teachers, for thoughtful students of college age, and for properly concerned parents of such students. (Platt & Nourse Company, $2.)

The summary of the eight industrial studies of the Cleveland Survey, *Wage Earning and Education*, by R. R. Lutz, condenses a most comprehensive view of the vocational education situation not only for Cleveland, but for the country at large. The volume contains independent and illuminating comment. The chapter on vocational guidance is one of the sanest in the whole field. (Russell Sage Foundation, 50 cents.)

In *School Organization and Administration*, Leonard P. Ayres calls attention to some of the defects in the Cleveland school system, and recommends changes in organization and policy, some of which are already put into effect. Among these recommendations are the delegation of executive work to paid executives, the unification of control under the superintendent, free text books, the separation of the system from local politics. (The Russell Sage Foundation 25 cents.)

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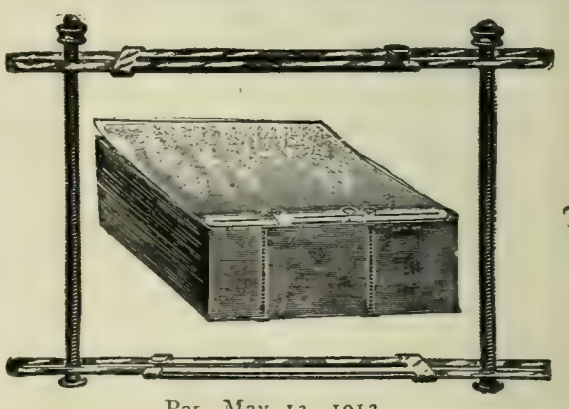
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The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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Independent Opinions

Now that the draft has gone into effect the question of the conscientious objector becomes as important here as it is in England. The editorial of May 12 in which we explained what we regard as the dictates of duty in the present crisis has brought us more letters than we could possibly publish. We quote first from a Congregationalist minister of Massachusetts who has departed so far from his ancestral philosophy as to reach the opposite extreme:

I was sorry indeed to read your editorial entitled "Duty and the Conscientious Objector," which goes so far beside the mark. Your intention of giving "friendly counsel" is commendable, but have you given your "conscientious objector" his due? "The question of peace and war has been settled." I agree with you and I am willing to abide by that. I shall place no straw in the way of success, *but*, for my country to say that *I* shall go and murder my brother, I deny it the right so to command me. Have you not failed to differentiate between matters of opinion and of conscience when you say that for me to take this position "is an insult to democracy"? You go further. You say: "In time of war this is the test: do you wish to have the enemy win the war?" That, dear sir, is never the test of a man's religious convictions regarding right and wrong.

My father fought with the Kaiser's party in 1870-71, but I have always denounced not only the philosophy of Germany, but that philosophy which has colored the whole program of the Prussian party. It is the whole Prussian system that says the state has a greater right to command a man's soul than has his own God-purified conscience that I rebel against, that you have so consistently defined. You, my friend, are the "apologist of tyranny and an ally of militarism."

FREDERIC H. VON DER SUMP.
Agawam, Massachusetts

The Independent has every respect for men who, like our correspondent, find it impossible under any circumstances to take human life. We cannot, however, rid ourselves of the conviction that when two nations are at war a citizen of one nation who refuses to take any part in assuring the victory to his own land is adding just that much to the strength of the enemy. To subtract from the man-power of the United States is, in effect, to add to the man-power of Germany, since Germany will assuredly excuse none of her subjects from doing his share in the work of conquest in which the nation is now engaged.

In your editorial on "Duty and the Conscientious Objector," I think you state truly—having been a reader of your journal for the past fifty years—that "The Independent has never taught the Prussian doctrine that obedience to the state comes before every other duty."

You justly cite the fugitive slave law of the past, and the laws punishing heretics as exceptions to this doctrine.

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H. P. COSTELLO, Mgr.

May we not imagine a condition where the young man—referred to—is not a member of a religious organization with conscientious scruples against taking human life—or making preparation for it—or, perhaps, not a member of any church, but who has so understood the instructions of the Divine Teacher as to believe that he is explicitly forbidden to take human life. What is he to do?

He may have arrived at middle life and like Count Tolstoy have been familiar with camps and courts, but later have actually looked upon the face of his Lord and come to the place where the once brilliant military leader could turn the other cheek also.

Your editorial set me to thinking. I presume that is what your editorials are for. I am not a member of a church whose creed forbids military service, but many of all creeds and no creed are seeking sincerely to know the mind of the Great Teacher.

Neither do I think myself lacking in true patriotism. My grandfather fought in the War of 1812, tho he afterward became a Friend and I have served as acting assistant surgeon in the United States army.

DR. FORDYCE GRINNELL.
Pasadena, California

The American draft law, unlike the British, fails to make provision for conscientious objectors who are not already members of the Quaker or some similar church. But doubtless such can find other opportunities for national service if they are sincere in seeking it.

In an editorial entitled "Duty and the Conscientious Objector" in The Independent for May 12 you make a statement which I think in justice and fairness to the individual concerned you should retract.

The statement is made that Liebknecht is distinctly a pro-Ally. This mistaken conception undoubtedly is due to the fact that you do not understand the attitude which the international Socialist takes toward war. For I cannot believe that The Independent, even tho it has become rather militant, would wilfully misrepresent facts. Now your real Socialist, not the Charles Edward Russell kind, sees clear thru to the causes which underlie international war, and if he is class conscious or believes in the class struggle at all, he must, in order to be true to himself and his principles, object to participating in such a war as the United States has entered. Socialists have always held that a defensive war might be justified, but never an offensive one.

But now as to Liebknecht. He is not pro-Ally but pro-Socialist and there is a great difference in that distinction. He opposes the German Government because he lives in Germany. Let him speak for himself. In a letter written over a year ago on May 8, 1916, after he was imprisoned for his May Day speech, he explains his position very clearly, as follows:

"High treason is the veriest nonsense for an international Socialist. He knows of no hostile power which he could even think of 'aiding and abetting.' He is just as much revolutionist against every foreign capitalist government as against his own.

"He fights in the name of the international proletariat against international capitalism. He attacks it where he finds it and can effectively strike it; that is, in his own country. *In his own country in the name of the international proletariat, he fights his own government and his own ruling classes as the representatives of international capitalism.*"

SHELBY G. OGDEN.
Ann Arbor, Michigan

But, as our correspondent truly says, "Socialists have always held that a defensive war might be justified, but never an offensive one." If Liebknecht is a good Socialist, then, in opposing the German war policy he has condemned it as offensive. This is just what we and all our allies have contended.

NEW BOOKS

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THE MARKET PLACE

THE STOCK MARKET

At the beginning of the week, on the 4th, the market for stocks was a narrow one. A general decline of prices on the preceding Saturday had foreshadowed the additional net losses which were seen at the close of the day's business. As a rule, however, these were small, and for a few of the industrials net gains were reported. Railroad shares were firmly held, with slight changes. There was a general expectation that the companies would be permitted to increase their rates, owing to the strength of their arguments and their readiness to serve the Government in all possible ways. Several reports for April showed increases of gross revenue, but also decreases of net earnings, owing to the higher cost of labor and equipment. Tuesday the 5th, was a holiday.

The market was strong, broad (1,010,000 shares) and active on the 6th, owing partly to the orderly and successful registration of men for the army on the preceding day. Crop reports were favorable. Traders and investors were thinking about Secretary McAdoo's assertion that the country must continue to be prosperous because our European Allies and our own Government in the coming twelve months would buy here $10,000,000,000 worth of material and supplies, the products of farms, factories and mines. Unfavorable news from Russia had no weight, altho exchange on Petrograd fell to the lowest point reached during the war, and the 6½ per cent Russian bonds declined to 80. There were considerable net gains for the industrials and copper stocks. The weakness of motor shares was exceptional. More than one-fourth of the day's business was in Steel Corporation stock, with a net addition of ⅜. American Can advanced on the declaration of an extra dividend for the preferred. This, the first of its kind in four years, reduced the accumulated unpaid dividends to 7 per cent.

There was even greater activity on the 7th, when 1,275,695 shares were sold, but the upward movement was checked. Prices rose in the early hours. Good news from the western battle front, with a comparatively favorable report about British ships sunk by submarines and mines had some effect. But nearly all the gains were lost in the afternoon. Steel Corporation stock fairly indicated the character of the day's trading. The number of shares sold was 332,600, and an early gain of 2¼ was cut down until only ⅛ remained. There was no news to account for the reaction.

OUR GREAT FOREIGN TRADE

Germany's attacks upon the ocean commerce of her foes direct attention to the official record of our exports and imports. Exports from the United States were $530,000,000 in April. There was a steady increase last year, the highest point, $521,000,000, having been reached in December. Then came a sharp advance, in January, to $613,555,000. Immediately thereafter the trade movement was affected by the removal of all restraint from Germany's submarines, and in February the value of exports fell to $467,683,000. But the reduction was temporary, for in March the shipments rose to $554,000,000, and the decrease in April from these figures was only $24,000,000. If we turn to the imports we find that these in April, $254,000,000, were larger than those of any preceding month in six years, March excepted.



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DIVIDENDS

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS
Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. (three dollars and a half per share) on the preferred capital stock, payable July 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 9, 1917.

WILLIAM deKRAFFT, Secretary.

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The Board of Directors of the MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, June 18, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Philadelphia, June 6, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 18, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN CAN CO.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1917, and a further dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record June 15, 1917. Transfer books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON, Secretary & Treasurer.

Germany's submarines have not killed our foreign trade. If imports be added to exports the totals are as follows: February, the first month of ruthless submarine warfare, $667,162,000; March, $824,000,000; April, $784,000,000. In February many ships were held in port for a time, and thus the month's exports were reduced. But resumption of service in March disposed of February's shortage, and shipments in April were made at nearly the normal rate.

Our foreign trade has shown extraordinary growth. When the value of April's exports was ascertained, the Treasury Department saw that for the first time the shipments in twelve consecutive months had exceeded $6,000,000,000. If the figures for the ten months that ended with April be compared with those showing the trade of corresponding periods it appears that exports have risen from $2,045,000,000 in 1914, to $3,394,000,000 in 1916 and $5,167,000,000 in 1917. The import movement has been from $1,572,000,000 to $2,072,000,000, and the balance in favor of the United States for the ten months that ended with April was the great sum of $3,095,000,000.

GOLD GOING OUT

Some time ago, exports of gold to Japan began to attract attention. In twenty-one weeks, beginning on January 1, they amounted to $35,000,000. We can spare a considerable quantity of this precious metal, because we have about one-third of the world's entire supply. More than $1,250,000,000 of it has come to this country during the war. Exports of gold in May exceeded imports by $33,176,171, and the outward movement will continue, but the Government has on hand $3,088,711,272 and can regard the withdrawal of a few millions without anxiety.

Exports of gold now exceed imports for two reasons. The first is that the import movement has ceased. England and France are not sending gold to us by way of Canada because it is not needed here now for the settlement of their obligations. Provision for payment has been made by our Government's great loans to them. Loans to our Allies thus far amount to $845,000,000. The other reason is that the balance of trade against us requires the payment of gold to several countries, notably to Japan. In trade with the United States her exports largely exceed the imports. Gold pays for the excess. Imports of gold may not be resumed, and exports will continue, but they will be small in comparison with the great quantity held here.

IRON, STEEL AND TIN

The output of pig iron in May was 3,417,340 tons, or more than was produced in any preceding month, except last October, but the supply is insufficient, and demand at the steel mills raised the price of Bessemer iron last week to $50 a ton. One year ago it was $22. In the same time the price of other kinds of iron has advanced from $18 to $45. Steel companies are striving to fill orders with the least possible delay. Those from the Government stand first; our Allies are next to be served, and the railroads are third. For satisfactory war service they must have more cars and locomotives. What the Government needs for the new ships will be furnished promptly. One company is now making every week plates enough for three ships of 3000 tons, and another will soon be able to turn out every day enough for one ship of that capacity.

The use of tin plate for the canning of many products that are not perishable will be prevented, if possible, in order that there may be a sufficient supply for perishable food. Manufacturers will coöperate with the Government in the work of restriction. The demand for cans is the greatest ever known. Imported tin, with which the thin steel sheets are coated, is not easily obtained now. At the request of the Department of Commerce the American Iron and Steel Institute is to appoint a committee that will, in agreement with the British Government, allot the tin shipped to this country and assist in controlling the use of it.

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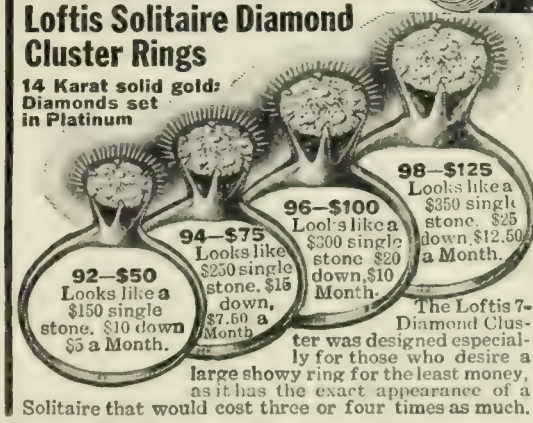


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MOTOR TRUCK EFFICIENCY

CONDUCTED BY JOHN CHAPMAN HILDER

MOTOR TRUCK OPERATING COSTS

THE following analyses of motor truck performance are made up chiefly of figures, but if you have a hauling problem you should find them extremely interesting figures.

Among other things these figures bring out the importance—overlooked by too many business men—of keeping accurate cost sheets covering their hauling and delivery operations.

It is surprizing how lax is the average firm in this regard. I have visited dozens of truck users with a view to getting their figures only to discover that there were no figures to get.

These were no small shopkeepers of the type who do everything by guesswork. They were the sort of firms who figure their overhead in a selling price list and all that sort of thing. They knew approximately how much they spent on their delivery systems, but they had not the slightest idea as to whether it was too much or too little.

It is quite likely that the general slackness with regard to motor truck figures is due in part to the lack of the standardized simple adaptable record system.

The need for such a system has been generally felt for a long time. The Motor Truck Club of America has advocated it and the far-sighted truck users have made suggestions. Within the next few weeks it is expected that the club will issue its recommendations as to a standardized record system. These recommendations will be published in an early issue of The Independent.

It is not often possible to obtain an authentic comparison between truck costs and horse figure costs as developed in one business. The following analysis gives just such a comparison. It was supplied by a Vermont firm dealing in coal, wood and feed, farm machinery, baled hay and straw, land tile and sewer pipe. The figures are taken from their office cost records. They have included every expense that is chargeable to delivery. The team figures are on a basis of one month (taking an average of each actual expense item for a period of six months). The truck figures are calculated on the same basis. "The team figures," writes the head of the firm, "are for our most efficient two-horse team, the least expensive to operate."

THE TWO-TON TRUCK

Average Monthly Expense—Six Months as Basis

EQUIPMENT COSTS

Two-ton truck complete	$2223.00
Depreciation, 20% year	444.60
Ins. theft and damage	105.00
Garage rental—year	48.00
License and tax	29.00
Fire insurance	24.00

OPERATING COSTS

	Per Month	*Per Day*
Driver's wages	$70.29	$2.34
Depreciation	37.19	1.23
Interest—6%	11.12	.37
Insurance	10.75	.35
Garage rental	4.00	.133
License and tax	2.42	.08
Gasoline, oils and greases	33.17	1.105
Repairs	00.00	.000
Extra supplies and fixtures	44.83	1.497
Total cost	$213.17	$7.105

FOUR DAYS' WORK

	Aug. 1	*Aug. 4*	*Sept. 2*	*Oct. 4*
Trips	4	3	1	2
Miles	86	50	36	41
Lbs. Day	14,000	11,000	4,400	8,900
Lbs. Trip	3,500	3,666	4,400	4,480
Hours	11	8½	3¾	5
Gals. Gas	10	6½	5	6
Pints Oil	2	1	1	1
Cost Ton	$1.01	$1.29	$1.36	$1.11
Cost Mile	$.225	$.142	$.083	$.100

TWO-HORSE WAGON

Average Monthly Expense—Six Months as Basis

EQUIPMENT COSTS

Two horses	$450.00
Wagon and sled	210.00
Harnesses and blankets	116.00
Depreciation at 20%	197.42
Stable rent—yearly	90.00
Insurance	10.92

OPERATING COSTS

	Per Month	*Per Day*
Driver and helper	$104.00	$3.466
Feed and bedding	31.92	1.064
Depreciation	12.25	.408
Interest at 6% on total inv.	4.38	.146
Insurance	.91	.030
Stable rental	7.50	.25
Shoeing	4.50	.150
Blankets	3.42	.114
Repairs	3.95	.131
Miscellaneous supplies	.55	.018
Hostler care extra	4.00	.134
Veterinary	.75	.025
Total cost	$178.13	$5.936

TWO DAYS' WORK

	Jan. 1	*Jan. 7*
Trips	1	1
Miles	36	30
Lbs. Daily	2700	3600
Hours	15	12
Cost Ton	$4.397	$3.298
Cost Mile	$.164	$.197

"Our comparative sheets show us that our two-ton truck, for an average of six months, has actually done 350 per cent more business than any of our double teams on the same grade of work. For these same six months it has cost us but 20 per cent more to operate our truck per month than to operate any of our two-horse teams."

On this basis their truck does as much work per day as 3½ teams and costs but 20 per cent more to operate than one team.

Cost of 3½ teams per day	$20.776
Cost of truck per day	7.105
Actual saving per day	$13.671
Allowing for extra help on truck	2.000
Saving over horse equipment	$11.671

A complete record of a single day's work, during which the truck covered eighty-six miles and delivered 2050 gallons of gasoline and kerosene, is also of interest. Here are the figures:

WORK DONE

Trips	4
Deliveries	25
Load per trip in pounds	3500
Total loads in gallons; in 10-gal. cans.	2050
Total loads in pounds	14,000
Ton-miles	75.25

DISTRIBUTION OF TIME	*Hrs.*	*Min.*
Standing time at plant	1	20
Standing time on delivery, including miscellaneous stops	2	30
Total standing time	3	50
Running time	7	10
Total of standing and running time	11	00
Average standing time per delivery		06
Average standing time per trip at plant		20

MILEAGE AND SPEED

Miles traveled	86
Round trip distance	21.5
Average speed in miles per hour	7.81

GASOLINE AND OIL CONSUMPTION

Gallons of gasoline consumed	10
Miles traveled per gallon of gasoline	8.6
Pints of cylinder oil used	2
Miles per pint of cylinder oil	43

COST FROM THEIR RECORDS

Cost per day—including helper	$9.105
Cost per ton hauled	1.30
Cost per ton-mile	.12
Cost per mile traveled	.10
Cost per 10-gallon can delivered	.04

A simple form of record that has been used with success is shown below. It covers all the essentials. You can probably adapt it to your business.

DAILY SERVICE RECORD

of ..... Truck No._____ For _____ 191

No.	TRIP Start	TRIP Finish	No. of Customers	Load	Help
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
	DAILY TOTALS				

Odometer reading finish _____

" " start _____

Mileage per day _____

Gasoline, gallons used _____

Oil, cylinder, pints used _____

Oil, transmission, pints used _____

Grease, pounds _____

Incidentals _____

Remarks: accidents, time lost, tire adjust, road conditions, etc. _____

O. K. _____ Driver

The Independent

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Founded 1880

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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REMARKABLE REMARKS

EMPEROR WILLIAM—God will be with us further.

PRESIDENT YUAN—I am not afraid to die for the country.

COUNT REVENTLOW—Belgium can never become independent.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—A cultural education must include the classics.

WOODROW WILSON—What you cannot find a substitute for is the classics.

W. H. TAFT—The classics are most helpful in the matter of correct English style.

GUGLIELMO FERRERO—It is even possible that the monarchies' last hour will strike.

FRANKLIN P. ADAMS—Be you brune or be you blond, now is the time to buy a bond.

H. G. WELLS—The Germans have been made into a kind of scientifically equipt Zulus.

VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG—God has assigned to the German people a place in the world.

ORVILLE WRIGHT—The greatest danger of aeroplaning is not the flying, but the landing.

LORD CURZON — A patched-up peace means for us not only humiliation, but destruction.

DR. HENRY VANDYKE—The only way to get liberty for Germany is by licking her army.

GEORG LEDEBOUR, in the Reichstag—We must soon introduce a republic in Germany.

ETTORE JANNI—Germany has glorified as a supreme virtue the fact of renouncing every virtue.

ALLENA M. JONES—One of the sweetest flowers that grow within our borders is the violet.

HUDSON MAXIM—The quick-firing gun is the most beneficent implement of mercy ever invented.

MARY PICKFORD—I often think how much better it would be if love were not quite so blind.

EDWARD BOK—The American housewife's problem will be high prices and reduced income.

BILLY SUNDAY—It's harder to fool a sharp-eyed suitor than to put a pair of pants on a Billy goat.

EMPEROR CHARLES—I shall always be the just, affectionate and conscientious ruler of my dear people.

SECRETARY MCADOO—Our Western people may be a little short on rhetoric, but they are full of action.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER—It is probable that the greatest war in all history is approaching its end.

COLONEL GOETHALS—Birds are still nesting in the trees from which the great wooden fleet was to be made.

PROF. F. H. GIDDINGS—Money-making and fads invented by lunatics are the only things we take seriously.

SECRETARY DANIELS—Altho you cannot establish it there is no doubt of an armor plate trust all over the world.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—One of the first steps in organizing for efficient production is to abolish the flunkeys and valets.

CONIGSBY DAWSON—It's so easy to find excuses for not climbing to Calvary; sacrifice is always too noble to be sensible.

HON. E. M. HURLEY—My experience in Washington satisfied me that the members of Congress wish to do the right thing by the country.

KEEP THE SHOP FIRES BURNING

BY KNOWLTON P. DRYSDALE

With the entrance of the United States into the world conflict, there is no occasion to fear that business will suffer.

The mistaken idea that because the nation is at war, people should therefore skimp and deny themselves the necessities of a normal life, would, if followed, be calculated to bring about the very condition that it is most necessary to avoid.

To prosecute a war successfully requires money, and lots of it. The only source from which money can be obtained is from the people who have it. The only way that people can get money is by producing something, and exchanging that product for money. Then, the use of that money to purchase something which somebody else produces keeps it in circulation, encouraging production and furthering business.

There is more money in the country today than ever before in our history. The Government is preparing to raise several billions of dollars. But that does not mean that these billions are to be withdrawn from circulation.

Just the contrary is true. For the most part, this money will be raised from funds which have been inactive and every dollar of it will soon find its way into the channels of trade. Even the funds which are loaned to the European Allies will remain in our own country, and will be used to purchase war material.

The colossal purchases made in this country by the European Allies during the past two years have resulted in unexampled prosperity here.

The individual who thinks that he is helping his country's cause by practising unwise economies and encouraging others to do so, is doubtless well-meaning but misguided and his activities can tend only to weaken the situation.

The only economies which are at all justifiable are those which will serve to assist in prosecuting the war. In this list the most essential is the conserving of our food supplies. It is probably safe to say that the value of the foodstuffs wasted in the United States is enough to feed an army of a million men.

One of the important factors which have contributed to making ours the most prosperous country in the world, is the inclination of the great mass of our people to spend their money in providing themselves with the things they need. In this way, each has been instrumental in keeping his fellowman busy, and that fellowman in supplying his own wants, has enabled other fellowmen to supply their wants.

We shall continue to be clothed; we shall continue to build homes; we shall continue to supply ourselves with the thousand and one things which contribute to our needs.

Manufacturers will continue to keep their fires burning; they will continue to keep their men employed. The farmer will continue to buy implements and machinery. The building of roads so much needed, and other public improvements, will be continued. And it is well that it is so.

One of the best ways for us to show our patriotism is to do the things which will promote our country's general prosperity, and therefore place ourselves in a position to render the maximum aid to the Government in providing the means with which to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion in the shortest possible time.

NEW-YORK LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

346 & 348 BROADWAY . . NEW YORK CITY

SUMMARY OF 72d ANNUAL STATEMENT

JANUARY 1, 1917

New Paid Business $263,048,300.00
Of this total $239,090,873 was secured in the United States.

Total Income $138,559,395.79

Total Payments to Policy-holders $81,415,138.36
Of this total $19,551,361 was paid in dividends.

Invested During the Year in Bonds and Mortgage Loans $70,717,602.17
To pay 5.26%.

Added to Legal Reserves	$24,676,393.00
Market Value of Assets, Dec. 31, 1916	$866,988,841.57
Legal Liabilities	$728,226,426.34
Reserved for Dividends and Contingencies	$138,762,415.23
Outstanding Insurance	$2,511,607,274.00

Represented by 1,228,601 policies.

The actual mortality of the Company expressed in the per cent. which it bears to the expected death losses according to the tables of mortality adopted by the State for valuation purposes through a period of years is as follows:

1912 Actual death losses 76% of the "expected"
1913 Actual death losses 73% of the "expected"
1914 Actual death losses 73% of the "expected" (5 mos. of war)
1915 Actual death losses 73% of the "expected" (12 mos. of war)
1916 Actual death losses 71% of the "expected" (12 mos. of war)

Significant Facts: Mortality Rate reduced; Expense Rate reduced; Interest Rate increased; New Business increased.

The Company has subscribed for Ten Million Dollars of the Liberty Loan, and over 2,500 employees have subscribed for approximately $600,000.

The Company's new business during the first five months of 1917 was larger than that of the first six months of 1916.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY,
President

The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Journal of Civilization

FOOD CONTROL NOW!

THE President has got tired of waiting for Congress to stop bickering and squabbling over food control, and has acted. He has sent the following significant letter to Herbert Hoover, the National Food Administrator:

My Dear Mr. Hoover: It seems to me that the inauguration of that portion of the plan for food administration which contemplates a national mobilization of the great voluntary forces of the country which are ready to work toward saving food and eliminating waste admits of no further delay.

The approaching harvesting, the immediate necessity for wise use and saving not only in food but in all other expenditures, the many undirected and overlapping efforts being made toward this end, all press for national direction and inspiration. While it would in many ways be desirable to wait complete legislation establishing the food administration, it appears to me that so far as voluntary effort can be assembled we should not wait any longer, and therefore I would be very glad if you would proceed in these directions at once.

The women of the nation are already earnestly seeking to do their part in this our greatest struggle for the maintenance of our national ideals, and in no direction can they so greatly assist as by enlisting in the service of the food administration and cheerfully accepting its direction and advice. By so doing they will increase the surplus of food available for our own army and for export to the Allies. To provide adequate supplies for the coming year is of absolutely vital importance to the conduct of the war, and without a very conscientious elimination of waste and very strict economy in our food consumption we cannot hope to fulfil this primary duty.

I trust, therefore, that the women of the country will not only respond to your appeal and accept the pledge to the food administration which you are proposing, but that all men also who are engaged in the personal distribution of foods will coöperate with the same earnestness and in the same spirit. I give you full authority to undertake any steps necessary for the proper organization and stimulation of their efforts.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

On another page we print the call to service in the conservation of food which Mr. Hoover immediately addrest to the women of the United States. This is admirable, but it is only a beginning. There are men concerned with the production and distribution of foodstuffs, to whom an appeal must be made in other terms than those of patriotic service. There are two irrefutable reasons for the regulation and conservation of our food supplies: one is the need of America, and the other is the need of our Allies in Europe. We have registered for military service ten million young men. They will be drawn, a million at a time, from their ordinary vocations and set at unproductive labor, that is, at drilling and fighting. They will have to be fully equipt and well fed. Another army of three times that number must be set to manufacturing perishable and unprofitable commodities, that is, munitions. Such a sudden and wholesale diversion of labor cannot be accomplished without a considerable dislocation of our industrial system and putting a severe strain upon our resources. Hitherto we have been making munitions at the expense of others for others to use; now we must spend our own money and send our own men.

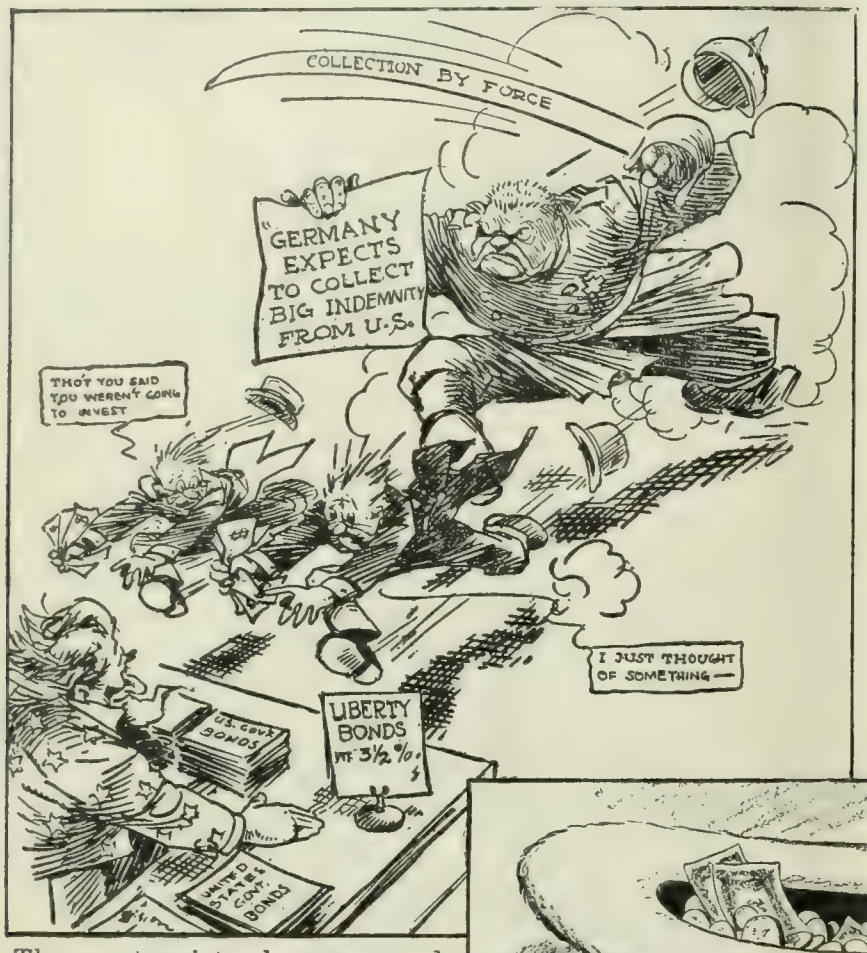
Before the war the United States was fairly independent in the matter of food. We were getting a little short on meat, but still had grain enough and to spare. The first year of the war we had a bumper crop, the first billion-bushel crop of wheat that this or any other country had ever raised. Europe took three times as much of it as she had the year before. In 1916 the yield was less but the profit was more. It was the first billion-dollar crop of wheat that this or any other country had ever raised. What shall the harvest be in 1917? We cannot say with certainty, but we know that however large it is, it will not be enough to satisfy the hungry mouths in Europe as well as our own needs. But we must send them all we can. We must be loyal allies in commissary as well as in camp. We must share our rations with our comrades in arms.

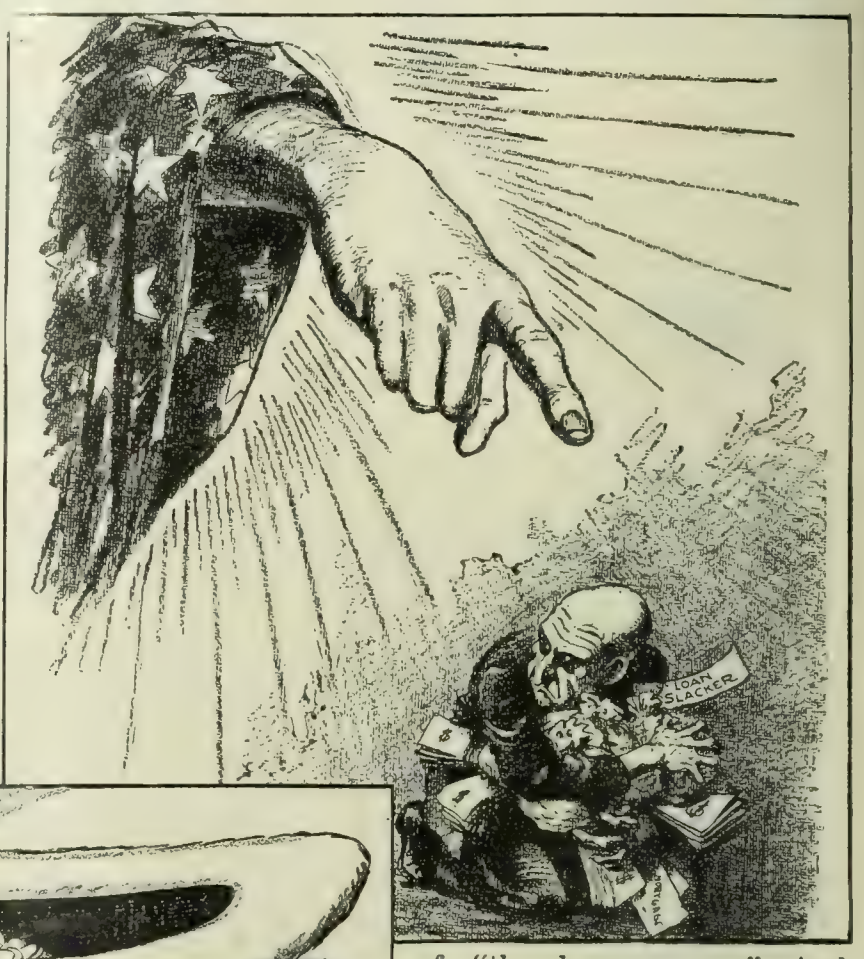
The English were glad to have Pershing appointed and sent over there, but what they are praying for is to have Hoover appointed and kept over here. They do not care whether the food gets to them in wooden ships or steel, so long as it comes, and comes soon. The U-boat is scotched but not killed. The British public is relieved to learn that only six per cent of the ships bringing grain are sunk, but this is still too heavy a drain to be long endured by a country that has been accustomed to import four-fifths of its breadstuffs. For lack of a food controller at the beginning of the war the already inadequate supply of home-grown food was allowed to fall off still further. The acreage of wheat in the United Kingdom was reduced by a quarter of a million in 1916. Then the Government took control and, to quote the words of the Premier in Parliament, "we brought under cultivation in that three or four months of rather feverish activity one million acres of fresh land." In 1918 he expects to have three million acres of fresh land under cultivation, and then England cannot be starved out no matter how much longer the war shall continue or how active the U-boats become.

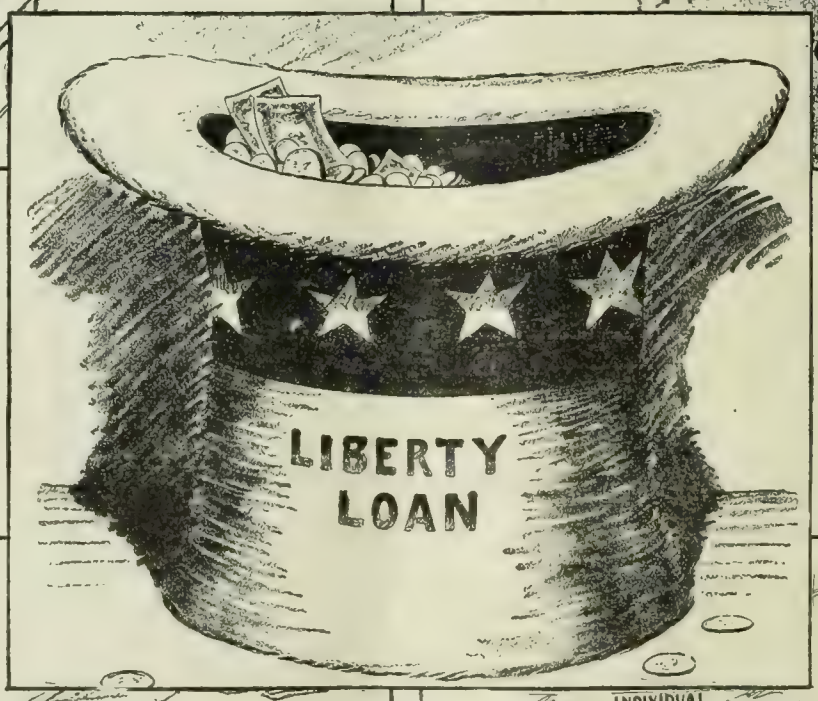
But as the Premier points out: "If we die of starvation, there's an end of the war." It is our duty, then, to carry England over till the fall of 1918, and we cannot do this without careful management and economy. Growing lettuce in window boxes and potatoes in back yards is all very well, but it will not suffice to meet the necessities of ourselves or our Allies. No amount of individual enthusiasm and personal self-sacrifice can take the place of national organization for international needs. Unless the United States adopts the precautionary measures that every other belligerent has sooner or later found necessary, it will suffer as they did from a breakdown of the ordinary machinery of distribution. The natural law of supply and demand, on which we commonly rely, cannot act in the abnormal conditions of wartime. Speculation in foodstuffs will run wild

CARTOON COMMENT

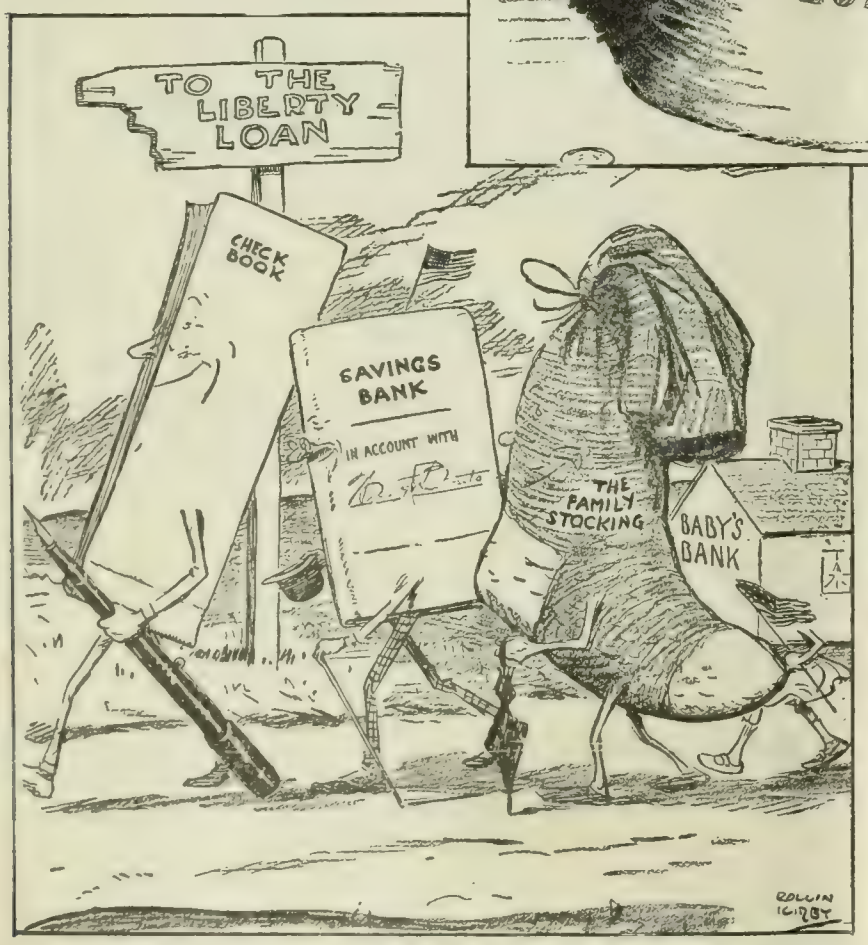
WINNING OUR FIRST GREAT DRIVE







The cartoonists have earned no small share in the glory of our first big victory—the oversubscription by nearly a billion dollars of the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan. Ding in the New York *Tribune*, for instance, sugar-coats the moral, "Better a Liberty Bond than an indemnity bond," with a particularly entertaining sketch of "the human race." And there is no escaping the direct appeal of Nelson Harding's cartoon in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*. "Fill It to the Brim" is his slogan when Uncle Sam passes the hat! The unenviable position of a loan slacker is the point of the Baltimore *Star's* attack; patriotism points "The Fnger of Scorn"





There is an entertaining march of Liberty Loan recruits in Kirby's cartoon in the New York *World*. Ambrose in the Rochester *Post-Express* preaches a forceful sermon—"The Challenge" of Common Good to selfish Individual Interest

and the profiteer will reap a rich harvest here as he has abroad. To take one recent instance: A shipload of beans was bought in Burma for $185 a ton. Before the ship reached England the cargo was sold and resold until the price was raised to $450 a ton, and how much the consumer would have had to pay may be imagined. But here the Food Controller, Lord Devonport, stepped in and reduced the cost to a more reasonable figure.

Lord Devonport has broken down and given up his job because he could not regulate the national dietary by argument. He urged the people to adopt one meatless day a week, and they ate more bread. He advised them to cut down their consumption of bread to four pounds a week, and they ate six. He placarded the walls with posters and sent missionaries thru the country preaching economy and giving warning of a bread famine. The people listened, and did what Queen Marie Antoinette advised her people to do under similar circumstances—they ate cake. King George set an example of a frugal table in Buckingham Palace, and his appeal to the people was read from every pulpit. But all the people do not go to church, or else they do not obey all the injunctions they hear from the pulpit.

Lord Devonport's successor, Baron Rhondda, now president of the Local Government Board, will doubtless adopt more stringent measures, perhaps even the meal ticket system of Germany's Food Dictator, Herr von Batocki. Mr. Hoover's job will be more difficult than Devonport's or Batocki's, for he has a larger and less tractable population to deal with. But he can do much to save us from the distress that will result from a belated or ineffective control of the necessities of life.

Hoover can do the job if anybody can; but first Congress must give him the authority and the financial support. The passage of the Food Control bill lags disgracefully. Senators and Representatives talk blatant nonsense about "autocracy" and "tyranny." Meanwhile Mr. Hoover is doing the best he can. We are informed that he is spending his own money with magnificent generosity in the payment of assistants and clerks and all the inevitable expenses of an administrative office. Such a condition of affairs is disgraceful. Congress should, with the utmost promptness, give Mr. Hoover the indispensable authority and the necessary appropriation for the prosecution of his peculiar task. The President will doubtless use all the power of his personality and his position in urging Congress to this course. The public opinion of the country should back him up. The food situation cannot wait.

THE DOUBLE MENACE

CIVILIZATION is fighting for its life against two deadly foes. On the one side it is assailed by ruthless absolutism; on the other side it is assailed by anarchism. Each of these foes professes to be saving civilization from impending destruction by the other one. Civilization will not be safe until both of these enemies are slain.

For the moment attention and effort are necessarily centered upon the menace of absolutism. The people of the United States were loath to believe that an empire which enjoyed the reputation of leadership in enlightenment and efficiency was deliberately trying to achieve world domination and to stamp out free political institutions in both hemispheres. They know it now. They understand what the Kaiser has meant thru all the years in which he has reiterated that there is but one will for men to obey, and that that will is his will. They know that of all the moral monstrosities from Nero to Napoleon, and from Napoleon to the present time, William II is the most imperious, the most unscrupulous, the most ruthless, and the most blasphemous. They know that the plan which he, with his household, the militarists of his army, and the Junker landlords, had made to extend Prussian domination from Antwerp to the Persian Gulf was the real cause of the European war, the actual reason for the invasion and devastation of Belgium, for the destruction of Serbia, and for the massacre of the Armenians, and that the plan came perilously near to successful realization. They know that if the plan had succeeded the western hemisphere would have been attacked. They know that if it is not to succeed ultimately the plan must be utterly smashed, Germany be whipped to a finish, and the house of Hohenzollern be destroyed forever. Knowing these things, the United States, with Great Britain, France and Italy, will stay on the job until it is done.

But while it is being done another job must be taken in hand, and it must be continued after peace returns. In every country, and not only in Russia, where for the moment he is most mischievous, the anarchist is busy. The name is not too harsh. Not only the dynamiter and the preacher of sabotage, but also that type of ultra-pacifist including certain ministers of the Christian religion who preach resistance to governmental authority, are anarchists at heart. This creed of destruction has taken possession of multitudes of morone and semi-criminal characters in such organizations as the I. W. W. and, unhappily, in the ranks of school teachers and of college students. Many of these are well-intentioned persons, but they are childish and silly. They know nothing whatever about the realities of life; they have no sense of cause and effect.

The Government of the United States is doing exactly the right thing in laying the heavy hand of resistless authority upon these people. There are crises in history when the fool must be dealt with as the criminal is dealt with. The man who does not know that liberty cannot exist in this world apart from law and obedience must be prevented from destroying liberty by his folly.

Out of the desolation of war will come a stronger and saner civilization than any the world has yet seen. It will be a civilization no longer menaced on the one hand by absolutism, on the other hand by an un-social, irresponsible and reckless anarchism. But the achievement is to be a man's job. Happily, the American people now see, as the people of Great Britain, of France and of Italy also see, precisely what the undertaking is. That is why it is safe to predict that there will be neither an inconclusive peace nor any disintegration of the institutions which are the bulwark of liberty and law.

FROM CONSTANTINE TO ALEXANDER

GREEK history seems to be reversing itself. But the king who has been deposed is not Constantine of Constantinople, for in giving up his throne at Athens he has given up hope of the larger throne on the Bosporus to which he aspired, and the king who succeeds him cannot be called Alexander of Macedon, for Macedon is now occupied by eight alien armies and the king's writ does not carry north of Mount Olympus.

The royal Dane who now seeks refuge in the republic of Switzerland is the seventh of the kings in exile and one of the least lamented. His subjects rallied to his side last year in response to the slogan "He has kept us out of the war," but now that his course has, in spite of his efforts, resulted in bringing Greece into the war on very disadvantageous terms, they will not be so enthusiastic about him. If Greece had entered the war when she was first asked to she would have gained territory instead of losing it, and the battles could have been fought on enemy soil instead of Greek. The Allies offered Greece the Turkish islands in the Aegean, even part of the Turkish mainland, also the Epirus on the Adriatic. The island of Cyprus, which England had received from Turkey in 1878 on condition of keeping the Russians out of Constantinople, was offered to Greece in 1915 on condition that she assist in getting Constantinople for the Russians. But Constantine refused all these offers and as a consequence he has lost his crown and his people have been starved into compliance by the Anglo-French blockade. Italy has annexed and occupied the Epirus on the

pretense that it is "unredeemed Italy," altho it is inhabited by Greeks and has never belonged to Italy.

The Greeks in America will not regret the overthrow of Constantine, and Americans will share their feeling. We do not recognize Constantine's right to the Greek throne, because as republicans we do not believe that any king has a right to any throne. Our only regret is that the Allied Powers did not act earlier or go farther. Why set up a puppet king upon the vacant throne? Why did the Allies prevent Venizelos from attacking the dynasty last year? The liberals of England share the feeling of the Americans on this question and have deplored in Parliament the upholding of an alien dynasty by French and British arms.

The deposition of Constantine clears the way for an advance of the Allied armies against Bulgaria and Turkey. From the emphasis that President Wilson, in his message to Russia and his Flag Day speech, has laid upon the breaking of the Berlin-Bagdad chain as one of the chief American aims, we may surmise that the new American army is more likely to be sent to Salonica than to France. If so, they will fight with more heart for a Greek republic than for King Alexander's realm.

THE EFFEMINATE WEST

EIGHT states have now filled their quota of volunteers for army service. They are Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming. Other states of this region are recruiting rapidly, but the Atlantic and Gulf states still lag behind.

A demonstration of this kind ought to put an end to the nauseating nonsense which has filled the Eastern dailies about the effeminacy and cowardice of Westerners. Because the West was doubtful of the wisdom of entering the European war it has had to submit to scorn, abuse, ridicule and contempt. Now when it comes to action the situation is reversed. The states that were jeered at as under "petticoat government" prove to be the most ready to answer to the call of the country. All the eight states on the roll of honor are equal suffrage states. The same is shown in Canada, where the provinces that are chivalrous enough to be just to the weaker sex are sending the largest proportion of volunteers to France. Before the war only two parts of the British Empire had established universal military training and these were the two where the women voted. "The Wyoming idea" of military training in high schools is now being advocated in the East, and Wyoming was the first state in the world to grant woman suffrage. The familiar charge that equal franchise makes squaws of the men is as manifestly false as the charge that it makes amazons of the women.

It would be well if the East could be made to understand that one reason why the West is reluctant to enter a war is because it feels that it will have to do more than its fair share. The common saying used to be: "The East is always getting the United States into trouble and then leaving it to the West to do the fighting." If this assertion is challenged, the Westerner would point to the Civil War when the Western states more than filled their quota by volunteering while Eastern rioters were resisting the draft, and to the Spanish War when the young men of the West answered with enthusiasm the call to the colors, while in New York City, which boasted of having "made the war," two regiments of the National Guard refused to serve. The British dominions have something of the same feeling as our West, that England involves the empire in war and then, in Kipling's phrase, she "fawns on the younger nations for the men that can shoot and ride." Where the fighting is hardest, in Gallipoli, at Arras or on the Somme, the names of Australians, New Zealanders and Canadians figure most in the despatches.

However exaggerated this feeling is, however unwarranted it may be, it nevertheless exists, and if Easterners refuse to recognize it they will have to reckon with it. If the Eastern newspapers keep up their customary jibes at the West during the war the rapidly widening breach between the two sections will seriously impair the unity of effort of the United States.

OUR PRESIDENT

WHEN the President of the United States addrest the Senate on January 22d proposing that the nations unite themselves into a League to Enforce Peace after the war, by which reason could be enthroned on earth buttressed by all available sanctions, moral, economic and physical, he translated the dreams of the poets, prophets and philosophers into the realm of practical statesmanship.

When the President of the United States stood before Congress on April 2d asking the Senate and the House of Representatives to declare a state of war to be in existence between the United States and Germany, he transfigured the issues for which the Allies were fighting into the single issue of democracy.

When the President of the United States addrest his fellow citizens in Washington on Flag Day, June 14th, he uttered the most effective and terrible indictment of the German Government that has yet been promulgated by any responsible statesman.

It is evident that Woodrow Wilson is emerging as the commanding statesman of the war. Is it finally to be the democrat Wilson against the autocrat William?

THE FLAG WE FOLLOW

President Wilson's Speech on June 14th

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: We meet to celebrate Flag Day because this flag which we honor, and under which we serve, is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices, whether in peace or in war. And yet, tho silent, it speaks to us—speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who went before us and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth, and from its birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people. We are about to carry it into battle, to lift it where it will draw the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the nation, to go forth and die beneath it on fields of blood far away—for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought before? American armies were never before sent across the seas. Why are they sent now? For some new purpose for which this great flag has never been carried before or for some old, familiar, heroic purpose for which it has seen men, its own men, die on every battlefield upon which Americans have borne arms since the Revolution?

These are questions which must be answered. We are Americans. We in our turn serve America, and can serve her with no private purpose. We must use her flag as she has always used it. We are accountable at the bar of history and must plead in utter frankness what purpose it is we seek to serve.

It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign Government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf.

When they found that they could not do that their agents diligently spread sedition among us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance—and some of these agents were

men connected with the official embassy of the German Government itself here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her—and that, not by indirection but by direct suggestion from the Foreign Office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. And many of our own people were corrupted. Men began to look upon their own neighbors with suspicion and to wonder in their hot resentment and surprise whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not lurk. What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we had desired peace it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand.

But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we knew before we were ourselves engaged that we are not the enemies of the German people and that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war or wish that we should be drawn into it; and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will some day see it, as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is at war because the whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or fling itself free.

The war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men have never regarded nations as peoples, men, women and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom governments existed and in whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as serviceable organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purpose. They have regarded the smaller states in particular and the peoples who could be overwhelmed by force as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed. The statesmen of other nations, to whom that purpose was incredible, paid little attention; regarded what German professors expounded in their class rooms and German writers set forth to the world as the goal of German policy as rather the dream of minds detached from practical affairs, as preposterous private conceptions of German destiny than as the actual plans of responsible rulers; but the rulers of Germany themselves knew all the while what concrete plans, what well advanced intrigues lay back of what the professors and the writers were saying. and were glad to go forward unmolested, filling the thrones of Balkan states with German princes, putting German officers at the service of Turkey to drill her armies and make interest with her Government, developing plans of sedition and rebellion in India and Egypt, setting their fires in Persia. The demands made by Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in a plan which compassed Europe and Asia, from Berlin to Bagdad. They hoped those demands might not arouse Europe, but they meant to press them whether they did or not, for they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms.

Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very center of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia, and Austria-Hungary was to be as much their tool and pawn as Serbia or Bulgaria or Turkey or the ponderous states of the East. Austria-Hungary, indeed, was to become part of the Central German Empire, absorbed and dominated by the same forces and influences that had originally cemented the German states themselves. The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have had a heart nowhere else. It rejected the idea of solidarity of race entirely. The choice of peoples played no part in it at all. It contemplated binding together racial and political units which could be kept together only by force—Czechs, Magyars, Croats, Serbs, Rumanians, Turks, Armenians—the proud states of Bohemia and Hungary, the stout little commonwealths of the Balkans, the indomitable Turks, the subtle peoples of the East. These peoples did not wish to be united. They ardently desired to direct their own affairs, and would be satisfied only by undisputed independence. They could be kept quiet only by the presence or the constant threat of armed men. They would live under a common power only by sheer compulsion and await the day of revolution. But the German military statesmen had reckoned with all that and were ready to deal with it in their own way.

And they have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution. Look how things stand. Austria is at their mercy. It has acted, not upon its own initiative or upon the choice of its own people but at Berlin's dictation ever since the war began. Its people now desire peace, but cannot have it until leave is granted from Berlin. The so-called Central Powers are in fact but a single Power. Serbia is at its mercy, should its hands be but for a moment freed. Bulgaria has consented to its will, and Rumania is overrun. The Turkish armies, which Germans trained, are serving Germany, certainly not themselves, and the guns of German warships lying in the harbor at Constantinople remind Turkish statesmen every day that they have no choice but to take their orders from Berlin. From Hamburg to the Persian Gulf the net is spread.

Is it not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifested from Berlin ever since the snare was set and sprung? Peace, peace, peace has been the talk of her Foreign Office for now a year and more; not peace upon her own initiative but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now deems herself to hold the advantage. A little of the talk has been public, but most of it has been private. Thru all sorts of channels it has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German Government would be willing to accept. That Government has other valuable pawns in its hands besides those I have mentioned. It still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. Its armies press close upon Russia and overrun Poland at their will. It cannot go further; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced back an inch, their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. It is their power at home they are thinking about now more than their power abroad. It is that power which is trembling under their very feet, and deep fear has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people; they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it, an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure, and with their prestige their political power. If they fail, their people will thrust them aside; a Government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed America will fall within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression; if they fail the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

Do you not now understand the new intrigue, the intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deceit of the nations? Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who thruout the world stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations; for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and of liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprise. They are using men, in Germany and without, as their spokesmen whom they have hitherto despised and opprest, using them for their own destruction—Socialists, the leaders of labor, the thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence. Let them once succeed and these men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succor or coöperation in western Europe and a counter revolution fostered and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom, and all Europe will arm for the next, the final, struggle.

The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government can get access. That Government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters, declare this a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions, set England at the center of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic dominion thruout the world, appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the politics of the nations and seek to undermine the Government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves always in every accent. It is only friends and partizans of the German Government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries. and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a people's war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government among all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included, and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrisies and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age thru by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nations which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

For us there is but one choice. We have made it. Woe be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new luster. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

$600,000,000 for Aircraft

The President is to ask of Congress a record-breaking appropriation for the development of a gigantic fleet of aircraft. The Council of National Defense, in coöperation with the War and Navy departments, has prepared a bill which is to be introduced this week. It calls for an appropriation of $600,000,000. Secretary Baker on Sunday issued the following statement in explanation of the plan:

"The War Department is behind the aircraft plans with every ounce of energy and enthusiasm at its command," Secretary Baker pledged.

"We can train thousands of aviators and build thousands of machines," he continued, "without interfering in the slightest with the plans for building up our armies and for supplying the Allies with food and munitions. To train and equip our armies and send them abroad will take time, however, and in the meanwhile we can be devoting to this most important service vast quantities of productive machinery and skilled labor which otherwise could not be contributing to the nation's cause in full proportion to its capacity.

"Every consideration points to the effectiveness of a highly developed air service in its relation to the part which the United States can play in putting an end to the war. It lives up to all America's traditions of doing things on a splendid scale; it will put us on our mettle from the point of view both of mechanical ingenuity and of individual daring and initiative.

"At the same time, compared with the transportation of an expeditionary force of infantry and artillery large enough to be of decisive value on the western front, it offers little or no difficulty. All thru the coming year we shall have to reckon with the shipping problem, and whatever aid we send abroad, whether in men or in supplies, must be calculated for securing as efficient a use as possible of available tonnage.

"The aircraft plan meets the demands of the situation. Under existing conditions of fighting, where the Allies and the Germans are fighting on practically even terms as regards manpower and aircraft, the addition which we can contribute to the Allied forces will be proportionately of far greater value than the immediate aid which we can furnish on land. According to the best obtainable information there are about 7,000,000 men on the western front today. The addition of a few infantry units, while of great moral value, would amount to little in forcing a decision. A few thousand trained aviators, however, with the machines for their use, may spell the whole difference between victory and defeat.

"The supremacy of the air, in modern warfare, is essential to a successful army. America must make sure that the Allies and not Germany secure the permanent domination of the air, and that within the year.

"It will take no more shipping space to send a thousand air pilots abroad than a thousand infantrymen; it will take no more space to send airplanes and motors than to send artillery. It is now certain that if we make the effort we can send enough of both men and machines within a year to be of great value, perhaps to turn the scale, all without handicapping our plans for the army which is to follow or hindering the vital flow of food and munitions.

"American airmen and airplanes may turn the tide—they furnish our supreme opportunity for immediate service on the fighting line."

THE GREAT WAR

June 11—Thirty-eight British vessels sunk during past week. American tank steamer "Petrolite" torpedoed.

June 12—Eduardo Dato, Conservative, becomes Premier of Spain. Constantine, King of Hellenes, abdicates in favor of his second son, Alexander.

June 13—Pershing arrives in Paris. London bombed by aeroplanes, 104 killed.

June 14—British take Turkish fort at Saliff on Red Sea. Zeppelin "L-43" destroyed over North Sea.

June 15—Blockade of Greece lifted. British take trenches beyond Messines.

June 16—Italians storm Corno Cavento, 11,000 feet high, in Trentino. Belgium Commission arrives in United States.

June 17—Two Zeppelins raid English coast; one of them burned up. Spanish Government concedes demands of the army.



Press Illustrating

THE KING WHO HESITATED AND LOST

By special request of France, Russia and Great Britain, Constantine of Greece abdicated on June 12 in favor of his second son Alexander. Since August, 1914, the King of the Hellenes has tried to keep one foot on the road to war as Germany's ally and the other on the path of duty as indicated by Greece's treaty with Serbia. He has succeeded in reaching—Switzerland

Liberty Loan Oversubscribed

Official Washington is jubilant over the success of the first great American loan of the war. The task of the Government was to raise $2,000,000,000 by popular subscription before Friday noon, June 15. The entire sum could easily have been raised in that time by relying upon the banks and great business houses, but the administration desired to make the Liberty Loan a popular affair, and to that end conducted the greatest publicity campaign in the history of national finance. The loans of France, Germany, Great Britain and other warring nations presented a comparatively simple problem because these countries lay within the zone of actual fighting, and because even in peace times government bonds had been a popular form of investment. The people of the United States are thousands of miles from the war for the carrying on of which they were asked to give their money, and the majority of them had never invested a cent in government bonds before. The interest rate, 3½ per cent, was less than the average rate on the European war bond issues, and very much less than the average profit on good industrial investments in this country. Of course, considered merely as a question of investment, the Liberty Loan bonds had many advantages, such as absolute security and exemption from most forms of taxation, but to explain these points to the whole country required time.

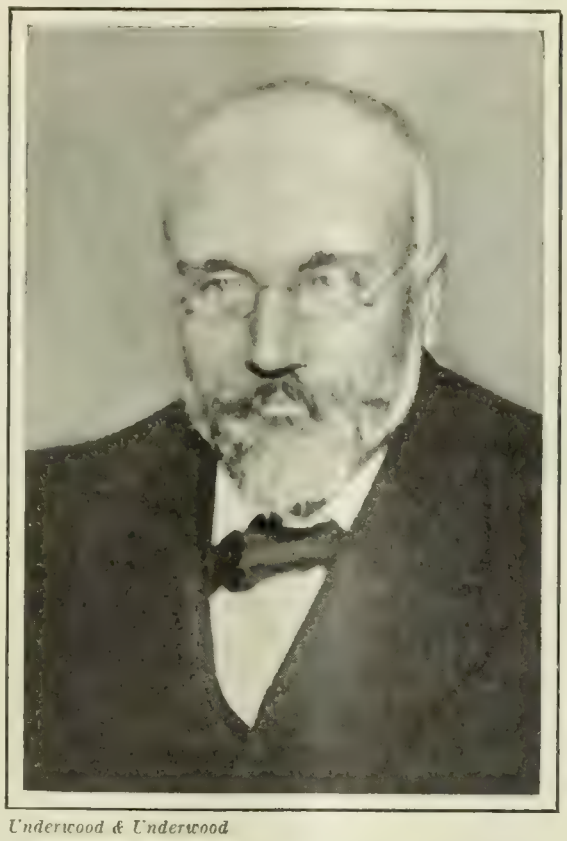
In spite of all these obstacles the bonds were oversubscribed to the extent of some nine hundred million dollars. Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury Department, announced that all small investors would get the full amount for which they applied, but the largest investors would have to be content with a part of their subscription. Only $2,000,000,000 will be taken in this loan, but persons who failed to take part in it or who failed to get the full amount of their subscription, will probably have an opportunity to invest in another loan which is planned a few months later than the present one. All of the federal reserve districts have either attained or closely approached their assigned quota, but some sections of the country, especially

where bond purchases were comparatively familiar to the people, subscribed far more than others. The second district, consisting of New York State, was expected to raise $600,000,000, but it actually subscribed more than a billion. More than half of the entire loan was raised within the last week of the publicity campaign.

Pershing in France The cordial reception given in England to Major General John T. Pershing and his staff was a good preparation for the popular enthusiasm with which they were greeted in France. When Pershing landed at Boulogne at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 13 he was met by General Dumas, in command of the northern region, who said "I salute the United States now united to the United States of Europe." When the party reached Paris it seemed as if the whole population were waving American flags and the automobiles were often stopped by the throng as they made their way thru the Rue de Lafayette to the Place de la Concorde. The rooms prepared for him in the Hotel Crillon here were decorated with captured German flags and a large portrait of President Wilson. General Joffre, who headed the French commission to the United States, will assist in the organization and training of the American troops. When the two men appeared together on the balcony they were greeted with a shout of "Vive Joffre who saved us from defeat! Vive Pershing who brings us victory!"

A Model Battle The capture of the salient south of Ypres by General Plumer on June 7 is called by a prominent French officer "a model of what a modern attack should be"; certainly no operations in the war have been more carefully prepared or exactly executed. For nearly two years Australian and British miners had been tunneling under the ridge between Wytschaete and Messines and some of the driftheads had been packed full of ammonal for a year waiting the electric spark that should set them off. The Germans knew almost the exact day when the attack was to be delivered and the points at which it was to be directed, yet the demoralization produced by explosion from below and the incessant rain of shells from above was so great that no serious attempt was made to reinforce or to recover them. On the contrary in the week since the assault the British have not only held the ground gained but have pushed forward several hundred yards on the seven-mile front. The British took 7432 prisoners, most of them in the first day and the captured munitions include 47 cannon, 242 machine guns and 60 trench mortars. The total British casualties are only 10,000, probably less than a third of German loss, altho the offensive party expects to lose more than the defensive.

The British introduced a new and frightful weapon called by the soldiers "oil cans." These are projectiles filled with some inflammable fluid that



Underwood & Underwood

THE MAN WHO MADE HIM HESITATE

If it had not been for Eleutherios Venizelos, Constantine might have cast his lot where his sympathy lay, with the Central Powers. It was the former Premier who fought the King until he was turned out of office, then organized a revolt and demanded the dethronement which has just been accomplished

ignites when the shell bursts and scatters fire in all directions. A correspondent describes the effect of the preliminary bombardment in these words:

More terrible to the unfortunate soldiers of the German army is the devilish punishment inflicted upon them during the past ten days, culminating on that day of the battle when every weapon for the slaughter of men, from the heaviest of high explosives to boiling oil and gas shells, was let loose upon them in one great tempest of destruction, which blew them out of the earth and off the earth, and frizzled them, and blinded them, and choked them, and mutilated them, and made them mad.

One German boy of not more than fifteen years of age was found yesterday lying in a shell hole by the side of a dead man who had been shot thru the temple, and he was a gibbering idiot thru fear. Not the only one. German officers say many of their men went raving mad under the strain of the British bombardment and tried to kill their comrades or themselves or fell into an ague of terror, clawing their mouths with all the symptoms of the worst shell shock.



Kirby in New York World

NEXT?

I remember those boys when they both had good jobs

Sir Douglas Haig, commander in chief of the British forces on the continent, issued a special order of the day congratulating General Plumer and the Second Army over the victory of Messines. He says that it is "an earnest of the eventful final victory of the Allied cause" and that it shows that "nothing can save the enemy from complete defeat and, brave and tenacious as the Germans are, it is only a question of how much longer they can endure repetition of such blows."

Russia Repels Separate Peace The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which is now the dominant political force in Russia, has emphatically repulsed the offer by Prince Leopold of a separate peace with the Central Powers. The proclamation of the Council to the army says:

Russia has undertaken to unite the democracies of all fighting countries in the struggle against world autocracy, but her plan will never be realized if German Imperialism is able to utilize Russia's longing for peace, to disunite her from her Allies and ruin her army.

The Revolutionary Democracy of Russia is seeking a route to peace thru an appeal by the Government created by democratic Russia to the governments of its Allies and by means of an international conference of Socialists. Let the army by its energy and courage give power to the voice of democracy.

The replies of the British, French and American governments to the Russian proposals for a general peace without annexations or indemnities do not give satisfaction to the dominant party. They are disappointed at the British insistence upon the retention of the German colonies in Africa and the French insistence upon the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine and at President Wilson's insistence upon an overthrow of the German autocracy and the breaking up of the Berlin-Bagdad combination. The Russian Socialists had supposed that they were following out President Wilson's policy as exprest in his "peace without victory" speech of last year, but now it seems to them he has changed his attitude.

The American Commission has reached Petrograd by way of Vladivostok and is lodged in the Winter Palace. In his address to the Russian cabinet Mr. Root said:

One fearful danger threatens the liberty of both nations. The armed forces of a military autocracy are at the gates of Russia and the Allies. The triumph of German arms will mean the death of liberty in Russia. No enemy is at the gates of America, but America has come to realize that the triumph of German arms means the death of liberty in the world; that we who love liberty and would keep it must fight for it, and fight for it now when the free democracies of the world may be strong in union, and not delay until they may be beaten down separately in succession.

So, America sends another message to Russia—that we are going to fight, and have already begun to fight, for your freedom equally with our own, and we ask you to fight for our freedom equally with yours. We would make your cause ours and our cause yours, and with a common purpose and mutual helpfulness of a firm alliance make sure of victory over our common foe.



Press Illustrating

FEMININE ADVICE ON WAR

The nation finds it well worth having, therefore the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. Its members are, left to right, Miss Maud Wetmore, Mrs. Josiah M. Cowles, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Mrs. Philip N. Moore

The Deposition of Constantine

The three Powers which held the destiny of Greece in their hands, Great Britain, Russia and France, having come to an agreement as to their action, and having in some way satisfied the claims of Italy, entrusted the execution of their mandate to Senator Jonnart, a former member of the French cabinet. M. Jonnart, as High Commissioner of the three Powers, repaired to Athens and promptly presented their ultimatum to Premier Zaimis, at the same time urging him to use his influence with the King to secure peaceable compliance and so avoid bloodshed. The joint note demanded the immediate abdication and departure from Greece of King Constantine and Crown Prince George, leaving the throne to his second son, Prince Alexander. The King complied within twenty-four hours and signed his abdication. Two thousand royalist troops were assembled ready to protect their sovereign, but Constantine bowed to the inevitable and requested them to remain. A large crowd of his devoted adherents gathered in front of the palace and tried to prevent the entrance of the Metropolitan when he came to administer the constitutional oath to the new King. Meantime the ex-King Constantine slipt out of a wicket gate in the back of the garden and took an automobile which carried him swiftly and secretly to the coast, where a French destroyer waited to convey him to Corfu. From here it is expected that a British battleship will take him to Denmark, whence his father came. Queen Sophia and the rest of the royal family, with the exception of Alexander, went into exile with him.

Resistance in any case would have been futile, for Commissioner Jonnart disembarked the troops and horses on the transports in the Piraeus, the port of Athens, on the pretext that it was bad for their health to remain longer on board. Athens was within range of the guns of the Allied battleships, as they had proved once before when Constantine was recalcitrant. At Salonica, the northern seaport of Greece, was the Allied army under General Sarrail, said to number 750,000 men. The Allies last year seized the Greek navy and in January disarmed the Greek army north of the Corinth Canal, altho it is rumored that the royalist troops held out 103,000 Mannlicher rifles by substituting 20,000 Gras rifles that had been purchased from France and 60,000 old Mausers captured from the Turks. The Greek people had been reduced to the verge of starvation by the strict blockade of the Greeks maintained by the Allies for the last four months. Their only hope of holding out against the coercion of the Allies lay in the grain fields of Thessaly, which will be ready to harvest in a month. The royalists threatened to burn the crops rather than let them fall into the hands of the Allies, but they were forestalled by the French who have occupied Thessaly with their troops.

The Causes of Constantine's Fall

The despatches from Europe announcing the deposition of the King of the Hellenes state that the United States was the deciding factor. This is what we said in an editorial, "A Greek Republic," in The Independent of May 19, but it is not made clear whether, if President Wilson was consulted on the fate of Greece, he approved of the substitution of one King for another in preference to the establishment of a republic. We assumed that the influence of the United States would naturally be thrown in favor of the latter alternative and in fact it had been intimated a month ago that the President was considering favorably the idea of recognizing the revolutionary government set up by ex-premier Venizelos with the assistance of the Allies at Salonica. But Venizelos is known to have desired the abolition of the dynasty, leaving it to the people of Greece to determine for themselves after the war what form of government should be established. It was, he says, the Allies that prevented him from attacking the dynasty and the British Government was accused by the French press with protecting the royal family in Greece because of its relationship to the British King. When this was intimated in Parliament, however, the Government indignantly denied it.

It seems more likely that the opposition to a Greek republic came from Italy rather than from Great Britain, Russia or the United States. Italy is said to have insisted that if the present dynasty were displaced an Italian prince, presumably the Duke d'Acosta, should be made King of the Hellenes. Perhaps it was to avoid this that the three protecting Powers compromised upon the second son of Constantine as likely to be compliant to their plans. In this way Venizelos can be put back in power at Athens without the dangers and bloodshed of a revolution.

The fact that Greece is a maritime nation and dependent upon her commerce not only for prosperity but for sustenance enabled the Allies to bring pressure to bear by simply blockading the coast. The German and Austrian submarines have sunk 102 Greek ships with a total tonnage of 300,000 tons. This left Greece with only 140 ships of 500,000 tons displacement which were held up by the Allies. According to the Greek Legation at Washington $20,000,000 worth of foodstuffs and supplies which had been purchased for Greece in the United States have been prevented from reaching that country by the Allies. Whenever any of the outlying islands espoused the Venizelist cause they were relieved from the blockade and allowed to import food. Under this inducement most of them have been won over. Many of the army too have joined Venizelos and are fighting with the Allied forces against the Bulgars. Now that the danger of being struck in the back by King Constantine is removed the Salonica forces may undertake a campaign for the regaining of Serbia and Rumania before the summer is over.

The action of Italy is mysterious, and we cannot say in how far it is approved by her Allies, for very little information as to the political movements in Italy is allowed to reach the outside world. All that is known is that Italy has declared a protectorate over Albania and is extending her occupation to the south over the districts of the Epirus inhabited by Greeks and claimed by the Greek Government. This extension of the Italian sphere of influence has been resisted by the forces of King Constantine and many conflicts have occurred. So we have the

curious situation that in northern Albania Italians are fighting in conjunction with the Greeks of the Venizelist faction against the Bulgars, while a few miles to the south Italians are fighting against the Greeks of the royalist faction.

Mid-day Raid on London The boldest and most terrible of the German air raids on England was committed on June 13. At noon a dozen aeroplanes flew up the Thames in echelon formations as far as London, where they wheeled and flew back. Altho the day was sunny, the aeroplanes flying at a hight of 17,000 feet could scarcely be seen with the naked eye and were out of range of the anti-aircraft guns on the London buildings. The London air fleet rose to engage them in battle, but within less than ten minutes the enemy had disappeared on their homeward flight and none of the machines was brought down.

The effects of the bombardment were appalling, for more than 500 civilians were killed or wounded. The number of killed was 104, of whom 16 were women and 26 children. Besides these 134 were seriously wounded and 269 slightly injured. The victims included 120 children maimed or killed. The congested portion of the city in the East End suffered most severely. One bomb struck the roof of a schoolhouse, passed thru two floors and then exploded in the room on the ground floor where there were 64 children under seven years old. Ten of these little children were instantly killed and all of the others more or less injured. Arms and legs were torn off and some of the bodies were so horribly mutilated that they could not be recognized. Another bomb struck a passenger train just ready to move out from the station and demolished the two foremost carriages.

The Question of Reprisal The recent German air raids on Folkestone and London with their shocking injuries inflicted upon innocent civilians will cause a renewed agitation of the demand for reprisals upon German cities. Lord Curzon and Milner of the Government, Lord Northcliffe of the *London Times*, Hall Caine and many other prominent persons have urged reprisals as the only means of checking the German atrocities. But whenever the British Government has adopted such measures objections have been raised by prominent ecclesiastics and others on the ground that attacks upon non-combatants were contrary to international law and to Christian ethics.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking in the House of Lords on May 2, protested against the British air raids on the German town of Freiburg and said:

> Many thousands of the best and most thoughtful people in the country were resolved that, so far as civilians were allowed any say in the matter, they meant to support the prosecution of the war with all their power and with every sacrifice, but they meant to come out of it with untainted honor and with clean hands. Let it not be said that, because the Germans had sunk to the lowest form of infamy, we desired to do likewise; rather let it be said that we desired to leave them an unenviable monopoly of their infamous disregard of what was honorable and decent in warfare.

The Freiburg raids were carried out on April 12 and 14 by a flying squadron of British and French. Along with the bombs they dropt leaflets in the German language stating that it was an act of reprisal for the sinking of the British hospital ship "Asturias." In the raid, according to the German War Office statement, 11 persons were killed, 7 women, 3 civilian men and only 1 soldier, and 27 persons were injured including 17 women and 2 children. Those who are opposed to reprisals upon the German towns point out that such raids do not have a deterrent effect upon the Germans, but, on the contrary, increase their desire to inflict punishment upon England. The Germans themselves regard their raids as reprisals for the depredation done by the British and French airplanes earlier in the war. The aerial attack of the Allies' aeroplanes on Karlsruhe, July 22, aroused an outcry from a portion of the German press for the adoption of similar measures against England because of the large number of innocent victims. The bombs at Karlsruhe dropt in the midst of an assemblage of school children, killing 75 of them and wounded 79 more. Besides Freiburg and Karlsruhe the Germans report the killing of civilians including many women and children in the following towns: Düsseldorf, Friedrichshafen, Cologne, Cuxhaven, Saarburg, Munich, Kandern, and Lörrach.

The Canadian Crisis The Canadian Government has announced the terms of its bill for compulsory military service and has placed it before the House of Commons for consideration. Premier Borden in presenting the measure pointed out that Canada expected to furnish half a million men for service at the front and more than four hundred thousand men had volunteered. But at the present time volunteering was not able to supply the loss in the Canadian regiments thru casualties, which already amounted to ninety-nine thousand, and if Canada were not to play a decreasing part in the war many new enlistments would be necessary. The Government had decided that the way to secure an adequate supply of men was thru conscription, and Mr.



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ANOTHER OLD IDEA

First the steel helmet and now the battering-ram. The Germans are using it to destroy peasant cottages in the villages they evacuate. It saves powder and bombs. The French soldiers in the picture are studying the working of the machine

Borden emphasized that a failure to support and maintain Canada's strength on the firing line would be to betray the volunteers now there. "If what is left of four hundred thousand such men come back to Canada," he said, "with fierce resentment in their hearts, conscious that they have been deserted and betrayed, how shall we face them when they ask the reason? I am not as much concerned for the day when this bill becomes law as for the day when these men return, if it is denied."

The compulsory service bill resembles in its main outlines our own law. There is, however, no provision for a general registration. All Canadians from twenty to forty-five years of age are liable to service, but they are divided into ten classes which may be called up in rotation according to age and marital condition. Men engaged in certain nationally essential industries may be exempted from service. The penalty for refusal to serve in the army when summoned will be three years' imprisonment.

Conscription has deeply stirred the waters of Canadian party politics. The Conservative party as a whole will stand by the administration, but the Liberal party is hopelessly divided. Premier Borden hoped to rally the Liberal leaders to his war program and create a coalition cabinet, but his offers to various Liberals to enter the ministry have been refused and it now appears that he must undertake the great responsibility of carrying thru conscription with the present one party government. The compulsory service bill will have, however, the support of many Liberals from Ontario and the western provinces. Quebec is still strongly opposed. E. P. Patenaud has resigned his position in the ministry as Secretary of State because of his opposition to conscription and his position is that of most of the French Canadian leaders.

Northcliffe Arrives on Mission

Lord Northcliffe arrived at New York within a few days of the announcement that he was coming to America as permanent head of the British war mission. As with all the diplomatic visits to or from this country since we entered the war, the date of Lord Northcliffe's arrival was kept secret from the general public until he was here. Altho Lord Northcliffe is directly responsible to the British Cabinet and has full powers as chief of the war mission, he will devote his attention to the detailed business of coördinating the activities of the British organizations now in this country and will not be a diplomatic agent in the same sense as his predecessor, Mr. Balfour. He paid a brief visit to the Government at Washington, but took part in no such public receptions, tours and demonstrations as did the French and British missions on their first arrival.

The Italian war mission postponed its projected tour of the country because of the illness of the Prince of Udine. Signor Nitti, a member of the mission, will be probably designated as Italy's high commissioner to the United States. Russia also is expected to select a high commissioner to represent her in this country. The chief duty of the various commissions of the allied nations is to adjust the purchases of their respective governments so that in no case would they bid against each other or in any other way work at cross-purposes. Viscount Ishii, formerly Foreign Minister, will head the coming Japanese commission. Among other matters he will consult with the American Government as to the future status of China and the policies of Japan and the United States in relation to that country.



LINCOLN?

No, this is not the Great Emancipator reading The Independent, but Benjamin Chapin, who has devoted most of his life to the study and impersonation of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Chapin has just finished a four reel photoplay of Lincoln's life, one of the best movies that has yet been produced

Wilson Discusses War Situation

On Flag Day, June 14, President Wilson made an important address which we publish in full on page 530. In substance it was an amplification of the message to Russia in which the President stated the aims of the United States in the Great War. In his speech President Wilson declared that "the military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral" and he explained this statement by referring to the hostile activities of the German secret service, the attempt to bar us from the highways of commerce by threats of murder and the intrigues of the German foreign office to ally against us Mexico and Japan. No nation under such circumstances could have avoided war, but once we entered the struggle against Germany we assumed the duty of frustrating the German plot to create a vast empire from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf which would menace the liberties of the whole world. The President pointed out that from the point of view of military geography the German dream was already practically achieved and that not only such conquered lands as Serbia but the allied states of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey had lost their independence and become the willing or unwilling servants of Berlin. With such present advantages, he concluded, the German peace movement is evidently a trick to conclude the war before the increasing strength of the Entente Allies robbed the military rulers of the

Central Powers of their chance of world dominion.

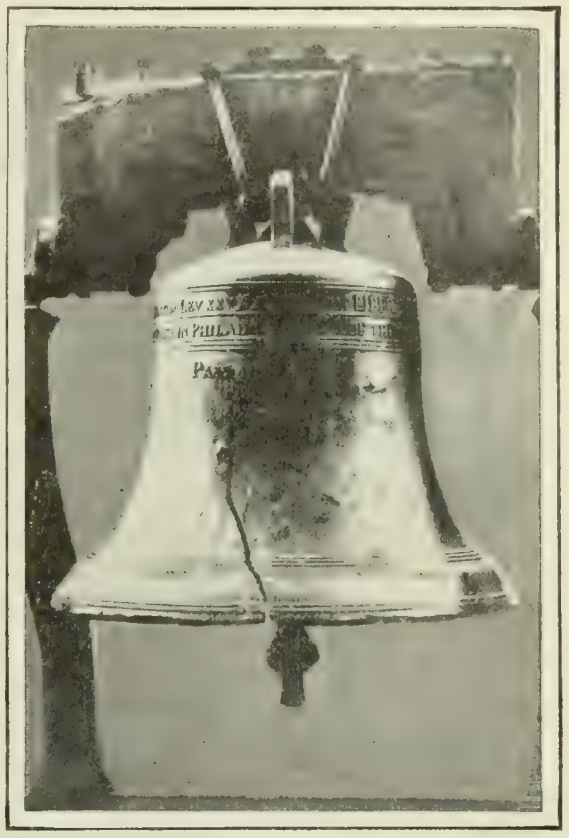
Big War Budget Passed Congress has passed the urgent deficiency bill carrying appropriations for $3,281,000,000; the largest sum ever authorized. More than two-thirds of this giant budget is for military and naval purposes, but $750,000,000 of it will go to the financing of the shipbuilding program of the administration. The bill was long held in conference by a deadlock between the House and the Senate on a comparatively minor item, the purchase of the Jamestown Exposition grounds for a naval base at Hampton Roads. The House of Representatives rejected the conference report because it contained this item which many Representatives regarded as "pork," altho the purchase had the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. The Senate insisted that the appropriation be reinserted in the measure after the House had stricken it out and sent the bill back once more to conference. At the urgent request of the President the House waived objection to the naval base appropriation and it was included in the final draft of the bill, altho the sum appropriated was slightly reduced. The bill includes provision for the pay of men now training for the officers' reserve corps.

Labor Backs Food Legislation No part of the present war legislation program of the administration, not even the new war taxes, has caused so much controversy in Congress as the measures for food control. Senator Reed of Missouri and some of his colleagues still profess terror lest Mr. Hoover the food administrator make himself a food dictator in the Prussian style by taking advantage of the wide range of powers granted in the proposed bills. But President Wilson has found a zealous ally in the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers has issued a public letter to the labor unions urging them to bring pressure to bear on Congress to hasten the enactment of the needed legislation for the control of food prices. He pointed out that after the first of July the new crops would already be contracted for and measures of Federal regulation would fail of half their effect thru the delay. He exprest his belief that if food prices were permitted to rise further many workingmen would find it impossible to make a living. Representative Lever, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, voiced the same thought when he declared that flour at $20 a barrel was already in sight and that such prices might mean bread riots in the big cities. Organized labor is not only determined to support the Lever bill but intends to see that it is carried into full effect. Thru its legislative committee the American Federation of Labor announced that it would insist that representatives of labor be appointed to all agencies, federal, state or local, which had anything to do with food administration. The Canadian Government will appoint a wheat commission to coöperate with the United States in handling the grain supply of the two countries in common.

Trade Legislation The espionage bill, which at last has passed the Senate and become law, contains no censorship provision and interest in it now chiefly centers in its embargo clause. This gives the President a wide range of discretion in stopping supplies which are likely to reach Germany thru neutral countries. A considerable measure of control over shipping is also granted the Federal Government by requiring licenses for export cargoes. It is believed that the United States will follow the British plan of "rationing" neutral nations which still have commercial relations with Germany, that is, to send them only enough of contraband commodities to meet their estimated necessities and leave nothing over for re-export to Germany.

The administration's bill for the promotion of export trade by legalizing joint selling agencies of American exporters and exempting them specifically from any construction of the anti-trust laws which might seem to forbid their organization passed the House of Representatives on June 13 by a vote of 240 to 29. A similar bill was proposed in the last Congress, but the session came to an end before final action could be taken on it in the Senate. Of course the United States needs little protection of its export trade during the present war conditions, but the measure is designed to meet the European competition which will arise after the war. Another important commercial measure before the Senate would grant the President power to determine the priority of shipments on common carriers. Many of the Senators are in favor of limiting this power to the shipment of military forces and supplies only, leaving the authority to determine the prior shipment of foodstuffs and other non-military commodities in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

America Over All The Council of National Defense has resolved to give the United States absolute mastery of the air even if it has to break all records of expenditure for military aviation. Congress is invited to consider an appropriation of $600,000,000 for aeroplanes and their utilization in addition to the $64,000,000 already voted. The importance of the aerial arm in modern warfare has been demonstrated over and over again in the course of miitary operations in Europe, and experts at Washington are convinced that victory is only possible to the side which enjoys supremacy in aircraft. Three types of planes are in demand: swift, light, high-flying battle craft; observation machines flying at intermediate levels to direct artillery fire and the movements of troops, and low-flying machines for bombing trenches and attacking submarines.



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RINGING AGAIN FOR WAR

Not since 1776 has the Liberty Bell rung in wartime until at noon on June 13, when it rang a last call for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. Wires, held open for the purpose, flashed the sound from Philadelphia all over the country

Prison for Draft Resisters While the Government is making ready the machinery for the selective draft, the police are busy rounding up those who failed to register. Up to the present time the authorities almost everywhere have been very lenient and have permitted those whom they arrested to register and go free in spite of the fact that they had violated the law. But those who refused to register after arrest have been held for a prison sentence in every case, since it is evident that such men were not merely neglectful of their duty but determined to defy the law. Among others who have come into conflict with the authorities were members of Emma Goldman's No-Conscription League who were arrested in New York. Louis Kramer, an anti-conscription agitator, was sentenced to a $10,000 fine, three years' imprisonment and deportation as an alien after the expiration of sentence. At the same time Morris Becker, one of his associates, received a sentence of one year and eight months in prison, and others refusing to register were punished with shorter terms of imprisonment.

Exact returns of the number of registered have come in very slowly, but it is apparent that more than nine and a half million men registered, which is within 5 per cent of the census estimate and proves that there were few evasions.

More than a million of those enrolled are aliens, and the indicated number of those who may be exempted for all causes is about five millions. Over 115,000 men have enlisted as volunteers since April and several states, of which the largest are Indiana and Illinois, have exceeded their quota of enlistments in the regular army.



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THE DOCTORS AND NURSES OF BASE HOSPITAL NO. 4

FIRST AID TO THE ALLIES

BY HEBER BLANKENHORN

THE ship that took them out passed unnoticed. At an Atlantic port, somewhere in America, early in May, the liner left, utterly without flourish, just one of many slate colored, deep laden, unlabeled merchantmen braving U-boats these days. A long gun jabbed out over her stern. No American battleflag snapped aloft, to set a thousand harbor tugs whistling in salute as she sailed. Dun, grim, silent—and she carried the "first for France."

Aboard was the first unit of the United States Army—uniformed, carrying the American flag, under War Department orders—to go to the front, Base Hospital No. 4, two hundred and fifty-two strong. It was not merely the first of the army's forces off in this war. It was the first army unit that ever sailed in the history of the United States for service on the continent of Europe.

If John P. Holland had not carelessly invented the infernal submarine, Base Hospital No. 4 wouldn't have sailed so unostentatiously. There would have been a parade to the pier, godspeed speeches full of "firsts," hullabaloo down the bay, pictures in all the papers, wireless reports all the way over and kudos galore. The submarine has taken the pomp out of war, even in places three thousand milles away from the front.

Some there were at the pier, of course, who knew what was toward. They shouted gaily at the lieutenant-doctors, in spick and span khaki, lining the rail. They laughed and chaffed when the Red Cross sent to the ship two dozen silver-tipped swagger sticks for the officers. They cheered when a philanthropist hurried over the gangplank to hand $25,000 to the unit to broaden its work. Another hurrah went up for some snare drums rushed aboard.

Then the ship moved. The khaki-clad men began singing. It was the "Star Spangled Banner." Next they sang "Tipperary." Cheerers on the pier fell silent, thinking how many thousands of transports have sailed to "Tipperary" and how many will yet sail to the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Mr. Blankenhorn's inspiring story of the first army unit sent overseas by the American Red Cross has especial point in this week of the Red Cross campaign to gain a hundred million dollars of subscriptions for its war work.—THE EDITOR.

It was only a regiment of doctors going to a post nowhere near the firing line, with only submarines to face and slight chance of being bombed by an errant Taube once they were settled in France. But they were the first to answer the Allies' call for help and some were glad that America's first should be healers, not killers. Others were proud that the first call should find America perfectly prepared.

The first unit was mobilized and off in seven days. Five more hospital units followed hard at their heels. In all so far Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Director General of Military Relief, has organized thirty-six base hospitals under the Red Cross to be mobilized with the army under War Department orders.

Ten thousand surgeons, nurses and attendants, this means, are under way for France. They will not all come back, as any one knows who has studied the casualty lists of the medical arm of the belligerents.

The percentages of casualties, according to the reports from the Allies as cited by Captain A. Lippincott, U. S. Signal Corps, run as follows: medical, infantry, artillery, air. The mortality rate among the doctors in official reports for a long time now has been actually the highest of the war. The normal ratio is 10 doctors to 1000 men. At present there is only one doctor to 1000 men in France.

The British army lost six hundred doctors in the battle of the Somme alone. As long as a year and a half ago the French army service became demoralized, between losses and inefficient organization. In the Russian army, with its peculiar system of "flying columns" of doctors who work right in the trenches, the mortality has been far higher in the medical service than in any other branch. In all the armies it is found that the doctors after three years in war work have spent themselves and must be relieved. American surgeons, conceded the best in the world, are now going by the thousand. It is estimated that the war will take at least twenty-five thousand American doctors and nurses.

The war surgeon's task is not inspiring to the popular mind. No "citations" in it, no headlines. It is gloomy, discouraging, an endless wade in the "backwash of war." Toilers in the hospitals get no acclaim in the communiques, not even a notice unless some attendant is killed, as was H. E. M. Suckley of Rhinebeck, New York, by a German avion dropping bombs eighteen miles back of the trenches last month at Salonika.

Without a thrill, without even the intoxicated heat of "going over the top" for a charge, without even a hate, the doctors struggle on at the most disheartening job in the whole business. Blasted men, gangrenous bodies, are about them always. They work in stench and moaning and horrible dying. Death is at their elbow day and night. If they succeed they see half their cures return wearily to the trenches, the other half, maimed, go home to drag out a useless existence.

If the doctor's lot is cheerless, the nurse's is almost unendurable. Pain never lets up in the long wards and the nurse is continually at the beck of torture. She has been overtasked as well in many of the hospitals of France. One nurse, one nurse's aid and a three-fingered orderly with an entire hospital of forty beds to care for unassisted, is not an unusual case. Nurse work is not romantic, just disgusting. Unless some are killed, as were two on their way to the front by a freakish shell aboard the "Mongolia," the nation thinks little about the Red Cross nurses' achievements.

With this before them the American doctors and nurses are going abroad so eagerly that the commander of No. 4 said on arriving in Great Britain that his people were "crazy to go into action."

Their enthusiasm grows out of their



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AN X-RAY UNDER CANVAS

splendid preparation. Colonel Kean began organizing over a year ago. Base Hospital No. 4 was recruited at Lakeside Hospital Cleveland, Ohio. Its doctors were all officers of the United States Medical Reserve Corps, and some had had "war" experience with the Guard on the Mexican border, while others had served in relief emergencies, such as the flood at Dayton and the like. Its director, the noted surgeon, Dr. George W. Crile, had gone to France for a time early in the war.

This unit accomplished a *tour de force* in mobilizing in a week. A base hospital is a complicated organization. Its two hundred and fifty members include twenty-five surgeons, sixty-five nurses, one hundred and fifty orderlies, recorders, attendants, cooks, mechanicians, launderers, electricians, etc., and its equipment for 500 beds when housed under canvas takes twenty-five or thirty tents. The first units for France did not need this equipment, as they were ordered to prepared hospitals. Many sorts of experts went—pediatrists, dentists, X-ray men, ophthalmologists, bacteriologists.

The Lakeside men did heroic things to tear themselves loose and be first off. Famous surgeons instantly sacrificed practises worth $100,000 a year.

Here is exactly what one young lieutenant did on five successive days: 1, he mobilized; 2, he married; 3, he hurried off to Philadelphia to read a scientific paper, the result of two years' research, before the Society of American Physicians; 4, he rushed back to Ohio to say "good-bye" to home; 5, he started east again—for the front. Like feats were accomplished by the other units, the Harvard, the Presbyterian-Columbia of New York, the Johns Hopkins, the Chicago, the Philadelphia, the St. Louis, all in the first call to the colors.

Their work is cut out for them. After the dressing stations in the trenches have slapped on "first aid" and the field hospitals back of the lines have operated the vital cases, the wounded pass thru the evacuation hospitals to the base hospitals.

Since hospital ships are being ruthlessly torpedoed these days the base hospitals must be in France and every "drive" from now on will tax them to the uttermost.

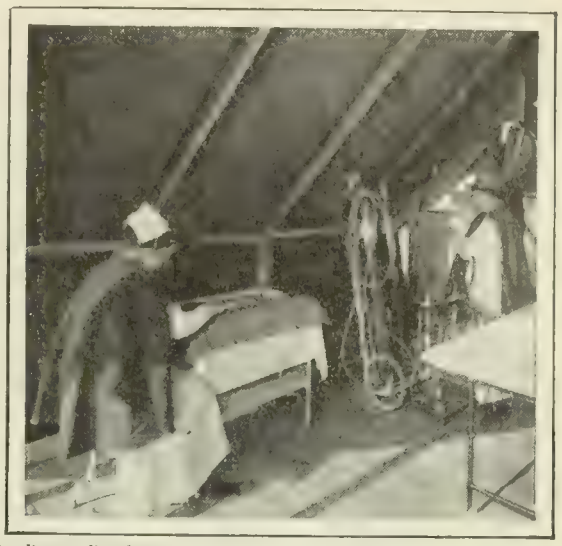
No. 4's men intend to do more than the "cut out" work. Major Crile, Major Lower and Major Hoover, the best known among them, would like to see what can be accomplished by quick operative work in the very trenches, dragging their anesthetics and knives into the dark of dugouts and mud of shell holes. Their reasoning is based on the fact that abdominal cases if not operated within four hours after the wound are usually fatal. They want to work out this grim arithmetic—whether by following up attacks right with the fighters the percentage of men saved will not be greater than the percentage of doctors killed. The problem, tho unpleasant, must be scientifically resolved.

They hope to do research work as well, with that $25,000 which Samuel Mather donated at the pier. One of them, who has been working on the origins of jaundice, had in his pockets reports of how France is suffering from a plague of jaundice due to trench rats. Out of war they will try to distill some essence of good for humanity.

No. 4, convoyed at the last by an American destroyer, reached England on May 17. Major Gilchrist, in command, found his force welcomed by a



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THE LINEN DEPARTMENT, AND A VIEW OF A HOSPITAL STREET



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ONE OF THE OPERATING TENTS

British general and his staff at a port decorated with American flags in the doctors' honor.

On to London, and humble No. 4 found itself lionized. Buckingham Palace invited its presence for the first reception of the sort that ever took place. Royalty democratically shook the hand of every man and woman and King George addrest them, saying: "We greet you as the first detachment of the American army to land on our shores."

In England No. 4 was face to face with the one thing it feared. The fear had come upon it an hour before sailing. They knew they were trained, they were drilled, they were all prepared—but they had no band. By the screaming eagle, what a fix! They hastily canvassed their administrative personnel recruited a few days before and discovered that of the one hundred and fifty, seventy-six were college boys, enlisted as privates, at fifteen dollars a month, volunteers to do the hardest, meanest work around a hospital. Some of them were runaways.

Of the seventy-six, a dozen were found who "could play anything." An officer rushed ashore and purchased half a dozen drums and as many fifes.

On the voyage over the sharked-up drum corps learned to play "Yankee Doodle"—but not at Buckingham Palace. Even for the frills of war they were competent and ready.

In France in the grim business of saving shattered men these 10,000 American doctors and nurses may in the next year work incalculable good for the race and make the name "American" blest among the nations of the earth.

New York City

OUR ARMENIAN ALLIES

BY CHARLES E. HUGHES

PROBABLY at no time in the history of the world have there been so many fatherless and motherless children as there are today. Tens of thousands, probably hundreds of thousands in Armenia, Syria, Caucasus, Persia, Mesopotamia and Palestine are not only without parents, but are without any strong parental government to give them the help and protection which orphan children of other lands enjoy.

American Consuls and missionaries cable the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief almost daily regarding the situation. One message from the Russian Caucasus pleads for the support of 10,000 children at an average expense of two dollars per month per child. Another from Tiflis reports 40,000 children in one region waiting for an answer to a previous cablegram requesting help. Reports from other points indicate similar conditions. Among the many appeals it is possible for this committee to assume responsibility for only the most pressing cases, and it is upon these that the committee would focus the attention of the American people. Splendid help has been rendered the little ones in other lands, but these in Western Asia are no less human than those who have already been aided by American charity. It is the duty of Americans, as well as a privilege to respond to this great opportunity and keep alive the best civilization that Western Asia has developed.

All expenses of administration for this relief are met privately so that every dollar sent to the committee is used directly by their agents in purchasing food for the needy who, according to the best advices and from audited reports, receive the full benefit of the funds sent them.

Out of the horror and nightmare thru which these people have passed comes the gratifying word that we can be of assistance; that our efforts will prove availing, and that we can share with these orphan children the bounty which we, as Americans, have enjoyed for years. The work done by this committee has been most unselfish and effective under conditions of great personal sacrifice. May America respond to their appeals.

New York City

MUST ARMENIA PERISH?

BY FRED P. HAGGARD

The settling of the "Armenian Question" is a task for statesmen, but the feeding and rehabilitation of Armenia, which is being carried on by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, is a task for every man and woman in America.—THE EDITOR.

A rug merchant's shop on Madison Avenue is a long way from Turkey, but it proved to be an open window thru which I beheld Armenia's wo from a new angle. Recognizing the man's nationality, I ventured to express my interest in his people. His reaction was immediate and his trembling voice and moist eye led me to suspect that his feeling was not due simply to race loyalty. Yes, there was more and he would tell me his story.

"It was nearly thirteen years ago that I came to America with my little Armenian bride. Business opened favorably for me and I prospered. When the time came to celebrate our tenth wedding anniversary, we talked over different plans, but at last I said, 'I have it! Instead of a celebration here with presents, I will send you and the children back home. We will not tell the old folks. You will surprize them.' So in the fateful summer of 1914 they sailed. I confess I cried. It was hard to be separated for the first time from my dear ones, but what joy would come to the aged parents! And then," and the man bowed in agony, "came the war! They had just arrived at their destination and I acted promptly, you may believe. The authorities at Washington were most kind. Thru the Embassy at Constantinople they located my wife and the children and forwarded money to them. I learned that my dear ones were well, but alas! I could not hear from them. More than two years have passed and still there is no personal letter, tho I am assured that they are still preserved. While they are not permitted to return, I have not lost hope that I shall see them again. But you can imagine my feelings in view of what I know is taking place all around them, that practically all the Armenians of the town where they are have been killed or driven away and that any day I may learn that they are no more—or worse!"

The haunting fear exprest by this one man rests like a nightmare upon thousands of Armenian homes in America, only in hundreds of cases the full story is known—their loved ones have perished or have been driven as exiles into the mountains or deserts, from which they may not live to return.

But Armenian homes are not the only ones in which anxiety and sorrow have found lodgment, as these are not the only people in Turkey who have suffered at the hands of the Turks. Syrians and Greeks have shared a like fate, and also the Jews who just now are seriously threatened in Jerusalem and its vicinity. It is estimated that more than one million Armenians, Syrians and Greeks, resident in the Sultan's dominions at the outbreak of the war, have been destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of others cannot be accounted for. Two and one half million are in a starving condition. A recent communication regarding one Syrian town of nearly 7000 people revealed the fact that eighty-five per cent of the population is missing. Hundreds of vil-



THE MISSIONARY SOUP KITCHENS HAVE SAVED MANY REFUGEES



"KASAB-KANA"—THE BUTCHER SHOP
A building in Erzinjhan where the Turks killed all Armenians unfit for hard labor

lages have been blotted out. Photographs show nothing but heaps of ruins and practically every pile contains the bones of the once happy dwellers.

The evident intention of the Turkish authorities was to exterminate these Christian races. "Turkey for the Turks" became a watchword of the leaders who thought it possible at last, once for all, while the powers were busily engaged elsewhere, to rid themselves of those who were so provokingly prosperous and who were, when harassed, able to secure sympathy from western nations.

The short sightedness of the Turks in this matter is almost incredible. While all other nations engaged in the war are doing everything in their power to conserve their resources, to anticipate the day of reconstruction, to train those made blind and lame by the war for later careers of usefulness, Turkey sets about the destruction of those of her own population upon whom alone she could depend for her commercial, mechanical and agricultural resources. For where the people dominant in numbers and authority were indolent, uneducated and non-progressive, these persecuted races of Christian ancestry were industrious, alert and eager for education. From their numbers were recruited the farmers, mechanics, merchants, lawyers, doctors and bankers of the empire. Turkey even went to the length of murdering Armenian and Syrian soldiers in her armies. Thousands of them perished miserably in their barracks. So it came about that "this once thriving and prosperous population; innocent, unoffending, industrious; possest of homes, of business property, farms and gardens; living in comfort and in many cases in affluence, were suddenly stripped of all possessions, driven from their homes and left to wander in the interior, or to find such livelihood as they could obtain in places already overcrowded and among people to whom they were strangers and where their coming seriously complicated an already well-nigh insoluble food problem."

Not Belgium, Serbia nor Poland has suffered as Armenia and Syria have suffered. In a history covering more than two thousand years, the last six hundred of which have been marked by almost constant persecutions, they have now reached the lowest depth of misery, want and wo. A catalog of the methods of torture and of extermination leaves little room for the imagination. Hundreds of authenticated cases under each of these various forms could be given. There was that finer play of "requisition." Receipts may or may not have been given, but never money.

One missionary telling of the gratitude of many Mohammedans for what the missionaries had done for their people, related how one Kurdish chieftain came secretly in the middle of a dark night to his besieged mission filled with refugees, to escort twelve girls from fourteen to seventeen years of age whom he had rescued from a gang of his fellows. While not a Christian, he "could not endure to see them destroyed."

This case was typical of many, for the rank and file of the people lived together in friendly, neighborly fashions without much thought of their religious or social differences. It will be recalled that one of the most striking features of the inauguration of the Young Turk movement in 1908 was the spontaneous and natural outbreak of joy on the part of all the people that at last it was possible officially and by law to mingle freely. Christians, Jews and Moslems embraced one another, drove in triumph thru the streets together and sat down at the same table in harmonious councils. This state of affairs exhibited the real spirit and attitude of the people. It represents their present disposition. Cruel autocracy has for the time triumphed over the better human instincts and practically compelled a reign of terror which naturally draws together the weak, the depraved, the murderous of all classes to prey upon the innocent and helpless.

When it came to the application of force there was nothing lacking—beating to death, torture by pulling out the finger nails or the hair, the cutting off of the tongue, nose or ear, and other nameless cruelties. Naturally the women and girls suffered most. Some escaped life in a harem by self destruction, while Dr. Clarence S. Ussher tells of an instance in which a father shot in turn his wife and daughters and then turned the weapon upon himself —all to prevent a worse fate.

Thousands died in massacres. Favorite methods were literal butchery,



"WEEPING FOR HER CHILDREN AND WOULD NOT BE COMFORTED"

burial alive and burning. To consummate the latter a house would be selected, the doors and windows fastened up, a hole made in the flat roof thru which the hapless people would be thrown until the house was filled. Buckets of oil were then poured over the struggling mass and the match applied.

Naturally there were some forced conversions to Mohammedanism, for this step always secured immunity with promise of food, clothing and shelter. An interesting sidelight on this question was thrown by a letter recently received from an American at the headquarters of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee. The writer argued that the committee should urge wholesale denial of faith by the Armenians to save further trouble! But these people are not built that way. They have martyr's blood in their veins. In the case of many whose conversion was sought, days and even weeks elapsed while persuasive powers were employed to secure a change of heart. In all cases of ultimate failure of the proselyters, however, death or expulsion followed. The latter usually resulted in death since, even in the case of women, they were stripped absolutely naked and driven out to find shelter in the sand or among the rocks, foraging for food after nightfall, when their shame would be mercifully covered.

That which has distinguished the persecutions of this period from the many that have preceded it has been the deportations. The testimony regarding these is full and unimpeachable, including the report of Lord Bryce to Lord Grey, 1916. While it has been difficult to bring photographs out of the country enough are in existence to eliminate even the shadow of a doubt. First and last the deportations combined the cruelties of all the other methods mentioned. "Military necessity" was said to require concentration, so that populations of whole villages and towns and the residents of the Christian quarters of great cities were ordered to move. At first every courtesy was shown, the people were in many instances given time to pack up their belongings and even place them in carts. Guards were supplied, and then the caravans started. As a rule the men were left behind or otherwise separated from the women and children. So far as known few of these caravans reached their destinations. Individuals managed to escape, but the others suffered robbery, pollution, exhaustion, starvation, death by the roadside. After months the bleaching bones of these travelers may be seen along the main highways and the paths that lead to the wildernesses. Their sufferings may be imagined but not described. Never in the history of the world has there been anything like it. The very thought of it congeals the blood and arouses all the indignation of which men are capable.



THE ALLIES' CONTROL BRINGS RELIEF IN THE STRIPED AREAS OF THIS MAP, BUT MILLIONS ARE BEING STARVED AND MASSACRED TODAY IN THE DOTTED PORTION, WHERE THE TURKS HOLD POWER

From districts contiguous to friendly territories — for example, that portion of Armenia-in-Turkey which lies next to the Russian border—thousands escaped, in some cases under the protection of Russian soldiers who had come to the rescue. But even in these instances there was untold suffering. Many died, children were born on the road and, perhaps saddest of all, thousands of orphans are left to bear testimony to the sacrifice of mothers and fathers on the way.

Gruesome as this recital has been, not half the story has been told. Letters, pamphlets, photographs, reports and books by eye witnesses and investigators lie before me in profusion as I write. But further draft upon these sources is unnecessary. The case is established. Armenia's centuries-long persecution has reached its climax. Flesh and blood cannot endure more.

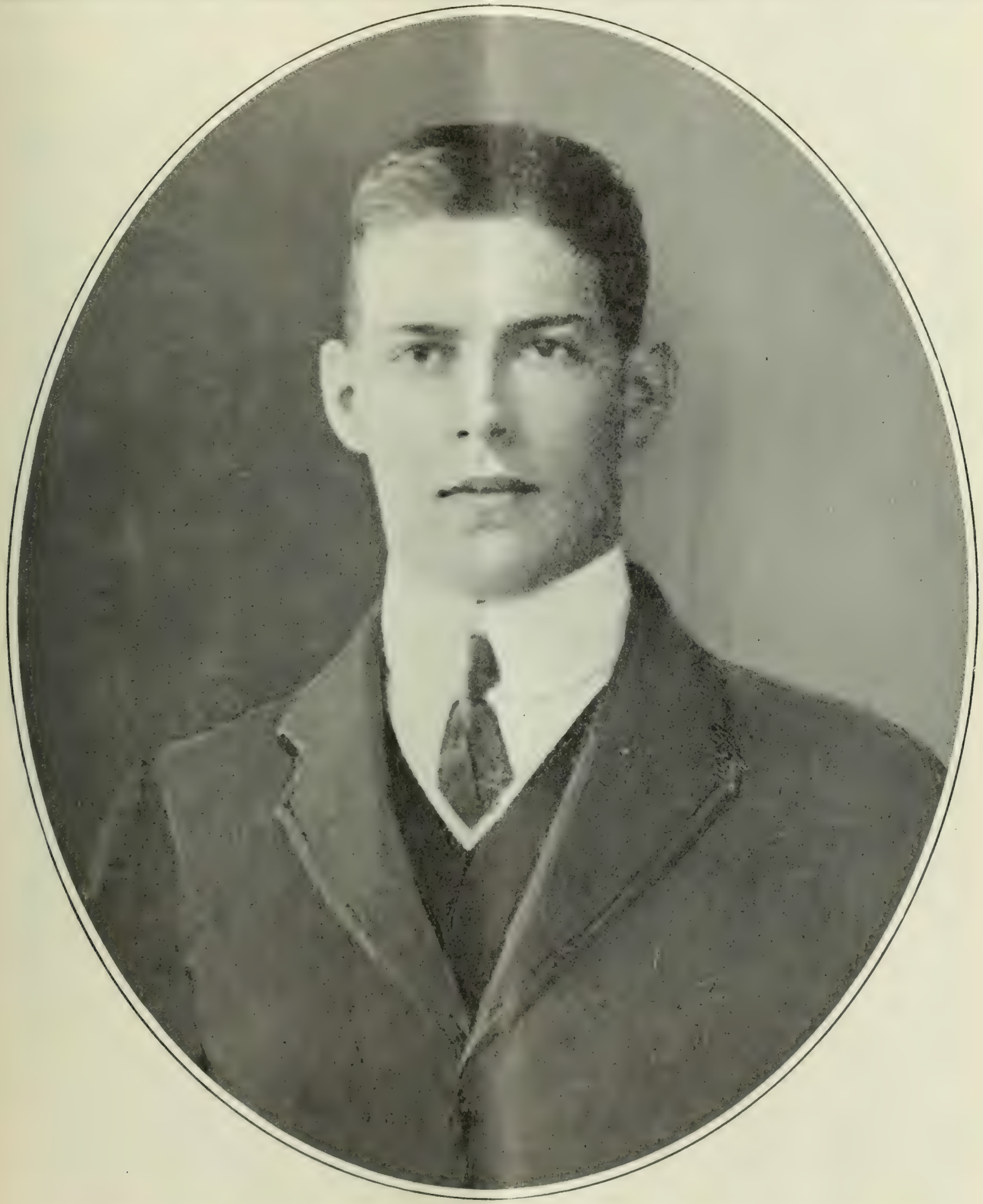
Is there any hope? Can the remnant be saved? Hope lies in the spirit of the race which, but for that, would long ago have become extinct. Even in those who still survive amid the scenes of their desolation that spirit remains unbroken. Furthermore, hundreds of thousands of the sons and daughters of Armenia and Syria, now living in western lands, comprize a fellowship whose love and loyalty have not failed and will not fail. These people will live. Their waste places will be rebuilt.

But while diplomats and statesmen are working on a solution of the "Armenian Question," and without doubt it will, this time, be a final and satisfactory solution, the duty of America is clear. It must feed the starving millions, it must get ready to rehabilitate them when the war is over. It is a gigantic but worthy task. Its accomplishment is entirely within our power.

New York City



The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



Press Illustrating

King for how long? When the Allies demanded the abdication of Constantine of Greece they eliminated Crown Prince George as his successor and the throne went to his second son, Alexander, who has shown so far no pro-German symptoms



International Film

"Camouflage" is the poilu's term for the curious stage settings with which he deceives the enemy gunners and air scouts. The soldiers in the picture above are constructing a screen of brush to conceal a road. All along the Hindenburg line are little fortresses like the one in the center of the page. Built of solid concrete and almost invisible beneath an old farm house and a grass covering, it furnished fortified shelter for a deadly machine gun



Pictorial Press

"Camouflage" again. Seen thru field glasses this ammunition shelter looks like a chicken coop of no strategic importance

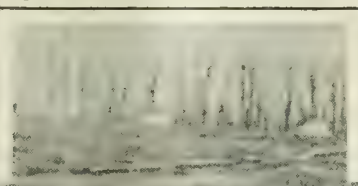


An American receiving the highest honor that France can bestow. A. Piatt Andrews, chief of the American Ambulance, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor and receiving, with a truly Anglo-Saxon expression, the accompanying kiss on both cheeks.

Mine sweeping is the most dangerous of all the dangerous jobs upon the sea. It calls not only for physical endurance and courage, but for strong nerves to stand the terrible strain of always watching, watching. These are men of the "Crest," hauling up a mine

© *International Film*







Underwood & Underwood *Pictorial Press*

A British wiring party going up to string a line. They use iron rods with corkscrew ends instead of poles

THE DAY'S WORK AT PLATTSBURG

BY HERBERT REED

This is the third of "Right Wing's" articles on the officers' training camps. A day at Plattsburg is a strenuous affair, but not so much, Mr. Reed points out, because of the physical effort as because of the hard new mental problems which have to be tackled.—THE EDITOR.

THE dropping out of rather a large number of men marked the third week of the training of student officers at Plattsburg. There had been evidences in abundance that some of the candidates were unfit, or had become unfit under the strain of the work. There was evidence, too, that some of them should never have been sent to the camp. In the main, however, many of those dropt would "get by" almost any set of surgeons, for the simple reason that in the nature of these examinations the surgeons cannot have the individual under observation for any considerable length of time. The army surgeon, or for that matter the civilian surgeon who is called upon to pass on the candidates is hardly so well equipt as the average college athletic trainer. The reason is simple. Their day's work is along different lines and they have not the same opportunity for character study, or the knowledge of the nervous reactions of men to unaccustomed and prolonged combinations of mental and physical tests. It is in the standing of these tests that the trained athletes have been showing up so well so far. Especially is this true of the football men.

Football in the strict sense has not been a game for the last ten years. It has, within the rules, been a battle, and every man who coaches or trains players knows it. The result has been that the football men here have found themselves going thru a training that has been, in the broad sense, familiar to them. They do not worry, and worry has been the big trouble with many of the candidates. One can see it in the faces of many of them. In general the men here may be roughly divided into two classes, those who do not realize the seriousness of their undertaking, and those who, realizing it to the fullest, are beset with the fear that they may not come up to the mark. The fundamental steadying influence for both classes lies in work, and more work, and still more work. And in the measure that they have steadied down to the work is found the proof of their progress.

Now the average man at the camp believes that he is tired out when night falls because of the hard physical work he has been doing. That this has really very little to do with it may be gained from a study of the accompanying table, which sets forth the stop-watch record of an average day at this stage of the training. There is nothing in it that ought to wear out the average man of sound physique. Certainly less than three hours of actual physical work under orders ought not to take toll of any man. Nor does it. The men here too often do not realize that their day has also been one of hard thinking, of attempts to master problems which are rather strange to most of them, under conditions that are totally unlike those that have been encountered for the greater part of their lives.

It might also be added right here that it is difficult for any mature minded men who have had valuable and successful business experience to understand the ins and outs of army bookkeeping, with its innumerable duplications that must be sent to one department after another. They do not understand it, largely for the reason that they cannot bring themselves to believe in the system. It will have to be done, of course, since the discipline is inexorable. It is indeed that way with many things that loom up in the instruction. Much time is spent on certain operations which every man who has studied the making of this war knows are practically obsolete, or will be obsolete in another month. Yet the student officers are in camp to learn to teach, and things that might be quickly explained to them and then dropt, cannot be dropt, for the reason that they must be taught to the men of the draft.

After three weeks of this intensive training it might be supposed that the men in the mass would show unmistakable indications of having settled into their stride. These indications are in evidence, and the strongest of them is not always to be found in the quick falling in, the subconscious feeling of cadence and rhythm, the easy submission to discipline, etc. One of the best indications was the handling of the athletic meet on Memorial Day, and at this point I should like to have sportsmen everywhere realize that the greatest collection of amateur athletes to be found today in one place is at Plattsburg. The amateurism, for the first time in this country, by the way, was absolutely without question. To add to the flavor of the meet no records were broken. Uncle Sam's uniform made that impossible, for it was not designed for extreme specialization in the sports of diamond, track and field. So in all respects the meet, which included tennis by ranking players, baseball by college stars of the first magnitude, and track and field events in which picked men from many colleges competed, was marked one of the



© American Press

BUGLE CALL IN THE MORNING



International Film

THE END OF A PLATTSBURG DAY



© *International Film*

SETTING UP DRILL—A SUCCESSION OF FOURTEEN HARD EXERCIZES IN SEVEN MINUTES

brightest days in American sport. But to return to the argument. There were literally thousands of khaki-clad spectators, who on the day that camp opened would have run wild over the field. These thousands, after three weeks of discipline were handled by one man with a megaphone. A small test, one might say, but a big one from the point of view of the officers who are training the war-leaders-to-be.

The shield has another side, however. It was plainly to be seen even after the first stretch of training that the student officers were still terribly dependent upon their regular army instructors. Several of these were called away, presumably to go to France with General Pershing, and with their departure there was a sudden falling off in the morale of their commands. In one case was this especially noticeable, for the company in question had been doing really splendid work and boasted as high a personnel as any unit in camp. This company was turned over to its reserve officers, who are conspicuously above the average of their class, yet even they could not bring the company to life. That there would be a recoil for the better after a time, it was safe to assume, but it apparently takes more than three weeks for a company, especially at the new war strength of nearly 200 men, to learn to go its own way with any degree of self-reliance. It became apparent, too, just at this time, that the reserve officers were not very effective considered as a whole, despite their undoubted loyalty to the work and their willingness. The exceptions could be counted on the fingers of one hand, and they were brilliant exceptions. Of them it may be said that they were born to their positions. The mass of these reserve officers can hardly be blamed for their failure as instructors and in the art of command. It is the system that made their commissions possible that is to blame, a system that is dead and gone, let us hope never to be revived.

In any estimate of the work done at Plattsburg it is well to keep constantly in mind that the drill regulations themselves are in process of reconstruction. It will be impossible to turn out finished officers in any case, and the instructors hope only to set the feet of the student officers in the right path, so that they themselves will continue to progress of their own initiative after they take up the burden of coaching other men. This is not an officers' hothouse. It is a place where a man's feet can be put under him firmly and where perception, judgment and the ability to handle men in new and unforeseen situations may be taught to him. He must work and fight mightily for himself, however.

There is one very serious criticism that I shall make here, and that is that it seems to me a serious mistake to lessen the stress on the bayonet work just at this time. There has been no drill so far that has served to bring home to the candidates so forcibly that they are here to learn to *fight* and to teach others to *fight* and not merely to drill. In this respect we might learn something from the Canadians, who do their bayonet work clad in protective armor. It is impossible to go thru the new bayonet exercize as it should be gone thru with without the serious risk of injuring one's opponent. One of the officers has devised a dummy that strikes back, that will batter the man who does not attack it according to instruction and with a considerable degree of fire. This is the nearest thing to actual combat bayonet exercize that has been developed here so far.

One of the curious developments of the training of the first three weeks has been the ready ability of the student officer to shoulder his 45-pound pack and his 11-pound rifle and set off singing and whistling for a practise march down the hard country roads; to come in still whistling and hungry for more hiking; only to keel over in a dead faint when asked to stand at attention for twenty minutes. At inspection the other day there were many cases of fainting. One of the most promising student officers in the camp quietly shut his eyes and "passed out." Everybody knew him to be a man of grit and determination who had done excellent work. He simply could not stand at attention for a given period, and so his chance has gone glimmering. Other cases there were of "sympathetic" collapse, familiar enough to any student of group psychology. In six cases out of ten if you ask a student officer what he finds hardest to do, what he most dreads, he will answer, "Standing at attention during a long inspection." And yet the position should be natural and easy. All of which goes to show that three weeks will no more harden the mental attitude than it will the muscles, and there will have to be a deal of mental hardening before we shall have worked our will with our enemy. Meantime Plattsburg is doing its share.

Plattsburg, New York

A PLATTSBURG TIME TABLE

Morning's march to the drill ground at quickstep (120 to the minute) wearing the pack. Total weight carried, including rifle, about 55 pounds. There are brief rests of varying duration between the bursts of marching as given in the following figures. The march timed was over stone roads. The figures: 1 m. 43 s.; 30 s.; 1 m. 6 s.; 2 m. 57 s.; 15 m. 3s.; 13 m. 37 s.; 3 m. 20 s.; 2 m. 56 s. (This last over rough field.) Total—41 m. 12 s.

Extended order drill including deployment and assembly, fire at will, and advance by rushes, still wearing the packs. (Occasional bits of close order work in column of squads and in platoon front necessary to reach firing line, included.) The figures: 1 m. 8 s.; 32 s.; 25 s.; 26 s.; 5 m. 32 s. Total—8 m. 3 s.

Formal guard mount, without packs. Figures based on one man. The watch was allowed to run during very brief halts, which were in the main at attention. The figures: 48 s.; 31 s.; 48 s.; 32 s.; 16 s.; 1 m. 47 s.; 8 m. 11 s.; 1 m. 9 s. Total—14 m. 2 s.

Posting and relief of sentries. Time taken out only when the relief was not at attention. The figures: 11 m. 37 s.; 2 m. 4 s.; 24 m. 30 s. Total—38 m. 11 s.

Return march from the drill grounds, with packs. and made without a halt. The figures: 24 m. 7 s.

March to and from signal practise, without packs. The figures: 3 m. 8 s.; 5 m. (including assembling at "Fall in.") Total—8 m. 8 s.

Physical ("Setting up") drill, fairly severe while it lasts. The figures: Arms bending and stretching, rising on toes, etc., but in the main upper body work, 35 s.; 27 s.; 25 s.; 19 s. Exercize for the legs, 14 s.; 17 s. Breathing, at same time raising body and spreading arms, 34 s.; 41 s. "Straddle" exercizes, body leaving the ground; violent motion for the whole body, 13 s.; 14 s.; 9 s. Body bending, 11 s.; 14 s.; 10 s. Kicking hand, knees stiff, 22 s. Full bend legs, 8 s. Full bend legs and rocking, 7 s. Abdominal (on back), 13 s. Full length, legs raising, 19 s. Body raising and lowering, 9 s. From back to sitting, to attention, 3 s. Leap frog, advance, 32 s. Leap frog, retire, 53 s. Total—7 m. 29 s.

Mess marching, assembling, and school call. The figures: 3 m. 20 s.; 2 m. 56 s.; 4 m. 32 s.; 1 m. 19 s.; 3 m.; 3 m. 40 s. Total—14 m. 47 s.

RECAPITULATION

	M.	S.
March to drill ground	11	12
Extended order	8	3
Guard mount	14	2
Posting and relief of sentries	38	11
Return march from drill grounds	24	7
March to and from signal practise	8	8
Physical drill	7	29
Mess marching, etc	11	47

Grand total—2 hours, 35 minutes, 59 seconds.



An Advertisement by
THE PULLMAN COMPANY

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119 West Fortieth Street **New York**

Independent Opinions

While some of our readers object to our "militancy" and our condemnation of the non-resistant, others protest against the publication of any pacifist articles nowadays:

Having in mind the fact that I have been for a long time an appreciative and loyal subscriber to The Independent and that my father was also a subscriber for a much longer period, I am reluctant to express any dissent respecting the conduct of this valuable journal. But a certain matter has stirred me to decided protest. I refer to an article by Dr. Jefferson in the number of May 26, entitled "What Must We Do?" I am surprized that such an article should have been published by The Independent without at least an editorial note of dissent.

I have had a pleasant acquaintance with Dr. Jefferson for many years: have been associated with him in the membership of several clubs, and I have admired him for well-recognized abilities and large usefulness, but I have been utterly unable to approve of his extreme and as it has seemed to me unreasonable pacifism. The article referred to seems to indicate the spirit of a disappointed man, who is determined to attempt justification of an extreme type of pacifism. He says:

"What must a man do who believes that there can be such a thing as a righteous war, but that this one is unrighteous; that war under certain circumstances can be justified, but that our entrance into this particular war is a lamentable and awful blunder?

"What, then must a man do who is convinced that his country has adopted the stupidest and costliest of all possible courses?"

Can it be that The Independent really desires to be used for that sort of thing in this crisis of our national life? Such words are liable to be regarded by some loyal persons as treasonable utterances in this time of national stress. Doubtless it would give encouragement to the enemy to know that a distinguished Christian leader in America holds or is responsible for publishing such views of our decision to enter the war. Will not such utterances, to use Dr. Jefferson's own language tend to "introduce confusion into the counsels of the nation, and help to break down the sovereignty which the Constitution has prescribed?"

Dr. Jefferson appears to divide all our citizens into two classes pacifists and militarists. No doubt we would feel compelled to admit that the overwhelming majority are militarists, as they approve of our choice of war at this time. He tells us that "a militarist is a man who believes that war is a good thing and that without it nations would stagnate and rot." But to attempt to make out that the loyal citizens of this republic who approve of the action of Congress in declaring war are militarists as described by Dr. Jefferson is as ridiculous as it is untrue. In Dr. Jefferson's view President Wilson must be our arch militarist who led the way to adopting "the stupidest and costliest of all possible courses."

GEORGE E. HALL.
Pasadena, California

It would be impossible for us to keep to our principles of "printing all sides" if we suppress all articles with which we did not

agree; nor is it always possible to explain wherein our own views differ from those of our contributors. But our readers will agree that whenever we do express our own opinions we do so in sufficiently plain and emphatic language. The publication of any article in The Independent simply means that we regard it as worth reading. That certainly applies to the views of such a distinguished divine as the Rev. Dr. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle, or of such an eminent philosopher as the Hon. Bertrand Russell, formerly of Cambridge University.

I read with mingled amazement and regret an editorial in your issue of January 8 in which you express sedate indignation over the restraint put upon Bertrand Russell by the British Government. I read the article once; rubbed my eyes and read it again.

Your quotations from Mr. Russell's "Syllabus" indicate that he has an inflammatory conscience and a disposition to regard disagreement and rebellion as the highest human impulses. In spite of his splendid intellectual attainments he seems to be an English Copperhead.

The climax of your editorial, however, is the letter which you say Russell "smuggled over" to President Wilson. This extraordinary letter commences with the statement that a victory for the Allies is now impossible. He also states that the Allies lack the courage to admit that victory is impossible.

Then this latter-day patriot, after a series of pacifist platitudes, bluntly informs the President that it is his moral duty to force peace upon the governments involved in the struggle. In other words he urges the President to force an inconclusive peace, a peace that would leave Germany the virtual dictator of Europe.

In the course of this letter he says "The liberties which our ancestors won after centuries of struggle were sacrificed in a day." What sense do you wring from such a preposterous statement? Does he mean that fighting for liberty was a virtue in the past and a crime today?

Do you think that the smuggling of that letter to President Wilson against the wishes of his Government was the act of a patriotic and honorable citizen of Great Britain?

Believe me, Mr. Editor, I ask these questions more in sorrow than in anger and with the greatest respect. Usually your ideas of right and wrong are mine but I am so old-fashioned in my emotions that I am unable, without further light, to accept your glowing appreciation of the Hon. Bertrand Russell.

LEVIN J. CHASE.

Concord, New Hampshire

We must remind our indignant correspondent that we did not express any approval of all that Bertrand Russell has said, nor do we know of any one who agrees with him altogether. We do not question the necessity of the censorship or military discipline, and you may be quite right in thinking that Bertrand Russell's conduct is unpatriotic. We still believe, however, that it would have been much better policy to have let him have his say than to have attempted to suppress him as the Government has done. As for his statement that victory for the Allies is impossible, time alone can tell whether he was right or wrong but manifestly recent events have shown that victory will be more difficult than it was commonly supposed to be when his letter to President Wilson was written.

It was worth while to publish Mr. Russell's article if for no other reason than that it called forth so good a reply as the following:

When Germany made the drive for Paris, what would have been the result had the French and Belgians remained at home



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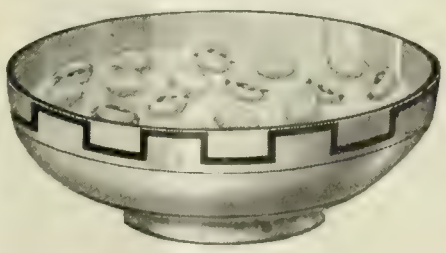
Every food cell is exploded, under Prof. Anderson's process. Digestion is easy and complete. Every atom feeds.

They are food confections, eaten all day long—not mere breakfast dainties. Mix with fruit, eat them dry, serve in every bowl of milk.

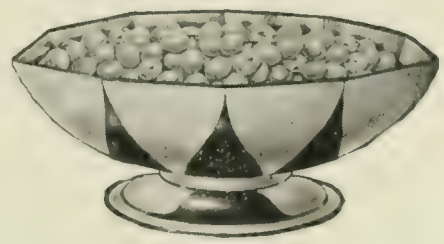
Every serving brings a whole-grain food of which folks get too little. And in a form where every granule counts.

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under Mr. Russell's doctrine of no military service and had sent a polite note of remonstrance to the Kaiser asking him to withdraw his armies because the men of France and Belgium would not resort to arms to protect home or country? Or, allowing that France and Belgium did fight, suppose England had said it would furnish no aid even tho Turkey joined Germany, and would not even protect its own commerce and citizens by force of arms—what then? No man understanding the German point of view and the ways of the unspeakable Turk can for a moment doubt the general result. Would it have been a stride toward peace and individual conscience?

A man who really needs his country, must live there, and really suffers with it, who realizes the cost of the safety in which he dwells, is an Englishman, German, etc., believing he has a right to his country just as the German has a right to his. To a man nationally unsexed, so to speak, by the very peace and luxury of the country that bore him, these homely truths mean little because he really has no country and can live anywhere he pleases. He should be transported as a pauper to Turkey or Armenia where he could work out a sure cure for an ennervated mind.

The vital weakness, I might almost say crime in the doctrine of individual right to refuse military and subsidiary service when a state of war actually exists and the citizens of a country are calling for help thru its medium of government, is here: It is the assertion that no citizen should be obliged to serve his country when he says his conscience objects; that he can enjoy the labor of his neighbors but need not share the suffering in helping them gain what profits him as well as them. This spells ruin of national life. Deborah cursed the people of Meroz who would take no part in the battle but profited by the defeat of the enemy just as those who had stood the sweat and blood of battle.

RAYMOND A. FOWLES.

Bolton, Connecticut

* *

In our issue of May 5 we exprest the fear that the break of the United States with Turkey would shut off the aid that Americans have been able to extend to the distrest peoples of Asia Minor. The following letter from the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief is somewhat reassuring on this point:

Two fields of need in Western Asia are under consideration. First, that within the Turkish Empire, and, second, that to which refugees from Turkey have fled.

The latter comprizes the Caucasus, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the region about Salonika. In these, thanks to the Allies, the distribution of aid is not only unhampered, but encouraged and assisted. There are more needy people in the regions named than can possibly be provided for out of the funds coming into the treasury of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. There is every reason, therefore, to urge people to continue their beneficence.

So far as the Empire of Turkey is concerned, confidential advices just received from Constantinople of unquestioned reliability assure us that the work of distribution is actually proceeding within that Empire. Even if war should be declared between Turkey and the United States and all Americans should leave Turkey, neutral agents will continue the work. As a matter of fact, however, many Americans are electing to remain. From many sources, the word comes that thousands of people in Turkey and the officials as a rule are kindly disposed toward the Americans and the work they are trying to do. A recent letter from a high authority states that Turkish officials have assured Mr. Elkus that there will be no declaration of war by Turkey.

FRED P. HAGGARD.

New York City

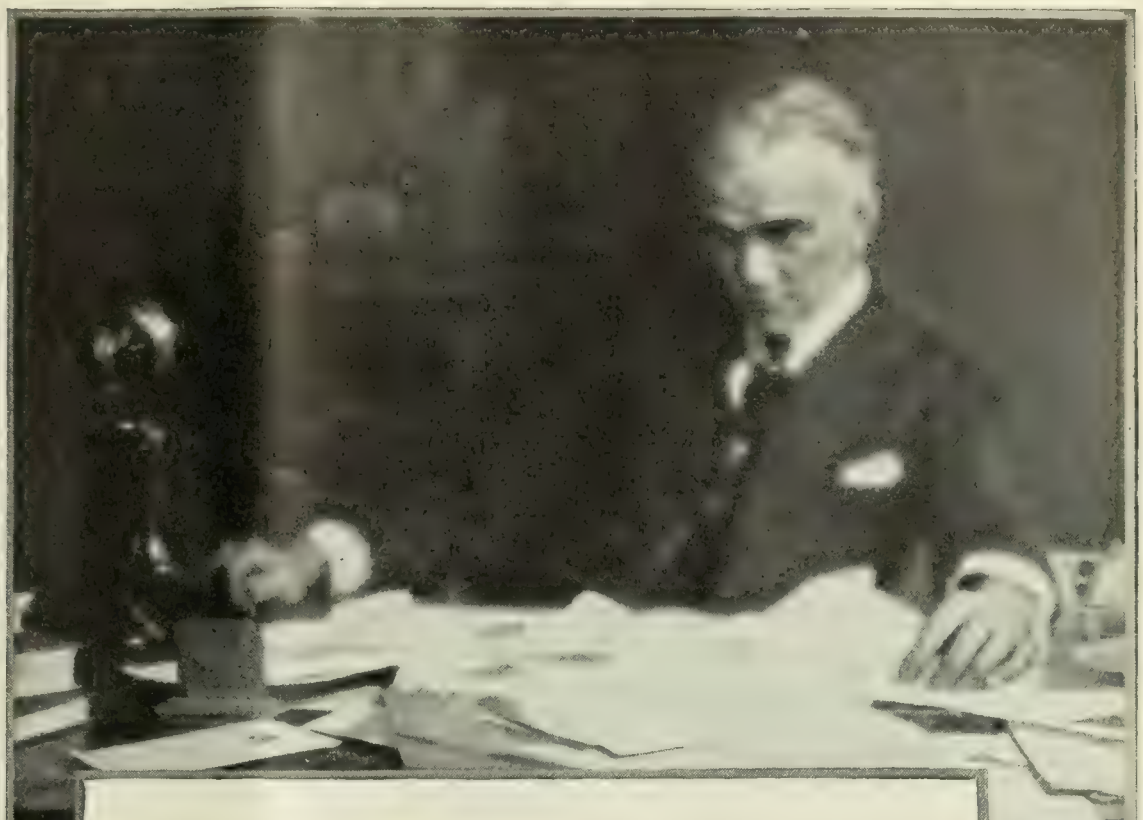
THE NEW BOOKS

WE AND THE WORLD

Readers of Mr. Weyl's latest book, *American World Policies*, will easily believe that he threw his whole heart and mind into it, and they will all in divers ways be well repaid for reading and even rereading it. It is full of information, readily used, full of striking passages, often brilliant, sometimes aggravating. We have as a nation been rapidly educated in world politics, and there is more education in store for us no doubt. Positive views are plenty as to what we can and should do to save ourselves and maybe save the world. Many readers will therefore differ from Mr. Weyl as to his premises, his facts and his conclusions, but all may thank him for the rousing quality of his writing. He finds America in two great camps, one wishing the nation to become a military and naval power impossible of conquest, the other believing with him that by international agreements war may be prevented. War, imperialism, industrial rivalry and concentration of economic power and capital are his chief topics. War he considers the result of economic struggles and ambition: imperialism he looks on as the fruit of expanding or hampered industries; industrial rivalry is the natural result of increased production which has made home markets narrow and created competition for world markets; the concentration of economic power fosters ambition and spurs the individual to spur the nation to trade competition with other nations even to the extent of war. All of which means that Mr. Weyl considers bad economics the supreme cause of international troubles.

Everybody will agree that war affects economics, but not that all wars are economic. To say that would be to say that patriotism is a mask for business. Again, would we all agree that "War has outgrown the fighting instinct and has become deliberate, businesslike and scientific?" But think a moment, has not every war been as scientific as its era? Mr. Weyl looks on the Civil War as economic, and even finds some large economic roots in the crusades. Imperialism certainly has a use for economics, but is imperialism nothing but economics? In short, is economics an element or is it a compound, an all including compound? The great conflagration that we are part of, does it not engulf practically all human interest and are not all human motives active in it? No one cause can account for everything in it and no single theory is wide enough to comprehend it all.

Industrial rivalry among nations surely comes whenever home markets are exhausted. And here Mr. Weyl finds the germ of war, and not here only, but in the industrial invasion, by which, thru underselling, even at a sacrifice, one nation kills the home market of another for some particular product, as when Germany, selling iron girders at home for 130 marks a ton, sells them in Italy for 75 marks a ton, or in England for 103 marks. This is commercial war, and verges to war absolute. Conces-



"I was nervously bankrupt—my last scintilla of nerve force expended!"
—*From* "The Confessions of a Neurasthenic"
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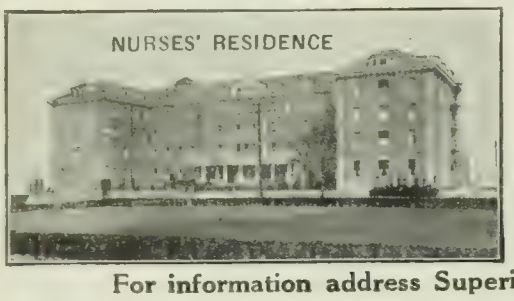
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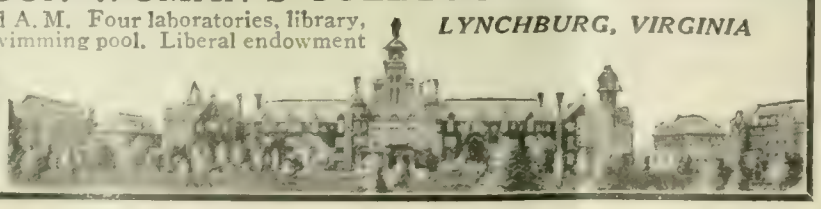
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sions in backward countries have the same trend.

Altho Dr. Weyl is strongly opposed to the methods of national expansion and trade rivalry yet he recognizes what most anti-imperialists ignore, the growing dependence of the temperate zones on the tropics and the necessity of developing, in some way or other, the backward nations and neglected areas of the world. His analysis of the fundamental forces that drive all progressive countries, however reluctant, into a colonial policy, shows a masterly grasp of statistics and keen insight into causes of historic movements.

In this commercial expansion, Mr. Weyl finds that the few, not the many, are benefitted; the rich grow richer and the poor continue to be poor and continue to wonder. Where this is the fact no doubt the individual will plot and strive to swing his nation to his interest. But would matters me different if individual wealth were limited? Would a great committee-managed, coöperative concern, neglect so clear a road to increase of market and of products for its members, or would a Socialist nation confine its activity to home markets and normal competition abroad? Or, if the nation were the manufacturer, would it not do much as its citizen corporations do now? Mr. Weyl seems to think not, but that an equalization of wealth would do away with competition and vicious individual ambition and that international agreements would do the rest. Here we think is the weakness of his book. By keeping his eye on the evils that he finds in great individual wealth, he passes too lightly by the ideals of mankind and nations. Patriotism, religion, custom, tradition, national pride, national hate, freedom, and finally, home, as each pictures it to himself—all these things exist. These, quite as much as economics, rouse the people, rich and poor alike. They are not cursory interests to most people, and most people are willing finally to defend by arms any assault upon them.

In the great maze of greed and conflicting policies Mr. Weyl finds a thread of justice and humanity and sense most clearly defined in the attitude of the United States toward Cuba, the Philippines, Mexico and Danish West Indies. The willingness to pay, to aid, and to refrain, a desire to be just and safe and helpful at the same time; despite details that we differ about, herein is our example to the world and our greatest power in it. Following this golden thread he finds these American policies and examples broaden and strengthen into full recognition by the world of war-wearied and war-horrified nations. While he fears the Monroe Doctrine, for it may be used in a guardian sense or in a conquering sense, he would have it in its best interpretation extended over all weaker or backward countries and embraced in concert by the great powers. All weaker nations could not be treated alike, but the concert of nations could protect all by preserving peace and compelling just trade opportunities with all and to all.

The accepted cures for war—treaties, arbitrations and alliances, cures that have failed, not always, but at times, go rather, says Mr. Weyl, to the cure of war than to the prevention and removal of causes of war. The proposed Anglo-Saxon Alliance would fail because it lacks the faith of the non-Anglo-Saxon nations; the Socialists have failed because they ignored the national interest in war; an almost universal desire for peace exists but there is lacking the knowledge and insight to direct it. Given this desire we must have the moral strength and unselfish sense of honor to drive it thru and hold it. Force is needed to compel peace, the force of a

league of nations and with that he would use a financial boycott and trade ostracism or isolation. These might injure some of the compelling powers who should be in some way recompensed for their losses. That is one of the problems of the League to Enforce Peace which shall formulate international polity including the freedom of the seas, blockade, contraband and trade laws. Peace, he says, cannot be negative—a mere abstention from war; it must be dynamic. For the great result he looks to America, at the settlement of the war, to give the key to progress and peace, and to advise or introduce a policy of internationalism which will bind the nations in mutual interest, and hasten the peaceful economic and political integration of the world. Whatever may be thought the practicality of the international imperialism he favors as a substitute for national imperialism all will agree that Dr. Weyl has written one of the most stimulating and enlightening books on our foreign policy that has been published during the war.

American World Policies, by W. E. Weyl. The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

A SCHOLAR AND A POET

A good sonnet sequence is always an intellectual achievement and fair critics will agree that George Edward Woodberry's sonnets on *Ideal Passion* are well wrought out, altho his diction is as remote from our modern poetry as his thought is remote from modern thought. These are sonnets of love so sublimated that it retains little of its warm humanity; so detached from the usual personal and racial meanings as to be mystical and austere. Mr. Woodberry's readers will of necessity, be kindred spirits to whom this type of idealism makes an appeal.

These and others will be attracted by a scholar's presentation of a scholarly character as given in *George Edward Woodberry—A Study of His Poetry*, by Louis V. Ledoux. This is an interesting biographical essay on this great modern New Englander, on the influences that have governed him and made his poetry what it is, thoughtful, philosophical, cultivated and also very acutely felt. The book includes a good bibliography of all of Mr. Woodberry's writings.

Ideal Passion Sonnets, by G. E. Woodberry. W. B. Symmes, 55 Liberty Street, New York. $1.50. *George Edward Woodberry*, by Louis V. Ledoux. The Poetry Review Company, Cambridge, Mass. $1.50.

GREAT BRITAIN TODAY

Arthur Gleason's account of affairs. *Inside the British Isles*, contains uncommonly keen analyses of certain aspects of the national characteristics there to be found. Thus, his grasp on the Irish problem in relation to the gulf of feeling and sentiment separating the Irish from the English people goes true to the very bone of the difficulty. His conviction that the mass of the English people are intensely English is a fact much overlooked of late by those so called leaders of intellectual thought, coquetting with French, Russian and what not foreign ideals. He contradicts the assumption of such leadership by another truism—the English people insist not only upon individual thinking, but upon stating their individual opinions wherever and whenever they feel inclined. The English are the most stubborn people on earth, not to be drilled to work German fashion, but only by convincing them that a task is worth while, for nothing will eradicate from their nature the play or sporting instinct. Democratic the English people are, but Mr. Gleason does not seem to have quite grasped the foundations of their democracy. Certain



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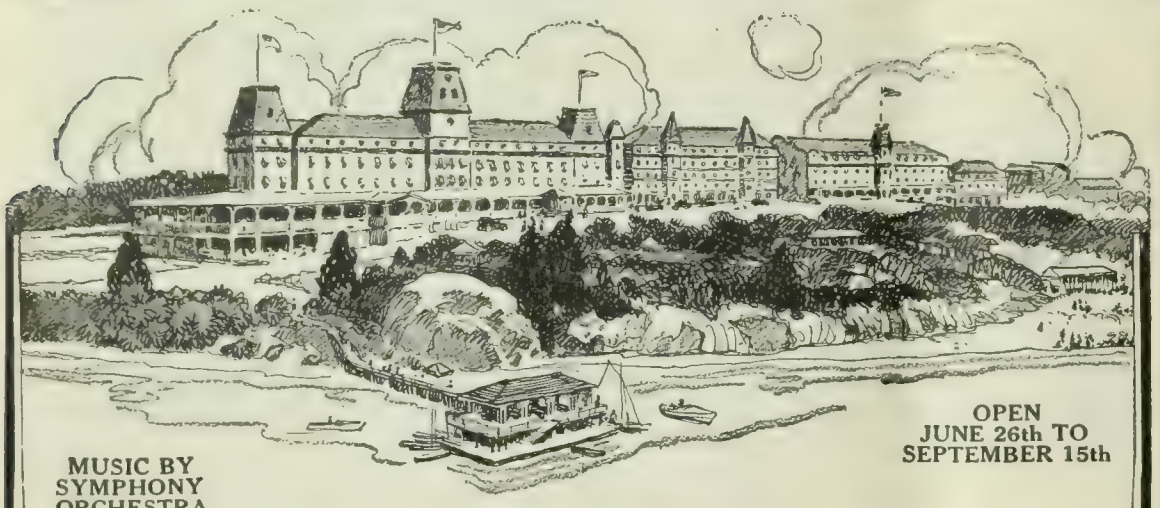
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individual rights of home, certain traditional interests in common they interit from a long past. An attempt to subvert one of these rights will line up lords and commons, conservatives and radicals, to present a united front against inside or outside enemy. English history proves this with a vengeance.

Mr. Gleason puts the English people, together with the French and Americans, in the agnostic class, an extreme and possibly partizan view. If the churches have lost their hold (we note Mr. Lloyd George, a democrat in every fiber of him, preaches in a Baptist chapel), that is mainly the fault of the churches. It does not mean that the English have abandoned spiritual faith, but rather they are seeking some new revelation of it. More surely than any other writer, H. G. Wells is today speaking with the real voice of the English people, tho, as Mr. Gleason thinks, he may have lost his former narrower following. In summary, the book champions democratic control, and a closer union between the United States and the British Empire. But nowhere does Mr. Gleason mention Scotland, as a nation of his British Isles, and we're thinking he is likely to be reminded by some of his readers from North o' the Tweed that Scotland is a mighty important unit of the British Empire.

Inside the British Isles, by Arthur Gleason. The Century Company. $2.

A PLEASANT SPORT

An uncommonly attractive book is Frances Duncan's *Joyous Art of Gardening.* The spirit of the advice and running comment and of the quaint and charming pictures is given in a chapter title, Comfort in a Garden. There are words of warning as to pergolas, and a program for the conquest of the back fence, besides homage, too little paid nowadays, to the old-fashioned arbor and trellis.

How to set and prune trees, how to deal with the cold frame and the compost heap, come in for attention. Hardy borders are planned for sunny yards and shady and for northern exposure. Annuals and perennials and roses get their due. But the feature of the book is its treatment of details often overlooked or mistreated, and its emphasis on the unpretentious, restful qualities that lie within the compass of any plot, be it small or large.

The Joyous Art of Gardening, by Frances Duncan. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

UNTERMEYER AND HEINE

There are two usual ways of translating poetry from any language into any other: the translator may be very exact and literal, backing himself with a dictionary and the sublime confidence that his sole mission is to make his readers eager to turn to the original; or he may produce poems which were simply suggested, not written by the author he is endeavoring to transcribe. Sometimes a translator hits a happy medium. Louis Untermeyer's *Poems of Heinrich Heine* is one of the times. In the first place Mr. Untermeyer is a poet, in the second place he really understands German, which is something more than being able to translate it, and in the third place he very much admires Heine—and understands him, a fact which is evidenced not only by the translations but by the keen and illuminating preface. Heine's exquisite sentiment, his bitterness, his sudden turns of irony and scarcasm are sympathetically reproduced in the English versions. They hold closely to the rhythm and rime scheme of the originals, tho of course no translation can give the sounding beauty of the German, and occasionally the English is

forced a trifle to convey what the translator conceived to be Heine's exact meaning.

The book will give to those who do not read German a real knowledge of a great poet: it will please those who do read German because it is a true and faithful rendering; and it will take its place as something more than a translation, because, thanks to the introduction and the choice and arrangement of the poems it is an interpretative and critical essay.

Poems of Heinrich Heine. Translated by Louis Untermeyer. Henry Holt & Co. $2.

COMMUNITY QUESTIONS

Of the five stirring addresses that make Dr. George A. Gordon's *Appeal of the Nation*, all are worth reading, but that on our foreign-born citizens preaches an understanding sympathy that it were well if all native Americans could feel. (The Pilgrim Press, Boston, 75 cents.

Professor Laughlin founds his philosophy of *Latter Day Problems* on the bedrock of individual character, but he seems to ignore the compound interest rate at which power of any sort increases. His new edition has added chapters on capital, social discontent, monopoly of labor, economic liberty. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

The Barbara Weinstock lectureship of the University of California was held last year by Stanton Coit, whose study of social conditions and of the contrast between the accepted methods of "Monopolized Force" and the ideals of freedom and of justice is published under the striking caption *Is Civilization a Disease.* (Houghton, Mifflin Company, $1.)

Supplementary to Dr. Slingerland's "Child Welfare Work in Pennsylvania," comes a *Child Welfare Symposium*—twenty-five papers on various aspects of the problem. The papers are of unequal value, but all throw light on the dependent or neglected child, and upon the philosophy and the machinery built up for dealing with him. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 25 and 60 cents.)

A convenient manual of *Community Center Activities* has been compiled by Clarence A. Perry after general suggestions as to methods and personnel there is a classification of activities according to rooms or spaces available, with descriptions of activities for occasions and sample programs. This should be of constant aid to social workers, teachers and others engaged in community organization. (Russell Sage Foundation, 35 cents.)

The County is the first systematic study we have had of what H. S. Gilbertson calls the "dark continent" of American politics. Scouring the country he finds county misgovernment and corruption to chill one's blood. The political student and worker will find this book truly useful, the more so if he keep in mind how easy it is whenever a bad spot is found in officialdom to assault the governmental system. (National Short Ballot Organization, New York, $2.)

Mary S. Gardner's well considered, thoroly informed treatment of *Public Health Nursing* is inspiring reading. This is a merciful work, everywhere needed. In it the scientific and the human elements must blend equally, and business methods must lie behind sacrifice. One finds here information as to the forms of organization at present in use in this country and abroad. (The Macmillan Company, $1.75.)

For an inspiring record of fearlessness, fair dealing, intelligence and skill one should read *Justice to All*, the story of the Pennsylvania police, by Katherine Mayo. The murder, never punished, of a brave young workman in New York State was the inspiration of the book. One wishes every legislator of every state might read how a small body of honest, courageous trained men have made life safe thruout a wide and often lawless region and roused public spirit and respect for law wherever they are known. When every state has such a force there will be an end

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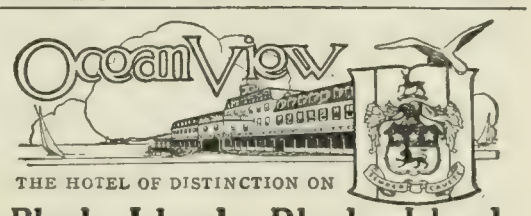
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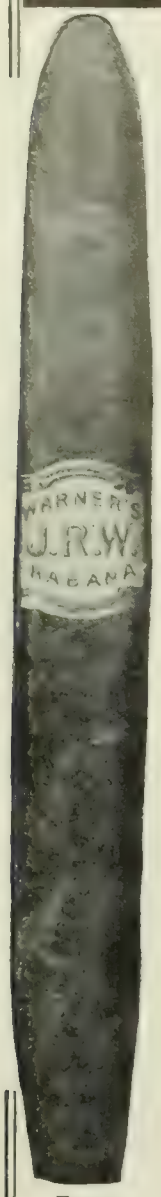
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to the stories that now disgrace our papers of onslaughts on negroes and other races and other outbreaks of mob spirit. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.)

Two of the special industrial studies of the Cleveland Survey were made by Edna Bryner. In *Dressmaking and Millinery* the conditions in these industries are described from the economic as well as from the working point of view and the provisions for training for these trades are examined as to their adequacy. Recommendations as to school work in sewing are of general interest. In the volume on *The Garment Industry* similar problems are considered for the clothing trade. (Russell Sage Foundation 25 cents each.)

THE GREAT WAR

The *International Military Digest Annual* is a compilation under convenient headings of extracts from current magazines and books, making accessible a mass of up to date information on all sorts of topics related to the war. (Cumulative Digest Corporation, $2.)

We live in France as we read Helen MacKay's *Journal of Small Things*. Unconnected daily happenings are set down in sketches of a page or two in length. They are infinitely sad, but they are beautiful and written with delicacy, simplicity and faithfulness. (Duffield & Co., $1.35.)

Six papers by President Wilson, beginning with the message of January 22 to the Senate on the League to Enforce Peace and ending with the message to the American people after the declaration of a state of war, are reprinted in a handy little book entitled *Why We Are at War*. (Harper and Brothers, 50 cents.)

International Realities, by Professor Brown, of Princeton, sets forth the practical possibilities of International Law. It is no dispassionate study as proved by such headings as Ignominious Neutrality and Dangers of Pacificism, but in pointing out the tasks immediately practical, especially in relation to South America, it is suggestive and inspiring. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.40.)

Pacifism, as the keynote of the church of tomorrow, is *The Challenge* which Rev. Frederick Lynch throws down to the Christian world. In an effective way he sets forth the doctrine as the logical outcome of the teachings of Jesus. Unless this message is fearlessly proclaimed by the church, the author believes that Europe will turn elsewhere for spiritual guidance at the close of the great war. (F. H. Revell & Co., $1.25.)

The whole series of papers collected under the title *The Wars of Democracy* is of value to American readers. These give the views of Lord Bryce, Mr. Asquith, Professor Murray, Lloyd-George and others, Belgian, French, English, on topics uppermost in all minds. But of especial interest to us today are the two on the Battle of Jutland and the Freedom of the Seas, by Arthur J. Balfour. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2.)

A History of the Great War, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, carries us from the "Breaking of Peace" to the "Winter Lull of 1914." As a painstaking record of facts the author has produced a valuable contribution to this period of the war. If neither in style nor descriptive power a great historical work, it will suffice for those who prefer their literature served after the manner of a quick lunch counter. The work treats mainly, tho not wholly, of events within the British sphere of operations. (G. H. Doran Company, $2.)

As Count Charles de Souza tells us in *Germany in Defeat*, the Germans were beaten down and out at the Marne. He is angry with those "Allied chroniclers" who "fell in with the view of the Wolff Bureau" in asserting that the Germans had considerable fight in them left. The Allies could have smashed the Germans all to smithereens then and there, only they preferred to play the slower and less costly game of "advanced positions." Count Souza knows, too, all about the psychological errors made by the Russian commanders. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.)

The Immediate Causes of the Great War, as shown in the diplomatic correspondence, has been set forth with fairness by Oliver Percy Chitwood. The treatment is brief, clear and readable, and the reader is left to judge for himself on the facts presented, as to the blame due the different parties to the conflict. (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, $1.35.)

A. D. McLaren, an Australian who had lived seven years in Germany, gives us in *Germanism from Within* careful studies of various phases of German social and political thought. Far indeed from any shade of pro-Germanism, he yet believes some elements in the German nature are misconstrued. For example, even the severe Prussian is not a pure materialist. Of this the universal German devotion to the Christmas festival is evidence. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $3.)

Tho *Grapes of Wrath*, by Boyd Cable, is written in fiction form. The author's soldier record places it upon the level of an accurate description of scenes and emotions which any soldier of the present war would recognize. The story is true to war in the purely fortuitous part of life or death on a modern battlefield. Any certainty, even probability, is entirely out of reckoning. It is when Mr. Cable's characters go Over the Top that he gives us a series of powerfully written pictures. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.)

BUSINESS

An authoritative, technical study of the *Financial Administration of Great Britain*, the country of the best budget system in the world, has been prepared by Professors Lindsay, W. F. Willoughby and W. W. Willoughby, for the Institute for Government Research. (D. Appleton & Co., $2.75.)

Henry Foster Adams approaches *Advertising and Its Mental Laws* from the standpoint of the mental effect an advertisement has as a sales factor. The theoretical and the practical sides of advertising are both considered and the features that make for efficiency in advertising. Much valuable experimental data is included. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

The Farm Mortgage Handbook, by Kingman Nott Robins, describes the best practises of those institutions serving in the field of rural credit before the passage of the Rural Credits Act. The book is valuable to the investor desiring to invest in farm mortgages but gives no information about the operation of the Rural Credits Act. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.)

Edwin Walter Kemmerer has devoted years of study to modern currency problems. His most recent book, *Modern Currency Reforms*, contains a series of five essays dealing with the currency problems of India, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements and Mexico. To the advanced student this work offers stores of information and carefully developed theory. (The Macmillan Company, $2.40.)

Ernest A. Dench, in his volume on *Advertising by Motion Pictures*, deals with a new publicity medium. Despite a curious belief in the values of slang as a medium for imparting information and ideas, the subject is comprehensively and authoritatively treated. The author points out some of the utilities of such advertising and outlines its wide application. Data as to cost are added. (The Standard Publishing Company Cincinnati, $1.50.)

How to Advertise, by George French, considers a theme that is interesting, both academically and practically. Of course the advertiser is vitally concerned with anything that saves waste and makes for efficiency. Mr. French frankly confesses that no infallible formula has yet been devised, but what he says of advertising as a business force is both authoritative and helpful. The citation of concrete examples, good and bad, increases the book's value. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2.)

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THE WORK OF THE TRUST COMPANY

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

THE most obvious function of a trust company—banking is apt to obscure the many other facilities it has to offer the public. A trust company is organized under the laws of the state wherein it is located and is subject to the supervision of the banking department of that state. This supervision is usually very stringent, but it is supplemented by careful scrutiny on the part of the company's board of directors and, in the case of trust companies located in the large financial centers, by the local clearing house association.

Trust companies are organized for profit and issue shares of stock having a specified par value, upon which dividends are paid when earned and declared. As in any corporation, the stockholders are the partners and elect a board of directors to manage the company's affairs, who in turn appoint officers to do the greater part of the actual detail work. Directors are usually men of prominence in the community, representing the various industries and professions.

The trust company does an ordinary banking business, receiving deposits subject to check, etc., but in all cases also has what is known as a *trust department;* the company acts as fiscal agent for corporations, has a safe deposit department where valuables and securities may be kept, a reorganization department which attends to the details of corporations undergoing financial reorganization or readjustment, a foreign department, a real estate and property management department, etc.

A trained specialist is at the head of each department, so that a person availing himself of the services of a trust company, particularly in the larger cities, can feel that he has employed the best talent that is procurable. With all of these facilities in one organization, the trust company is able to offer its depositors valuable advice in all matters pertaining to finance, investments, real estate, trusts, etc.

BANKING

THE purely banking function of the trust company consists of receiving deposits subject to withdrawal by check; issuance of interest-bearing certificates of deposit; domestic and foreign drafts and letters of credit; lending of money on promissory notes which are either secured by deposit of appropriate collateral or endorsed by persons who are known to be financially responsible, etc. Interest may be, or may not be, paid upon deposits subject to check, depending upon the size of the account or the arrangement made when the account is opened. Trust companies in the large cities pay from two to three per cent interest, while in smaller centers three and one-half or better is often paid. In the large trust companies in financial centers, however, interest is only paid on balances of five hundred or one thousand dollars or more.

Aside from the accounts of individuals and business men, trust companies handle the accounts of large corporations, institutions, municipalities and states, and are depositaries for funds of the United States Government and foreign governments. In this manner large sums of money that are not immediately needed by such depositors are available for the requirements of business men. An account with a trust company is an opening wedge for a depositor to secure the confidence and advice of men who are trained in many branches of business which should be of particular value to young men who are just starting a career. Trust companies welcome the accounts of young and ambitious business men, however small the amount may be. A New York City trust company official told me not long ago that the account of one young business man had grown in a few years from a few hundred dollars to over twenty-five thousand dollars. While the account of a few hundred dollars was not carried at a profit, it paid in the long run to accept it, as it soon grew to profitable proportions.

PERSONAL TRUSTS

TRUST companies are authorized by the laws of many states to act as trustees in various capacities. A trust company can act as trustee or executor under a will, as custodian of securities held in escrow, as guardian of minors, as depositary under a court order, as trustee under a deed of trust for minors or incompetents, etc. A man makes a will and appoints his best friend his executor. The friend may have sound judgment, or may not have, but he is in any case not a *permanent* agent or trustee, and not always available, for he may become incapacitated thru illness or otherwise and the estate neglected; or he may die, and the courts be required to appoint an administrator who may be totally unknown to the testator.

An individual executor may be prest for funds for personal use and be tempted to use the funds of the estate entrusted to him. He may make investments, in perfectly good faith which may turn out badly; this is particularly likely in cases where the trust allows discretionary powers. A trustee should possess integrity, responsibility, sound judgment, a knowledge of the duties to be performed, and be an experienced man of affairs. But, more important than these, he should be in a position to safeguard his trust *without hindrance or interruption.* This is a physical impossibility in the case of an individual, but it is a possibility in an organization.

A trust company has an organization that has been trained for years—in a rather cold blooded manner, we will say—to deal with matters of this sort. But, if for personal reasons a testator wishes a friend or relative to have an eye over his affairs, and yet prefers that the brunt of the responsibility should be laid upon an organization, he can appoint the trust company as co-trustee along with his friend or relative. This precaution is particularly warranted to relieve a woman executrix of a great deal of routine work of a more or less technical nature, which she could not attend to without legal advice and, incidentally, without considerable added expenditure. The cost of such trusteeships is fixed by statute in many states, and is a small charge considering the service rendered.

CORPORATE TRUSTS

THE trust company acts as fiscal agent for corporations trustee under a mortgage on real property or pledge of securities, depositary for securities of corporations undergoing reorganization, registrar and transfer agent for stocks and bonds, etc.

A large part of the work of the great trust companies in financial centers like New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, etc., consists in acting as fiscal agent for railroad, industrial and public utility corporations and for governments, states and municipalities. In this manner the enormous details incidental to the transfer of stocks and bonds and registration of securities are handled by the trust company under one roof, with a minimum of lost motion, rather than by the individual corporations. The amount of labor saved by corporations of whose shares thousands are sold and transferred each day on the stock exchanges, is enormous.

A large and well-known corporation wishes to borrow money to increase its plant or buy new properties; it executes a first mortgage on its entire property for a million dollars, we will say to a trust company which permits the issuance, against the mortgage, of one thousand coupon bonds of a thousand dollars each. The bonds are sold to the public thru a firm or firms dealing in such securities. The property thus legally belongs to the trustee for the bondholders until all of the bonds have been paid off. The mortgage will contain certain covenants on the part of the corporation to safeguard the interests of the bondholders, such as: prompt payment of principal and interest when due; payment of taxes and assessments, income taxes and fire insurance premiums; maintenance of property, etc. In default of which covenants, the trustee is empowered to seize the property for the benefit of the bondholders and sell it or operate it, as may be deemed best.

REORGANIZATION

TAKE the case of a corporation which must undergo reorganization or financial readjustment of some sort. Previous to the formulation of a plan of reorganization, a group of prominent financial men will form a protective committee for the securities in default or in jeopardy and will request the deposit of securities under the provisions of a deposit agreement. The depositary is usually a well known trust company, an officer of which is also appointed to serve on the protective committee. The trust company issues as depositary, its certificates of deposit for the securities and these certificates of deposit are usually listed on the stock exchange where the original securities were listed. The certificates of deposit are negotiable and pass by delivery, but are in registered form in many cases.

The trust company will also act as the medium for the issuance of new securities, for the lending of money to the reorganization committee pending the payment of subscriptions or assessments by security holders, for the receiving of subscriptions on new securities and assessments on the old ones. In fact it attends to all details of the reorganization plan after it has been passed upon by a legislative or public service board. In the case of large railroad, industrial or public service corporations these details involve a mass of routine work which no individual corporation could attend to without impairing its own organization.

The trust company has a great many facilities to offer the individual business man or woman corporation or firm which the national bank or state bank cannot offer because such services are not provided for in their charters. It is hoped that this article will enlighten the readers of The Independent as to what sort of facilities a trust company has to offer that may be of individual interest to them.

1812 1917

THE

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

CAPITAL
$2,000,000.00

SURPLUS
$5,000,000.00

INDIVIDUAL TRUSTS
$222,414,855.66

THIS Company acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee (under powers conferred by will; by appointment of the Court and under agreement); Guardian of Estates of infants; Committee for property of incompetents; holds and invests principal of estates.

Acts as depositary and agent of voting trustees; holds securities or cash under escrow agreements.

Receives securities for safekeeping subject to the direction of owner; cuts and collects coupons, crediting customer's account or remitting on order; advises in regard to called bonds, reorganizations, rights to subscribe, etc.

Acts as Agent for the collection of rents, payment of taxes and care of property, for individuals, corporations or institutions.

Acts as Trustee under corporate mortgages.

C. S. W. Packard, President

517 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHARTERED 1853

United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $14,505,306.64

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITARY OF COURT MONEYS, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President
WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEES

JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board

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FRANK LYMAN	PAYNE WHITNEY	WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY	WM. VINCENT ASTOR
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JOHN J. PHELPS	CHAUNCEY KEEP	OGDEN MILLS	WILLIAM SLOANE
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD	GEORGE L. RIVES	CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.	

Transportation

"The railways are the arteries of the nation's life."

EVERY business man, manufacturer, farmer, shipper, investor, savings depositor, life insurance holder, is directly concerned in railroad transportation.

The value and importance of the railroads to the entire country in war or peace make their welfare at all times a matter of the greatest consequence.

The questions of efficient regulation and fair compensation are of paramount importance. The public interest demands the maintenance of railroad credit in order to insure service adequate to the needs of commerce and industry.

A better understanding of these questions and cooperation among the many interests involved will help to solve these problems.

We have prepared an analysis of the railroad situation, outlining its problems and their possible solution, which we shall be glad to send upon request.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Capital and Surplus $40,000,000

Franklin National Bank

Philadelphia, May 1, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$39,007,680.45
Liability under letters of credit	330,728.66
Due from banks	10,138,089.79
Cash and reserve	8,584,733.45
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,359,213.68
	$61,420,446.03

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	3,250,000.00
Undivided profits	547,867.21
Letters of Credit	330,728.66
Deposits	56,291,850.16
	$61,420,446.03

J. WM. HARDT, Cashier.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1827

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS

ENTRANCES

Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1917 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

PEBBLES

A display of flags is not enough. We must win by hard hitting, and not by bunting.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"Waiter, bring me $40 worth of ham and eggs."

"We don't serve half-portions, Sir."—*Life.*

Window cleaners are putting up their prices. So we shall have to pay more, not only for our pleasures, but also for our panes.—*London Opinion.*

The Russian people, however, will soon find out that it takes more than a little thing like a revolution to rid the country of grafters.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"It is indeed hard," said the melancholy gentleman, "to lose one's relatives."

"Hard!" snorted the gentleman of wealth. "Hard! It is impossible!"—*London Passing Show.*

First Subway Director—We may have to provide more seats.

Second Subway Director—Nonsense! Simply have "The Star-Spangled Banner" played on all cars.—*Life.*

"You ought to forgive your enemies."

"I may eventually," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I should like to give them a lesson beforehand, so that they will know my forgiveness is generous and strictly voluntary."—*Washington Star.*

"Why do you consider women superior to men in intelligence?"

"A bald-headed man buys his restorer by the bottle, doesn't he?"

"Er—yes."

"Well, a woman doesn't waste time on a hair-restorer; she buys hair."—*London Passing Show.*

Country Lady—I've been expecting a packet of medicine by post for a week and haven't received it yet.

Post Office Clerk—Yes, madam. Kindly fill in this form and state the nature of your complaint.

Lady—Well, if you must know, it's indigestion.—*Passing Show.*

Mrs. Grummell entered the taxidermist's with a stuffed parrot in her hands.

"Do you remember the bird you stuffed for me last autumn?" she asked. "Well, the work was so badly done that the feathers are simply falling out."

"Ah, madam," said the man, "that is a triumph of art. We stuff our birds so well that they moult at the proper season."

A Philadelphia divine was entertaining a couple of clergymen from New York at dinner. The guests spoke in praise of a sermon their host had delivered the Sunday before.

The host's son was at the table and one of the New York clergymen said to him:

"My lad, what did you think of your father's sermon?"

"I guess it was very good," said the boy, "but there were three mighty fine places where he could have stopped.—*Chicago Herald.*

At a New York recreation center a teacher once noticed a little boy sitting on a bench and holding in his hand a large sandwich consisting of bread, ham and dill pickles. From time to time the little boy would lift up a corner of the top layer of the sandwich, take out a small shred of ham or a minute piece of dill pickle, put it in his mouth, and arrange the sandwich exactly as it had been before. He did this many, many times, until finally, opening the sandwich for another bite, he discovered with evident disappointment that the filling was entirely gone.

"Why don't you eat it, Isadore?" asked the teacher.

Isadore looked up with large, serious eyes and answered, laconically, "'Tain't mine."—*Everybody's.*

What to Read about Greece

Another nation is taking a step toward democracy and lining up against Germany. To see why Greece has been so loth to join the Allies one must understand something of the whole Balkan question and something of the Greek people themselves.

Greeks in America, by Thomas Burgess. (Sherman, French, Boston, $1.35.) There are some 300,000 Greeks come to live in this land. This book deals with matters nearly as important to us as to them—how they fare, what they do, what they think.

Greece of the Hellenes, by L. M. J. Garnett. (Scribner, New York, $1.50.) A comprehensive handbook, dealing with the race, religion, politics, social life, modern literature, as well as the art treasures. Issued just after the Balkan Wars.

Days in Attica, by H. D. Bosanquet. (Macmillan, New York, $2.) A book of travel dealing mainly, and attractively with the ancient treasures of Greece but with much by the way on the country and the islands before 1914.

The Heart of the Balkans, by Demetra Vaka. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, $1.50.) Immensely interesting sketches of the different peoples, especially the women, of Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece, by a Greek woman who knows the Balkans well and her own land thoroly.

Tales of a Greek Island, by J. D. Dragoumis. (Houghton, Mifflin, $1.35.) Charming stories descriptive of life on the island of Crete.

Man of Athens, by J. D. Dragoumis. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, $1.50.) An interesting story of social life in modern Greece.

The New Map of Europe, by H. A. Gibbons. (Century, New York, $2.) A most excellent setting forth of the whole Balkan situation with the Greek share in it, during and at the close of the Balkan and Italo-Turkish Wars.

The Balkans, a Laboratory of History, by W. M. Sloane. (Eaton & Mains, New York, $1.50.) A study of the peoples, as well as of the political complications that caused the Balkan War and that had their share in the disasters of the present war and led to the situation in Greece.

Eleftherios Venizelos, Life and Work, by C. Kerofilas. (Dutton, New York, $1.25.) A biography of the great leader of Greece whom one must know if one would know the Greece of the last twenty years.

Greece in Her True Light, by E. Venizelos. (Sakellarios & Xanthaky, 56 West Thirtieth Street, New York, $2.) Addresses and letters by the Greek leader to King Constantine and the people during the war.

ARTICLES. *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1915 (Greece of Today). *North American Review*, February, 1916 (Greece and the Powers). *Unpopular Review*, April, 1916 (Absolute Democracy). *Century*, March, 1917 (Blundering in Greece). *New York Times Current History*, January, 1917 (Belgium and Greece). *Independent*, October 9, 1916 (Paradox of Greece), May 19, 1917 (Greek Republic). *World's Work*, December, 1915 (Behind the Greek and Bulgarian Scenes). *Outlook*, January 17, 1917 (White Island), December 27, 1916 (Greece, Democracy or Autocracy?). *Review of Reviews*, November, 1916 (Venizelos, the Foremost Greek). *Contemporary Review*, November, 1916 (Civil Strife in Greece). *New Europe*, November 9, 1916 (Absolutism in Greece and Our Treaty Rights).

CHARTERED 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

No. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William St.

Branch: 475 Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF APRIL 30th, 1917.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Stocks, at market value	$16,272,889.29	Capital Stock	$5,000,000.00
Other Investments Short Term at market value	41,341,461.16	Surplus and Undivided Profits	12,639,169.31
Bills Purchased	45,452,952.28	Deposits	187,273,940.56
Loans	45,742,793.87	Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	7,689,333.46
Bonds and Mortgages	1,850,734.98	Accrued Interest and Reserved for Taxes	2,625,058.33
Real Estate	3,607,500.00		
Cash on hand and in Bank	52,352,961.40		
Liability of Customers for Acceptances	7,689,333.46		
Accrued Interest	916,875.22		
	$215,227,501.66		**$215,227,501.66**

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Charles A. Peabody, Archibald D. Russell, Wm. Waldorf Astor, Parker D. Handy, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., Samuel Sloan, John J. Riker, Thomas Thacher, Anton A. Raven, Beekman Winthrop, Percy R. Pyne, 2nd, Edwin S. Marston, J. William Clark, Henry R. Taylor, Henry Hentz, Robert L. Gerry, Franklin D. Locke, Ogden Mills,

LONDON
15 Cockspur Street, S. W.

PARIS
41 Boulevard Haussmann

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

100 Franklin Street, Boston

IN ACTIVE BUSINESS SINCE 1875



Capital, - - $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000
Total Resources, - $20,000,000

The Company acting as Executor and Trustee under wills and Trust Agreements holds in its Trust Department over $40,000,000.

The Company also acts as Agent, Attorney, or Custodian of Property, Real and Personal. Collecting and Crediting Rents, Interest and Dividends to the Account of the Owner.

All Moneys and Securities held in Trust are kept Separate and Distinct from all other Moneys or Property of the Company and are not liable for the Debts or Obligations thereof.

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The

Mechanics Trust Company

of New Jersey.

BAYONNE, N. J.

Commenced Business March 1, 1886.

STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY.

Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.

Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.

Accounts maintained in principal cities.

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Frederic C. Earl, Vice-President
C. B. Zabriskie, Vice-President
Wm. R. Wilde, Treasurer
Walter J. Daly, Ass't Treas. and Ass't Sec'y
Max Moraller, Secretary
Chas. S. Noe, Chairman Board of Directors

GIRARD TRUST CO.

PHILADELPHIA

CHARTERED 1836

Capital and Surplus, $10.000,000

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W. N. ELY, Vice-President
A. A. JACKSON, Vice-President
E. S. PAGE, Vice-President
G. H. STUART, 3RD, Treasurer
S. W. MORRIS, Secretary

THE MARKET PLACE
A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

INDUSTRIES, CROPS AND STOCKS IN A WAR YEAR

SINCE the beginning of the year, prices of railroad shares have declined, the net losses for those best known in the market ranging between 2 and 15 points. In most cases the downward movement does not appear to have been either accelerated or checked by our declaration of war in the early days of April. On the other hand, the prices of a large majority of the industrial stocks have advanced. For these there were gains before the war declaration, and additions were made after it. Shares of motor companies have been an exception to the rule. In the first months of the year, investors were saying that earnings of the manufacturers had been affected by the steadily increasing cost of their raw material and by delay in the delivery of it. After the nation decided to fight, and when Congress began to provide for the expenses, it was seen that the industry must pay new taxes, and that the burden of general taxation, compelling economy, might cut down sales of cars. While the railroad companies' gross revenue was large, their net earnings did not show a similar increase, owing to the high cost of operation. This was due mainly to the wage additions required by the eight-hour law and the advanced prices of rolling stock. Market values of shares also suffered some depression on account of the continued selling of stocks which had been owned abroad. The shares of steel companies have been very strong, because of the industry's prosperity.

IN the field of production and trade there has been nothing of greater interest than the movement to increase supplies of food and regulate distribution of them. Our wheat crop last year, 640,000,000 bushels, was a small one. About 620,000,000 are required for home consumption. When the Government's report showed that 12,437,000 acres of winter wheat, or nearly one-third of the seeded area, had been lost, and predicted that only 366,000,000 bushels would be harvested in the winter wheat states, the farmers who sow wheat in the spring were urged to increase their acreage. They added only 6 per cent, and the Government now sees a crop, both winter and spring, of only 656,000,000 bushels. Mr. Hoover, chosen for the office of Food Administrator, says our European Allies in the coming year must import 540,000,000 bushels of wheat and 300,000,000 of fodder grain, and expect to obtain the greater part of this quantity in the United States and Canada.

As our supply of wheat on hand will be exhausted, in all probability, at harvest time, and what is needed abroad cannot be exported unless consumption at home is greatly reduced, it is expected by many that control of the wheat crop will be assumed by the Government. The price of wheat at Chicago advanced rapidly from $2 a bushel (April 4) to $3.25, and then trading in futures was forbidden. The advance was due not to speculative manipulation, but chiefly to purchases by European governments. While the daily reported prices for future months are lower than they were some weeks ago, about $3 a bushel must be paid for grain immediately delivered.

Neutral countries in Europe, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, as well as our Allies in war, need and ask for American wheat, but our Government, using the power granted by recent legislation, may withhold it from them, for two reasons, first, because we may not be able to spare enough to satisfy the wants of our Allies, and, second, because these neutral countries have been, and three of them still are, selling food to Germany.

WHEN it became known that so much winter wheat had been lost, a great planting campaign was begun. Crops of corn, oats, barley and rye will be very large, and for all vegetables there is a very considerable increase of acreage, including an addition of 25 per cent for potatoes. Land heretofore idle, thousands of back yards, and the strips adjoining railroad tracks have been utilized. A shortage of farm labor has drawn into the service a great number of school boys. State governments, railroad companies and local committees have helped the farmers in many ways. In several places a minimum profitable price for the products has been guaranteed by new local corporations. President Wilson recently assured a delegation of farmers that the National Government would save them from loss by such a guarantee. The Department of Agriculture will strive to provide the labor needed in harvest time by means of agents in every country. The new supply of foodstuffs will be abundant but probably not excessive. Exports are very large. The weekly shipments of wheat from this country and Canada have recently been doubled. In the two weeks that ended on the 14th they amounted to 17,037,000 bushels.

Our iron and steel industry had been stimulated and enlarged by the foreign war demand before the United States became a belligerent nation, and now to this demand has been added a new one at home for war material. The industry's output grew to 42,773,000 tons last year, from 32,150,000 in 1915, and only 23,513,000 in 1914. Last year's steel exceeded the same year's output of pig iron by 3,000,000 tons, this quantity of old metal having been used. There was not enough pig iron made in 1916, and the monthly product this year is not sufficient. The shortage accounts for a sharp upward movement in the price of iron during the last few weeks, sales having been made at $53 a ton. Iron of the same kind was sold a year ago for $22.

The development and multiplication of munition factories in England has not relieved the pressure upon our steel mills. Great quantities of crude steel are needed abroad, and it is possible to fill orders from our own railroad companies and those of Italy, France and Russia only after long delay. Russia now asks for 40,000 cars and 2000 locomotives but has placed orders for only one-fourth of this rolling stock. All of it is sorely needed in Russia, and our commission of engineers, now in Petrograd, has urged the manufacturers to supply it promptly. But if the cars and locomotives were ready there would be no ships to carry them across the Pacific, or the 350,000 tons of war material piled up at our Western ports. The demand for ships, caused mainly by the destruction of nearly one-tenth of the world's merchant tonnage, accounts in part for the pressure to which the steel industry is subjected. From many countries there has been a call for the steel plates of which the best ships are made, and now there are added our Government's orders for such material. It is estimated that the Shipping Board's contracts will soon require from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 tons of plate, as its plans involve the construction of 3,000,000 tons of shipping in eighteen months. Japan wants American ship plates and cannot get them. The old price of such plates has been multiplied by four, and there are orders on hand for delivery a year hence.

It was reported a few weeks ago that our Government might decide to assume control of the steel mills, but no action of that kind will be necessary, for all that is required will be supplied before the orders of other buyers are filled, and large concessions in prices have been made by the manufacturers. Prices to all purchasers except the Government are very high, three or four times those prevailing before the war, and wages have been increased by about 45 per cent in the last year and a half, but the supply of workmen is inadequate, and it will be reduced by the selective draft for military service.

The iron and steel industry was never before so great or so effectively conducted, and those who control it are ready to assist the Government to the best of their ability. This is true of other metal industries. The copper companies sold 45,510,000 pounds of their metal to the Government at half price, and are now supplying 100,000,000 pounds more at 25 cents a pound, or about 7 cents under the market rate. Price concessions have been made by the producers of zinc, aluminum and lead. Brass manufacturers have undertaken to do the Government's work without profit. The equipment, growth and capacity due to the stimulus of a great foreign demand are now at the service of the nation. We are fortunate in the condition and attitude of our great manufacturing industries, as well as in the assurance of large new supplies of foodstuffs.

WOOLEN and cotton mills have been running to the limit of their capacity altho supplies of wool are not easily obtained, and the price of cotton is the highest known in forty years. These industries have received large orders from the Government. Cotton was sold in New York on the 12th at 25¼ cents a pound. A sharp advance was caused by the Government's report, which showed that the condition of the growing plants in the last week of May was only 69.5, the ten years' average having been 79. Cold weather killed the plants in large tracts. According to unofficial estimates, acreage has been reduced by 3½ per cent. But while the cotton crop will not be a large one, the Southern farmers have planted for a considerable increase of grain and vegetables.

Reports of our foreign trade continue to be quite satisfactory. The reduction in February, which was the first month of ruthless submarine warfare, proved to be only temporary, and the totals for March

and April were much larger. Export figures for April showed that shipments from this country in twelve consecutive months has for the first time exceeded $6,000,000,000, the balance in our favor, or the excess of exports over imports, having been about $3,700,000,000. Such trade gains as these help our people to respond promptly when the Government asks for a loan. On the 15th the time for subscriptions to the great Liberty Loan of $2,000,000,000 expired, and the Treasury Department published the cheering news that at least $500,000,000 more than $2,000,000,000 had been offered.

PEBBLES

"No, Oswald, never drop a bouncing baby."—*Cornell Widow.*

Latest bulletin: Sister Susie's *sowing spuds* for soldiers.—*London Opinion.*

To families employing a cook, the proposed food-dictator will be no novelty.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Many lawns have been converted into farmyards. The pen is mightier than the sward.—*London Opinion.*

These are also hard times for the farmers who are in the habit of eating only what they can't sell.—*Newark News.*

With the new taxes on tobacco, many a worthy man has to lay aside his favorite briar, and yearn more than ever for the piping times of peace.—*London Opinion.*

Said Kaiser Bill to ex-Czar Nick,
"Those Socialists made you look sick."
"Why you yourself look rather ill,"
Said ex-Czar Nick to Kaiser Bill.
—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A Swedish paper declares that "the Scandinavian nations must stand together." But what we want to know is, how much more they are going to stand together?—*London Passing Show.*

"Know how to wash cars?" asked the garage boss. "Sure, I know," said the seedy-looking applicant for work. "You clean everything but the license plates."—*Buffalo Express.*

A.—Did you hear about the circus being unable to perform?
B.—No. Why?
A.—The cook left the coffee-pot outside and the elephant swallowed the grounds.—*Passing Show.*

Boarding House Guest (scathingly)—Do I retain this—er—portion, Mrs. Bonewell, and commit a breach of etiquette, or do you wish me to risk incurring the displeasure of the lady on my right by passing it to her?—*London Passing Show.*

From "frillies" the fair must cut free,
And our linen all flabby must be—
For of starch there'll be none
Till the swaggering Hun
Has been "collared" and "cuffed," don't you see?
—*London Passing Show.*

Jones—And who are the O'Bloods' ancestors?
O'Blood—What's that?
Jones—I mean whom do the O'Bloods spring from?
O'Blood—The O'Bloods spring from no one; they spring at them.—*London Passing Show.*

It would save us much-needed floor space and considerable money if more of our women customers would use the stairway when going up only one flight," said the department store manager.
"I wish I knew of some way to make 'em do it."
"Why not take the mirrors out of the elevators and put 'em on the stairs?" suggested his bright assistant.—*London Opinion.*

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
Wall Street, Corner of Broad
NEW YORK

DREXEL & CO.
PHILADELPHIA
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Messrs. Rothschild
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Issue Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Draw Bills of Exchange, and make Telegraphic Transfers to Europe, Cuba and the other West Indies, Mexico and California.

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KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over $3,303,853

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ACCOUNTS INVITED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Business Established 1853
Incorporated 1904

Horace S. Ely & Company

Real Estate

Agents
Appraisers
Brokers

21 Liberty Street and
489 Fifth Avenue
Bet. 41st and 42d Sts.

Directors

Alfred E. Marling, President
Charles H. Clark, Vice-President
Clarence W. Eckardt, Vice-Pres. & Treas.
Fred'k A. M. Schieffelin, Asst. Treas.
Francis Guerrlich, Secretary
Clarence Corney

DIVIDENDS

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK

The third installment of 2% of the 8% dividend upon the outstanding preferred stock and of 1¾% of the 7% dividend upon the outstanding common stock of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, which were declared on December 12, 1916, will be payable on June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 22, 1917.

The board of directors of said company has also declared the following extra dividends upon its outstanding preferred stock:

1% payable in cash and 5% payable in U. S. Government 3½% Liberty Bonds of 1917 on June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 22, 1917; and 1% to preferred stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 22, 1917, for the purpose of enabling the company on their behalf to make contribution of the same to the purposes of the Red Cross Association.

Checks for 3% on the preferred stock and 1¾% on the common stock, and 5% in evidences of Liberty Bonds will be mailed, together with printed consents to be signed by the preferred stockholders authorizing the company to contribute on their behalf 1% to the Red Cross Association. GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.

Dated, New York, June 12, 1917.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
New York, June 14, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (No. 48), and a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the Common Stock (No. 23) have been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 22, 1917.

THOMAS A. DOE, Treasurer.

MOTOR

To give up your car, or to refrain from buying one, if you can afford it, is false economy.

True economy is to operate your car at its highest efficiency and at the lowest possible upkeep cost.

Write to The Independent Passenger Car Service, 119 West 40th Street, New York, for advice on how to cut the cost of upkeep.

ECONOMY

A Number of Things

BY

EDWIN E. SLOSSON

I see that the examining officers at the recruiting stations exclude from the army any men "with bellicose veins." Probably a vein of humor or enlarged artilleries would also debar from enlistment.

*
* *

"When the mice are away the cats will play." How true these old saws are! Have you ever seen a bunch of chaperons in another room by themselves, a bevy of schoolma'ams after the children have left, a carful of clergymen coming home from a conference, a platoon of policemen away on a picnic, a benchful of judges just off the bench?

*
* *

Fame knocks at my door in the following fashion:

Even if you would brush aside all the arguments presented in favor of this beautifully gold embossed and in phosphorescent blue leather bound volume, it still retains one, a very strong one: This volume is adorned with the inalterable likeness of your person.

This is a strong argument, but on the wrong side. If anything were needed to keep me from the temptation to "sign the attached order blank" it would be this. A likeness in my case is a caricature and the idea of an "inalterable likeness" is unendurable. I could not sleep nights with this phosphorescent volume gleaming at me from the center table. I would not mind an alterable likeness, one that I could touch up a bit once in a while to look more like how I would look if I looked more like what I am; or one that automatically alters as the years went on, improving with the original and changing the style of clothes and cut of the hair to suit the prevailing fashion. My only consolation is in these lines of Spenser's:

For of the soul the body form doth take.
For soul is form and doth the body make.

Surely the innate nobility of my nature must in the course of time begin to show thru on the outside. For the last half century I have been living in hopes of this and I do not yet despair, altho neither my mirror nor my photographer has so far given me the least encouragement.

*
* *

Now when airships have come to be an important factor in the war it is interesting to recall that the early efforts at aerial navigation met with ridicule and contempt. Benjamin Franklin, however, was one of the few farsighted men who saw in the balloon a promising future. In 1783 he wrote thus to Sir Joseph Banks of the Royal Society of London:

The improvement in the construction and management of the balloons has already made a rapid progress and one cannot say how far it may go. A few months since the idea of witches riding thru the air upon a broomstick and that of philosophers upon a bag of smoke would have appeared equally impossible and ridiculous. These machines must always be subject to be driven by the winds. Perhaps mechanic art may

DIVIDENDS

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

At a meeting of the Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, held this day, the regular quarterly dividends of 1½% (37½c per share) on the Preferred stock and 2% (50c per share) on the Common stock were declared; also extra dividends on the Common stock of 4% ($1.00 per share,) payable in "Liberty Loan," 15-30-year, 3½% Gold Bonds of the United States (with fractions adjusted in cash) and of 10% in Common stock. All dividends are payable to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19, 1917. The regular dividends on Preferred and Common stock are payable on July 5, 1917, and the extra dividends on Common stock are payable on July 5, 1917, or as soon thereafter as the necessary warrants and certificates can be prepared. The regular and "Liberty Bond" dividends are payable out of surplus existing prior to March 1, 1913. The stock dividend represents a capitalization of surplus arising from a revaluation of capital assets. L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.
June 13, 1917.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 72

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23, 1917.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Philadelphia, June 6, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 18, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY
120 Broadway
New York, June 8th, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Utah Copper Company have declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1917, a dividend of $1.75 per share and a capital distribution of $1.75 per share, payable June 30th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1917.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
25 Broad Street, New York, June 8th, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Ray Consolidated Copper Company has declared, for the quarter ending June 30, 1917, a dividend of fifty cents per share and a capital distribution of fifty cents per share, payable June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15, 1917.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 11.

A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for 12 o'clock noon, June 30, 1917, for the purpose of declaring a quarterly dividend (No. 11) at the rate of $1.25 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable on July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, June 30, 1917. Checks for the dividend will be mailed. The transfer books will not close, and owners desiring checks payable to themselves should have stock certificates issued in their own names on or before the last mentioned date.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary of the
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
San Francisco, Cal., June 9, 1917.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
New York, June 13, 1917.

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable August 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 9, 1917.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
June 12th, 1917.

A regular dividend of one per cent. and an extra dividend of one half of one per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record on the books of this Company at the close of business on June 16th, 1917.

N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

THIRTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on June 1, 1917, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

find easy means to give them progressive motion in a calm and to slant them a little in the wind.

From this it seems that Franklin anticipated a semi-dirigible airship, altho it was not until the invention of the gasoline motor that this became practicable. He ascribes the backwardness of Englishmen in this field to their innate fear of seeming foolish:

I am sorry this experiment is totally neglected in England, where mechanic genius is so strong. . . . Your philosophy seems to be too bashful. In this country we are not so much afraid of being laughed at. . . . It does not seem to me a good reason to decline prosecuting a new experiment which apparently increases the power of man over matter, till we can see to what use that power may be applied. When we have learned to manage it, we may hope some time or other to find uses for it, as men have done for magnetism and electricity, of which the first experiments were mere matters of amusement. This experiment is by no means a trifling one. It may be attended with important consequences that no one can foresee. We should not suffer pride to prevent our progress in science.

Whether Franklin was right or wrong as to the reason for it, the British neglect of aeronautics continued up to the beginning of the present war, when France led the world in aeroplanes and Germany in dirigibles. In the last two years England has caught up on aeroplanes tho she has yet no match for the Zeppelins.

*
* *

I got ten calendars last Christmas. All sorts. They are variously adorned with college buildings, pretty girls, poetical quotations, historical dates, scriptural texts, advice as to investments, flags of the Allies, first aid to the injured, and other useful and ornamental things. Some of them hang on the wall until they fall down. Some of them stand on a tripod until they tip over. Some of them I carry in my pocket until they drop out. Some are worth more. Some are worthless.

But not one of them is the sort of calendar I want. All I want is a calendar that will tell me what day it is. A clock tells you what time it *is*. A calendar only tells you what time it would be if you knew what time it was. If you know the day of the month it will give you the day of the week. If you know both the week and the day of the week it will give you the day of the month. But it is of no use whatever to the man who is wondering "Let's see, is this Thursday the twelfth or Friday the thirteenth."

This is a serious matter. A man may imperil his immortal soul by eating meat on Friday, carrying an umbrella on Saturday or fishing on Sunday, according to his faith. There is a lot of information on my calendars that I would trade off to get the one bit of information I want. I never cared whether the Old Man in the Moon faced one way or the other. I never had occasion to use the Dominical Number or the date of the battle of Bergen-op-Zoom. I never cared whether I was living under Leo or Virginia. But I have lost friends and dinners and lecture engagements and theater tickets because I made a mistake in dates.

I have a flopper calendar on my desk. But I forget whether I flopped it over the night before or left it till morning. Sometimes the wind flops it. Sometimes my wife does the flopping. Sometimes we all three do it, then I find half the week gone and nothing done yet. It ought to be easy enough to invent a calendar that would shed its leaves as regularly as a tree does but diurnally instead of annually. There are calendar clocks, but most of them never learn that simple rime, "Thirty days hath September," etc., and the best of them go crazy on Leap Year.

I wish that next Christmas my relatives

1917

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures against Marine and Inland Transportation risk and will issue policies making loss payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the Company has insured property to the value of $29,903,820,962.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of - - $301,565,931.44
Paid losses during that period - $149,414,735.48
Issued certificates of profits to dealers - - - - - - - $94,086,050.00
Of which there have been redeemed $86,410,870.00
Leaving outstanding at present time $7,675,180.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to - - - - - - - - - - $23,871,310.65
On December 31, 1916, the assets of the Company amounted to - - - - - - - - - - - - $17,458,990.74

The profits of the Company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board,
CORNELIUS ELDERT, President,
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-President,
CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-President.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

Scottish Union & National Insurance Company
Of Edinburgh

Established 1824

Sir WALTER SCOTT, First Governor and President
Headquarters for North America, Hartford, Connecticut

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

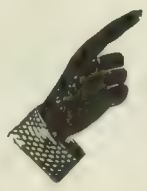
STATEMENT

United States Branch, December 31, 1916

Total Assets . .	$6,966,173
Total Liabilities .	3,165,213
Reinsurance Reserve	2,657,291
Surplus over all Liabilities . . .	3,800,959

J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Agent
55 John Street New York City

Build Your Own Business



under our direct general agency contract.

Our Policies provide for:

DOUBLE INDEMNITY, DISABILITY BENEFITS, REDUCING PREMIUMS.

See the new low rates.

John F. Roche, Vice-President

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company

66 Broadway, New York

Organized 1850

1850 **THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY** 1917

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D.,
President
Finance Committee

CLARENCE H. KELSEY
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER
Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND
Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.



Founded A. D. 1710.

207th YEAR

Sun Insurance Office

OF LONDON

The Oldest Insurance Company in the World

Chief Office in U. S., No. 54 Pine St., N. Y.

The 207th Year of the Company's Active Business Existence

Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1915

Assets, - - - - $5,001,639
Surplus over Liabilities, 1,806,897

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States
Herbert L. Griggs, Esq. Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq.
James Brown, Esq.

M $ W

6% TIME CERTIFICATES

issued in multiples of $50.00 are most desirable investments. Booklet "A" Tells Why—it's Free. Paid-in Capital Half a Million Dollars

THE BANKING CORPORATION
HELENA MONTANA

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
NEW YORK OFFICE, No. 80 WILLIAM STREET.

GUARANTEED *incomes*

$66,000,000 securing the guarantee. An annuity provides the largest assured income obtainable with safety. Write to-day for booklet "What Are Annuities."

The NATIONAL *Life Insurance Company*
MONTPELIER VERMONT

No Time Like the Present

TO make permanent provision for dependents, securing to them a monthly income for life.

In order to acquire the protection which life insurance affords, it must be taken when you can secure it. When you become uninsurable you will feel the need of it—but it will be too late.

Berkshire Life Insurance Co. Pittsfield, Mass.

and friends and the insurance, printing, and trust companies would club together and get me a calendar that will work.

*
* *

Once upon a time there lived a king of Edessa by name of Augarus. He went to Rome to negotiate a treaty, but did not find it so easy to get away, for the Emperor Augustus found him such a good talker—or perhaps such a good listener—at any rate such an agreeable companion that he would not let Augarus go home. His Imperial Majesty was doubtless incapable of conceiving the possibility of anyone's preferring some other place to Rome and it would have been highly untactful as well as unsafe in Augarus to have hinted that he wanted any other society than that of the Emperor. So Augarus devised a plan by which the Emperor should discover for himself the existence of nostalgia.

Then King Augarus began to extend his hunting trips in a longer radius about home and to catch the animals alive instead of killing them. And with each animal he gathered up some of the soil of the region where it was captured. One day he contrived an entertainment in the hippodrome. First he had the samples of earth he had collected spread down on different parts of the arena and then, telling the Emperor where each came from, he had the animals let loose together in the middle of the hippodrome. And each animal, as soon as he was released nosed out his native land and went over to it and lay down there. But I had better give the rest in the words of Procopius of Caesarea who tells the story:

> And Augustus looked upon the performance carefully for a very long time and he was wondering that nature untaught makes animals love their native land. Then Augarus, suddenly laying hold upon his knees, said, "But as for me, O master, what thoughts dost thou think I have, who possess a wife and children and a kingdom, small indeed but in the land of my fathers?" And the Emperor, overcome and compelled by the truth of his saying, granted him not at all willingly that he should go away.

I wonder if any zoölogist has ever repeated this experiment. I should like some better authority than Procopius of Caesarea writing five hundred years later, before I accepted it as a scientific fact. Nevertheless there are many human beings who profess to have this instinct, so we have to account for it or at least for their belief in its existence. Kipling puts it prettily in his poem on Sussex:

> God gave all men all earth to love,
> But, since our hearts are small,
> Ordained for each one spot should prove
> Beloved over all;
> . . . . . .
> Each to his choice, and I rejoice
> The lot has fallen to me
> In a fair ground—in a fair ground—
> Yea, Sussex by the sea.

Chesterton manifests even more strongly marked symptoms of philopatridomania. He makes a theology out of it as he does out of everything. His Manalive says:

> I think God has given us the love of special places, of a hearth and of a native land, for a good reason. Because otherwise we might worship eternity, the largest of the idols, the mightiest of the rivals of God. . . . If there is a house for me in heaven it will either have a green lamp-post and a hedge, or something quite as positive and personal as a green lamp-post and a hedge. I mean God bade me love one spot and serve it and do all things however wild in praise of it, so that this one spot might be a witness against all the infinities and sophistries, that Paradise is somewhere and not anywhere, is something and not anything. And I would not be so very much surprized if the house in heaven had a green lamp-post after all.

Personally I expect something better to look at in Heaven than a green lamppost. I'm afraid I should get tired of it "when I've been there ten thousand years, bright shining as the sun." Even Manalive ran around the world to get away from that home of his, or rather to get back to it.

We must admit that nostalgia exists tho we may doubt whether it is either an instinct or a virtue. My own opinion is that it is a disease, a disease of the imagination. Which is not the same thing as saying that it is an imaginary disease. I know of many cases where a permanent cure has been effected by going back home. Easterners in the West, immigrants from Europe, are always talking about and longing for their native land—until they go back there once, then they usually find it an unendurable place to live in. What they really longed for was to rejoin a vanished circle of friends or return to an earlier phase of their lives, both impossibilities.

There is, of course, a pleasurable sensation in revisiting a place where one has lived as there is in opening an old book or looking at a childhood picture. But isn't it even more interesting to go to a new place? If it were not for the awkwardness of it I should prefer to eat at a different table every meal, sleep in a different room every night, live in a different house every week, move to a different city every month and go to a different country every year. Of course, such a peripatetic life is impossible or at least inconvenient because one could not take his business, belongings and friends around with him but it is the sort of life I should long for rather than a sedentary existence. Man is a mobile animal. He is born with two legs and he has made himself wheels and wings that he may travel. His habitat is the world. A tree must grow where the seed was cast but man may range from pole to pole. By so ranging he can find the place that suits him best, but the chances are a million to one that it will not be where he was born or where any of his ancestors lived. Confucius was a sensible fellow. When one kingdom did not suit him he packed up and moved to another, saying "The bird chooses the tree, not the tree the bird."

Nostalgia, being a disease of the imagination, is a superstition. Like other superstitions it has been revived by the war and is now epidemic. It is commonly confused with patriotism, altho it is altogether different and often quite the opposite. Patriotism means a willingness to serve one's country, but one's country is the country one has chosen out of all others to live in and serve, not necessarily one's natal land. On the contrary, the natal or ancestral land is for most Americans the country they or their forefathers were anxious to get away from.

It is very important just now to call attention to the mobility of man because the most absurd and abhorrent proposals are being seriously put forward as solutions to the problem of peace. It is proposed to put the Poles in Poland, the Czechs in Bohemia, the Jews in Palestine, the Serbs in Serbia, the Irish in Ireland, the Italians in Italy and so forth. All strays are, it appears, to be lassoed and put into the corral which is to be fenced off by international law and remain their immutable and inalienable domain forever and ever.

Fortunately the plan is as impossible as it is wicked. You could not do it if you chained every man to a post by the leg. They would break the chains, leap the fences and run around until they got all mixt up again. No people will stay put if it can possibly get away. Man is naturally a cosmopolite and it is only by the power of poverty, authority and false sentiment that he can be kept stationary and segregated. Sooner or later he is bound to burst his bonds and regain his freedom of movement.

CHARTERED IN 1830

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY · 1830 · PROTECTION FOR WIDOWS, CHILDREN AND OLD AGE

New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Grants Annuities. Accepts Trusts created by Will or otherwise Manages Property as Agent for owners. Allows interest on deposits payable after ten days' notice. Legal Depository for Executors, Trustees and Money in Suit.

Accepts Only Private Trusts and Declines all Corporation or Other Public Trusts

STATEMENT—At the Close of Business on the 28th day of February, 1917.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	$2,221,385.88	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	3,672,990.17	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits (Market Value)	4,133,703.55
Loans on Collaterals	3,126,760.00	Deposits in Trust	32,760,001.47
Bills Receivable	10,350,907.00	Life Insurance Fund	360,909.42
Cash in Company's Vaults	2,560,000.00	Annuity Fund	2,363,236.56
Cash on Deposit	1,197,318.62	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c.	687,136.82
Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c.	580,203.26		
Bonds and Stocks (Market Value)	17,595,422.89		
	$41,304,987.82		$41,304,987.82

HENRY PARISH, Chairman of the Board

TRUSTEES

Charles G. Thompson, Henry Parish, Frederic W. Stevens, Stuyvesant Fish, Edmund L. Baylies, Henry A. C. Taylor, Columbus O'D. Iselin, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Joseph H. Choate, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry Lewis Morris, Cleveland H. Dodge, Thomas Denny, Lincoln Cromwell, Paul Tuckerman, Walter Kerr, Howard Townsend, Eugene Delano, Alfred E. Marling, Moses Taylor, Frank S. Witherbee, Edward M. Townsend, Edward J. Hancy, Henry Parish, Jr., Nicholas Biddle, William M. Cruikshank, Stephen P. Nash

WALTER KERR, President

Henry Parish, Jr., *1st Vice-Pres.*
Zeger W. Van Zelm, *2nd Vice-Pres.*
S. M. B. Hopkins, *3rd Vice-Pres.*
Irving L. Roe, *Secretary.*
J. Louis Van Zelm, *Asst. Secy.*
John C. Vedder, *Asst. Secy.*
Algernon J. Purdy, *Asst. Secy.*
William B. Austin, *Asst. Secy.*

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation

LIMITED

OF LONDON, ENG.

Samuel Appleton, United States Manager
Boston, Mass.

Cash Assets in the United States,
December 31st, 1916.....$11,524,704.68
Surplus to Policy Holders..... 2,415,621.95

This Company issues all forms of Liability Insurance Policies.

Its well recognized practice of making prompt settlements of claims against its Policy Holders has commended itself to the judgment of its Policy Holders.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.

The attention of owners of automobiles is called to the policies of this Corporation insuring against liability for personal injuries, and also against damage caused to the Assured's car or to the property of others as the result of collision.

For Rates and Particulars, apply to

DWIGHT & HILLES

Resident Managers for New York State

56 Maiden Lane New York, N. Y.

A New Life Insurance Policy

affording unexcelled insurance service; a combination of low cost, high values, and a new and original total disability feature, providing in the event of total and permanent disablement from any cause:

1. **Waiver of future premiums.**
2. **A monthly income to policyholders throughout life.**
3. **Payment to beneficiary of full sum at death of insured.**

Full information may be obtained from

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Independence Square Philadelphia

You Know at Least Ten People

who would be very glad to receive a copy of The Independent with your compliments. If you will send their names and addresses by an early mail, we shall send the copies promptly.

THE INDEPENDENT
119 West 40th Street, New York

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of $5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of $618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

THE WOMEN'S CALL

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR HOOVER SUMMONS THE WOMEN OF AMERICA TO THE COLORS

The registration of the woman power of the country is to begin July 1 and continue until July 15, and every woman is expected to register in the force that will conserve the supply of food. This is the program of organization issued by Food Administrator Herbert Hoover tonight, following the direction of President Wilson.

The registration will be carried on by practically every woman's club thruout the country. The clubs will coordinate their efforts thru the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Every woman who registers will be asked to tell how many are in her family. On a window of every household that becomes a unit in the league for food conservation will be hung the emblem of food administration—the shield of the United States surrounded by wheat stalks.

Mr. Hoover's statement is as follows:

As requested by the President, we ask every woman in the United States engaged in the personal control of food to register for actual membership in the food administration, thus entering directly into the national service. We shall later on ask various classes of men likewise engaged in food preparation and distribution to also volunteer to the national service in their various branches.

We must enter a period of sacrifice for our country and for democracy. Many must go into battle, but many can only remain at home. The world's food supply is short and many must suffer. We have the major burden of feeding the whole world. Food must be managed and transported in our own country and to our Allies in such a way as to get the most out of it. Those who remain at home can also help and can "fight by helping the fighter fight" and can "serve by saving."

Since food will decide the war, each American woman can do a real national service by protecting the food supply of the nation. Ninety per cent of American food consumption passes thru the hands of our women. In no other field do small things, when multiplied by our 100,000,000 people, count for so much. A single pound of bread saved weekly for each person will increase our export surplus of wheat 100,000,000 bushels, and an average saving of two cents on each meal every day for each person will save to the nation for war purposes $2,000,000,000 per annum.

The proper assurance of the food to our Allies will not only encourage them, but it will maintain them in war. Without a larger margin from our abundant food supply, only to be secured by individual effort and volunteer sacrifice, the war will be prolonged and thousands of lives not only of men, but also of women and children, needlessly lost. The guiding hand of women in the home can alone control in this matter.

Furthermore, this is not alone a war question. The high prices which are bearing so hard on the poor and the more moderate wage-earners in this country are partially due to the shortage of supplies in the world market, and the saving in consumption and waste which can be made will lessen the prices to those of our own people, which must be our first solicitude. In all of the arrangements which we plan to make during the forthcoming year for the supply of our allies, we will bear the first regard to our own people, that they shall have plenty, provided that they eat wisely and without waste.

All effort at saving must be directed toward the great national and international situation. These efforts must also be made in unison and by all of us. Therefore, the groundwork of direction must be national in character, calculated not only to effect national economy but also to serve the war interests of the country as a whole. These directions will require supplement, from time to time, of local character, and we propose in the first instance to send out directions to each member directly, and after legislation is completed and the food administration is erected to cooperate with the state governments by decentralizing administration as far as possible into their hands thru the various food committees.

Inasmuch as before legislation is completed the food administration has no representatives thruout the country, the National Council of Defense is kindly requesting all the State Councils of Defense, with the assistance of the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense, to undertake the registration. This registration will begin July 1 and will continue intensively for fifteen days, and will consist simply in asking every woman in the country to volunteer in this important service by signing and mailing to the Food Administrator, Conservation Division, Washington, the following pledge:

I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our nation, and I hereby accept membership in the United States food administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administrator in the conduct of my household, in so far as my circumstances permit.

We not only want the name and address, but we want the number of persons in the household. We want to know whether the household employs a cook, whether it has a garden, and we want to know the occupation of the breadwinner. There are no fees or dues to be paid. The Food Administration wishes now to have as members all of those actually handling food in the home. On receipt of the pledge we will send out preliminary instructions and a household tag to be hung in the window. The insignia of the Food Administration will consist of the national shield, surrounded by heads of wheat, and we hope to have the shield displayed in every home in the United States.

We have the promise of support from many hundreds of women's organizations in the recruiting of our members and the women's committee plan to take upon themselves much of the responsibility for this work.

With the assistance of various trained women in the country, we are formulating committees on domestic economy, and from leaders in the subject of nutrition we are organizing committees on food conservation and utilization, and we propose with their advice to furnish information from time to time to the members of administration as to the manner in which they can best serve the national interests in food conservation.

We have six general principles of instruction:

First—**To save the wheat.** If we eat as usual from our harvest this year we will have little more than enough for our own supply, but we can divide with our Allies if each individual makes some sacrifices by eating at least one wheatless meal a day, substituting corn bread or other cereals.

Second—**We want to save the meat,** for our cattle and hogs are decreasing, and we must send to our Allies, so we wish every householder to buy less, to serve smaller portions and to allow no waste.

Third—**We wish to save the fats.** We consume three times the fats that are necessary for nutrition, and we need them now for war. We wish no butter used in cooking; we want less butter served on the table; we want less lard, bacon, and other pork products used.

Fourth—Any deficiencies in food supply, by economy along the above line, can be amply covered by **increasing the use of fish, potatoes, beans, peas, turnips, cabbage and vegetables generally, corn, buckwheat, rye and rice,** which we will have in abundance this harvest.

Fifth—**We want to save transportation.** Our railways are unable to meet the war pressure for munitions, men, and coal, so that we wish every one to consume products of local origin as far as possible, to buy from the local miller, the local packer, buy and eat vegetables grown near home. Aside from eating an increased proportion of these commodities in order to save on the staples, it is extremely important that any surplus of these commodities shall be preserved or well stored for winter use.

Sixth—**We preach and want every one to preach "the gospel of the clean plate,"** to buy less foodstuffs, to serve smaller portions and to see that nothing of value goes into the garbage can.

The Independent

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

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THE COUNTRYSIDE

Founded 1904 as Suburban Life

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A MESSAGE FROM THE FRONT

AN American surgeon in France writes thus to his college class at its twentieth reunion:

"The Great War has engulfed me and I cannot be at the Reunion in June! This must carry my salutation to the boys. This is my message to the Class. Yesterday morning, with the other officers of our unit, I stood at salute while for the first time in history in an active war zone the grand old Stars and Stripes were taken out beside the Union Jack—on the same flag pole and at the same hight. Side by side they have billowed in the brilliant sunlight since, the proud symbol of the reunion of two great nations split by war from a common nation, reunited by bloodshed into a single race with a single vision that can see only one ideal, Christian Democracy for the world.

"There are those of you who have tried to cling to the peace ideal. I don't mean to preach, but you remember that there was a time when Christ himself gave it up and scourged the money changers from the Temple. Who can fail to see therein foreshadowed the duty of the Twentieth Century to scourge from our midst the barterers of human life and happiness, the reactionary despotism which never plays the game save with the cards properly stacked.

"I cannot tell you what a satisfaction it is to me that the light dawned in my vision a bit ahead of My Country's and that now she has justified the inspiration. Tell the boys from me that they don't know half the good reasons there are and that we see over here in the thick of things for them to go into the business heart and soul ready to make any sacrifice in their power to help stop this hideously awful wastage and destruction of our beautiful old earth. Every one of us *must* get into the harness and pull, and that right away, as he never pulled before or thought he could. You would see better from here than there that there is no peace till we have forced it, so the quicker we get down to our shirtsleeves the better."

REMARKABLE REMARKS

MARY PICKFORD—I love babies.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—Avaunt, you shirkers!

ISRAEL ZANGWILL—I love going to Ellis Island.

EDWARD BOK—Every American woman is on trial.

SECRETARY MCADOO—Taxation is going to be higher.

HOMER RODEHEAVER—One cigaret will kill a cat.

BARON ROSEN—Russia is on the edge of a precipice.

EMMA GOLDMAN—We would rather be shot than shoot.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—The funniest thing is striking contrast.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE—I never cared much for my throne.

HANS WAGNER—The old fever got me again and I couldn't resist.

JEANNETTE RANKIN—Today women plumbers are not uncommon.

GENERAL PERSHING—We know what we are doing and what we want.

ED. HOWE—Southern girls are not as good looking as Northern girls.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—How long this may last must depend on God's will.

GOVERNOR MCCALL—Some folks say that I was the original Progressive.

EX-PREMIER VENIZELOS—I reject all ideas of reconciliation firmly, flatly, finally.

VICTOR L. BERGER—Our Chief Executive is the only autocracy left in the world.

WINTER RUSSELL—Give me liberty from killing my fellow men or give me death.

BILLY SUNDAY—A woman must love something, but I don't call a pet dog something.

GENERAL VON DITNURTH—I hope that in this war we have merited the title of barbarians.

RUDYARD KIPLING—There are only two divisions in the world today—human beings and Germans.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE—Every nation is the sole guardian of its own honor, whatever that may be.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—I keep my good health by having a very bad temper kept under good control.

HERR WITTING, Head of the Deutsche Bank—We want no quarter from England; we shall give none.

ORVILLE WRIGHT—In a very few years, I think, the flying machine will do all the work the special train does now.

LUTHER BURBANK—If you happen to get a new idea, don't build a barbed wire fence around it and label it yours.

PRIMA DONNA BORI—When your young daughter refuses to have flowing locks any longer, be sensible about the matter.

JOHN BARRETT—It now looks as if all Latin America would align themselves with the United States and its European allies.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHOMEI NONAKU—The way to secure peace is not to sing about it, but overcome the disturber of it.

REAR ADMIRAL PEARY—In the comparatively near future the air service will be more important than the army and navy combined.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD—People talk of this being the last great war while there is not the slightest earthly chance of its being such.

DAVID JAYNE HILL—The people of Germany are more loyal to the Emperor than the Democratic Party is to President Wilson.

PAUL ROHRBACH—To display leniency toward England is now but to commit an act of treason against the future of the German Empire.

"CHICK" EVANS—My own golf set consists of a driver, brassie, spoon, cleek, midiron, jigger, mashie, niblick, stopam and several putters.

AMBASSADOR PENFIELD—Diplomats of the old style used to go about and sit on red velvet cushions and devote themselves to attending social functions.

JUST A WORD

Do you always count the calories you eat? Do you even know you should? For it's not how much food you eat or how it tastes that really matters; the calories it contains are the important point. And now that war has forced us to consider food conservation and efficient eating the more we know about those elusive calories the better! The Life Extension Institute of New York tried the experiment recently of feeding the proper amount and proportion of calories to a dozen policemen for three weeks. And it worked so well that they let a group of editors try it for one luncheon. Dr. Slosson, Literary Editor of The Independent, has packed a lot of valuable information into his entertaining story of that "square meal." We shall publish it shortly.



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

HOLD THE FORT! I AM COMING!

The Independent
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
HARPER'S WEEKLY
A Journal of Civilization

THE COUNTRYSIDE

TO live and work efficiently is the supreme concern of the American countryside today. The great national cause demands it; no less truly individual welfare compels it.

The Independent Corporation has been serving the interests of efficient living thru its two publications—The Independent (with which is incorporated Harper's Weekly) presenting to its large family a consistent service looking to personal and industrial efficiency; and The Countryside (Suburban Life) placing before its own smaller group the principles and practise of household and community efficiency, especially as they concern the suburb and the town.

These two services necessarily overlap. Divided, they have proved their value to thoughtful men and women all over the country. United, they will be still more effective.

BEGINNING with the issue of August 4, 1917, The Countryside, which was acquired by the Independent Corporation last November, will be published as a monthly section of The Independent—a magazine within a magazine.

On the first Saturday in every month the regular weekly issue of The Independent, with the usual editorials, news analyses, staff correspondence, articles, pictures and departments, will contain also, as a special feature, this "inner magazine," The Countryside.

In this section will be found the same kind of material that The Countryside now contains. Efficiency in the garden, in building and furnishing and equipping the house, in landscape design, in horticulture, in poultry-raising, and in the broad and important field of good town-keeping will be presented, in seasonable succession, to the combined audience of The Independent and The Countryside, by means of authoritative articles, helpful departments and striking pictures.

The Countryside Shop, a service which has proved its value in the last half-year, will be conducted as an auxiliary of The Countryside Department, in conjunction with the now famous Efficiency Service of The Independent, on which it is patterned.

THE contributors to The Countryside and the expert counsellors of The Countryside Shop are authorities in their chosen fields.

Aymar Embury II on Architecture, Harold D. Eberlein on Furniture, Churchill Ripley on Rugs, George Leland Hunter on Interior Decoration, J. Horace McFarland on Civic Improvement, Harold A. Caparn on Landscape Design, Professor Hugh Findlay on Gardening, E. I. Farrington on Poultry, Anna Barrows on Garden and Kitchen, Frank A. Waugh on Trees and Shrubs, are a few of those who help make The Countryside Department as it will be presented from month to month in The Independent.

The Countryside as a part of The Independent will keep its own individuality and perform its own functions; in its own special way it will reinforce The Independent's broad campaign for National Efficiency.

TO the present subscribers of The Countryside will come not only the monthly Countryside Numbers of The Independent but all the regular weekly issues as well. The subscribers of The Independent are receiving a periodical of ever-extending scope along closely related lines. Those who know it have learned to look to it, not only for the swiftest periodical news and picture service in America and for its sensible handling of vital issues, presenting both sides of disputed questions, but also for the suggestive treatment of special problems which concern the business man, the woman at home and the public-minded citizen of every town and state. The larger usefulness which The Independent now acquires in the field of countryside living rightly belongs in its plan of service, and will, we believe, appeal strongly to both its old and its new readers.

By this forward step The Independent adds appropriate and valuable elements to its well-grounded service to the American people.

A WRONG WAY WITH CROOKS

DISCLOSURES like this of the failure of the New York police to get hold of the Ruth Cruger case and to hold the murderer are disheartening, but they should have one good consequence. Society at the present time, and in particular American society, is following a wrong way with crooks. Already it is disastrous, and as surely as the more spectacular dangers of absolutism and of anarchy, it will imperil our civilization unless we make an entirely new departure.

Thru a mistaken leniency we are permitting crooks to become numerous enough, strong enough, and well enough organized to imperil not only individual life and property, but also social order and the supremacy of law. Anarchism itself would cease to be perilous if once the crooks were weeded out of it.

In former centuries the criminal was dealt with in heartless brutality. Fiendish tortures were invented to make capital execution and lesser punishments as dreadful as possible. Imprisonment was often worse than death. A vindictive vengeance manifested itself in the whole attitude of law-abiding society toward the malefactor. In nothing has a moral improvement of mankind been more clearly shown than in the growth of humane feeling toward the criminal element in society, and in the mitigation of retributive punishment.

Unhappily, however, much fallacy and a great deal of inefficiency have crept into our present penology, and a good deal of our humanitarianism is childish or worse. A class of vain-minded and self-advertising humanitarians has grown up which is noisy and mischievous in its meddling with problems which it does not in the least understand. Its contention that earlier methods did not prevent or even greatly repress crime is quite true; but it fails to observe, or refuses to admit, that the new-fangled methods also are to a great extent a failure.

If the crook is to be eliminated our dealing with him must be neither brutal nor lenient. It must be in all essential respects like our best modern procedure with the victims of contagious disease. When a case of the plague, or of the smallpox, or of diphtheria appears in a crowded quarter we do not content ourselves with saying of the sick person, "Poor chap! he isn't to blame; he is only unfortunate." We do say this, but also we see to it, if we can, that he does not hand on his bad luck to other victims and spread pestilence thruout the community.

Granting that a criminal is a victim of heredity and environment and that he should not be subjected to retributive tortures, society should see to it that he does not transmit his evil heredity and that he is not permitted to go at large as a carrier of moral contagion. His line should be cut off and he should be kept in perpetual quarantine.

Our failure to adopt this common-sense course and to carry it out with all necessary sternness is in the highest degree non-humanitarian, and it has become exceedingly perilous. Dreadful as have been the sufferings visited upon offenders, they have never been comparable to the anguish that has been inflicted upon innocent families and that is now every day repeated and multiplied by the atrocious villainies perpetrated by unpunished devils.

That fact is bad enough, but another one associated with it is worse. Crooks at large are not isolated units of criminality. They work together. They work with unscrupulous business and property interests; they corrupt the police and obtain police protection; they invade municipal governments and legislative assemblies. This conjoint activity with men that are themselves able to keep out of the clutches of the law, and even to make and to administer law, is the real menace and it has become exceedingly serious. It will have to be taken in hand with energy and that, we fear, will not be done until the public is awakened to the true character of a false and ill-informed but widespread and active type of humanitarianism which has a stronger sympathy with criminals than with the innocent and the honest who suffer from their depredations.

MAKE WAY FOR PROHIBITION

IN passing the Food Control bill the House of Representatives added to it an amendment prohibiting the manufacture from food products of beer, wine and distilled liquors. The amendment also gives to the President discretionary powers to commandeer for redistillation into alcohol any stock of liquors now in the storehouses.

This is a splendid amendment. If we are to do our share in the winning of the Great War we must not continue to turn food into alcoholic drink. We must not go on spending our man-power in riotous wastefulness thru the drinking of alcohol. We cannot win this war without the most rigid economy and the most high-powered efficiency. Neither economy nor efficiency has a more deadly enemy than drink.

The passage of this amendment by the House is a fine accomplishment. But there are lions in the path. It may be possible for the selfish interests involved to kill the amendment in the Senate. It may be possible for them to emasculate the amendment by making it apply only to distilled liquors and not to beer. The argument that the drinking of beer, with its two or three per cent of alcohol, really does no serious harm is speciously attractive. But the experience of those communities which have tried the prohibition of distilled liquors unaccompanied by the prohibition of beer shows that the thing will not work. Also the best evidence on the subject from scientific and medical sources is that the habitual drinking of beer carries with it a tremendous menace to health and efficiency. To prohibit the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors would be to do something. But if we fail to prohibit the manufacture and sale of beer as well we shall do little in comparison with the great things that we might do.

One great question confronts the whole public: Are we going to do every possible thing that we can to win the war? If we are to answer this question in the affirmative we must go to prohibition at once and completely.

The present point of danger is the Senate. If you believe in War Prohibition here and now write or telegraph your Senator at once. The Senate will do what the country wants if the Senators are told what it is in sufficiently certain tones. When you write or telegraph do not forget to demand beer prohibition as well as the prohibition of distilled liquors. To win this war we must not do anything half way.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE

WE can now see more clearly than before the meaning of Hindenburg's strategy in spontaneously retiring from the Somme front the last of February. When the German trenches were discovered to be deserted and the Allies were able to advance and occupy without resistance Bapaume, Péronne and Noyon which they had striven in vain to reach the year before it was said that the Germans were on the run and might soon be driven out of France. When the air scouts reported that the Germans had established themselves on a new line some twenty miles back it was confidently predicted that this line would be speedily reached and smashed since it could not have been so strongly fortified as the old line.

As a matter of fact neither the French nor the British have yet been able to deliver an effective blow against the so-called "Hindenburg line" in the four months since the Germans withdrew to it. Nobody knows how strong are Laon, La Fère and San Quentin, the key fortresses of the Hindenburg line, because they have not been tested. What the Allies did do was to attack the ends where the new line joined on to the old; the British with considerable success, the French with very little. The assault of Vimy ridge by

the Canadians was a brilliant victory, but this was ground that the French and British were fighting for in 1915.

The line east of Arras against which the British are directing their drive is not the Hindenburg line at all but, according to the earlier statements of the British military experts, a branch or shunt, known as the "Wotan line," serving to connect the true Hindenburg or "Siegfried line" with the old line at Lens. This Wotan line, according to the same authorities, runs north and south between Drocourt and Queant, that is to say, about eight miles east of the old German position in front of Arras. It was supposed to be a temporary line designed to shield stronger positions to which the Germans would fall back when the Wotan line became untenable. But the British have not even reached this line and for all their courageous endeavors of the last few months they are not much more than half way to it.

It seems then from the London dispatches—and we have no other source of news nowadays—that the Germans have been more successful in maintaining their ground in France and Belgium than they anticipated and that the new lines to which they withdrew in February are still virtually intact. Whether their losses have been greater than they anticipated or can endure cannot be said, yet this, rather than the shifting of lines on the map, will determine victory.

WHEN THE RUSSIANS WERE HERE BEFORE

THE welcome now being given to the Russian Commission to the United States recalls to mind that when last we were plunged in a terrible war Russia stood by our side. It was in the darkest period of the Civil War, when the Confederacy seemed unconquerable, when our commerce was being swept from the sea by British-built raiders, and Napoleon III was intriguing against us in Mexico, when the draft riots had assumed such proportions that the English papers spoke of them as "The Rebellion in the North," and when our Government feared that the French Empire and the British Kingdom were preparing for joint intervention in behalf of the enemies of the Union. No wonder, then, that the arrival of a Russian fleet at New York and another at San Francisco revived the hopes of the Government and aroused the people to wild enthusiasm. The squadron anchored in the Hudson off Trinity Church consisted of three screw frigates and two screw sloops under the command of Admiral Lisovski. It was known these warships had left Kronstadt because they feared that they would be bottled up in the Baltic if France and England joined in a war upon Russia as they had a few years before. The Russian navy had in fact been trapped in just this way in the Crimean War, when St. Petersburg looked in vain for an American fleet to come to the rescue. So the Czar decided to put the Russian fleet in New York harbor where it would be free to do what they had then hoped that the United States would do, attack the British and French fleets from behind.

It was rumored that Admiral Lisovski had "sealed orders" by which he was to join his fleet to the American in case France and Great Britain espoused the cause of the Confederacy. Looking back in our files to the fall of 1863 we find both The Independent and Harper's Weekly discussing the probability of a defensive and offensive alliance between Russia and the United States. The reason for it was the same as later led France to conclude such an alliance, namely, they feared the powers that lay between. The ruling classes of France and England were hostile to the United States, tho the lower classes of both countries were friendly. Today it is acknowledged even by the Conservatives that the French and British governments were, as Lord Salisbury exprest it, "putting their money on the wrong horse" in their antagonism to Russia and the United States in the fifties and sixties. Now that France is a republic and England is liberal, both countries can join hands wholeheartedly with Russia on the east and America on the west.

On another page of this issue we republish from Harper's Weekly of October 17 and November 21, 1863, two of the illustrations of the visit of the Russians. That of the fleet is one of those double-page wood cuts, 21 by 17 inches, for which Harper's was famous, and which make it the most interesting of contemporary records of the war. In lieu of the picture of the procession up Broadway, we reprint a paragraph quoted from the *Times:*

> After the procession has passed Union Square, and wheeling fairly into the vast current of Broadway, the scene became splendidly animated. The moving pageant rolled in a glittering stream down the broad thorofare between banks of upturned human faces. the trappings of the equipages, the gold and silver epaulets of the Muscovite guests and the sabres, helmets and bayonets of the escort reflecting back in unnumbered dazzling lines the glory of the evening sun. The cavalcade advanced to the joyous time of exulting martial music like the vanguard of a conquering host returning to the metropolis of its power, and there was a proud and gratified feeling evidently in the hearts of the vast concourse assembled to greet it, that would have been befitting to the most important triumphs at home. Far as the eye could reach down the great central avenue of our imperial city, the sidewalks were packed with human beings, and the balconies and windows—nay, in some instances, the very roofs of the buildings above them—were beset with eager multitudes, the general surface of this animated borderwork richly varied and enameled, as it were, thruout its length, with groups of richly attired beauty. Above nearly every building gayly fluttered the Stars and Stripes, some in standards of immense size and others tricked off with scores of little Russian flags, waving and sporting in the breeze side by side with our own national colors. By-the-way, it may be remarked that the great Autocracy and the great Republic had the scene all to themselves, no other nation being represented even in bunting—a significant incident of the ovation.—*From Harper's Weekly of October 17, 1863.*

What reporter of the reception that New York gave to Mr. Balfour, General Joffre and Prince Udine has dared attempt such fine writing as this? Would that we had space to reproduce the still more gorgeous descriptions of the ball in the Academy of Music, and the supper of the "Soiree Russe" served in the adjoining Irving Hall. The menu takes up half a column, fifty-seven varieties of viands—by actual count—from "Snit-mitch a la Russe" and "Pates de canvas-back ducks" to "Charlotte Siberienne" and "Pouding Nesselrode." On the tables were Washington and Peter the Great, President Lincoln and Alexander II and other "devices rare and ingenious, all sweetly worked out" by Delmonico's confectionery artists. As the *Herald* man says:

> These viands and ornamental pieces did not appear in their native state; their presence was connected with combinations of jellies, sugar roses, winged doves, and pyramidal canopies. For a slice of boned turkey you had to throttle an eagle, pluck a flower, raze some evergreens, or remove an abutment or turret of congealed maple. Carving was thus dispensed with, and the spoon superseded the knife. As the ovation and ball is one which may leave its traces on centuries to come, we give, for the sake of history, an account of the principal edibles used, viz:

But we must refer the historian of "centuries to come" to the files, for we can merely mention that among these edibles were 12,000 oysters, 250 turkeys and 3500 bottles of wine. The toilets occupy another column, and here again we must wonder at the lavishness of our ancestors. The diamonds worn by the ladies at the ball were valued at a million dollars by all the reporters.

Naturally there were some who pointed out that the million spent on the "ovation, collation and ball" should instead have been given to the Sanitary Commission, and that such extravagant festivities were out of place when the boys in blue were dying in the trenches or starving in Southern prisons, and when the Government was having hard work to raise money for munitions. But this display was not altogether due to vanity. Its obvious purpose was to show the King of England that New York would make more fuss over a Russian admiral than it had over the Prince of Wales, and to prove to the Czar of Russia that the United States was an ally worth having.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

House Passes Food Control Bill

President Wilson and Food Controller Hoover won an important victory for the cause of food conservation on June 23 when the House of Representatives voted 365 to 5 in favor of the Lever bill granting the administration extensive powers over the production and distribution of foodstuffs. Those who voted against the final passage of the bill were Representatives McLemore, Slayden and Young, all Democrats from Texas, and Meeker of Missouri and Ward of New York, Republicans. The real test of strength came when the drastic prohibition amendments were considered. Representative Barkley, of Kentucky, succeeded in writing into the bill a section providing that: "No person shall use any foods, food materials or feeds in the production of alcohol, except for governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal or sacramental purposes, or of alcoholic beverages." Large supplies of liquor are now held in reserve in bonded warehouses and so are not affected by any prohibition of the manufacture of alcohol for beverage purposes, but another amendment, fathered by Representative Webb, of North Carolina, empowers the President to requisition and purchase any existing supplies of alcohol or distilled spirits which he may need for the manufacture of munitions "in so far as such use or redistillation would dispense with the necessity of utilizing products and materials suitable for foods and feeds in the future manufacture of alcohol." Every attempt to limit the prohibitory provisions of the bill to highly alcoholic liquors or to exempt beers and light wines from their operation was defeated. The debate on prohibition was very heated and certain epithets which excited Representatives hurled at each other across the floor of the House were stricken from the *Congressional Record.*

THE GREAT WAR

June 18—British Admiralty reports the loss of twenty-two merchant vessels during preceding week. Americans in ambulance service in France now number 1000.

June 19—House of Commons passes bill giving vote to women over thirty. Russian Socialists repudiate separate peace.

June 20—Germans attack French at Vauxaillon. British Government releases Sinn Fein prisoners.

June 21—Naval mutiny at Sebastopol. Italian Commission given public reception in New York.

June 22—Count Clam-Martinitz, Austrian Premier, unable to form cabinet. Belgian Commission received by Senate.

June 23—Food control bill passes House. Russian Commission received by House.

June 24—Seydler made *pro tem.* Austrian Premier. French regain most of Monkey Mountain.

The fight against the Lever bill has been sharper in the Senate than in the House of Representatives and several details remain to be adjusted in conference before the final enactment of the bill by both branches of Congress. To win friends for the measure, Mr. Hoover spoke to the Senators and answered questions by them. He pointed out that the prices of foodstuffs in the United States were in many cases higher than the prevailing prices in the European countries which had food administration, and he estimated that the nation was paying $50,000,000 a month for the one article of flour in excess of what should have been paid under proper food regulation. President Wilson took a personal interest in the contest over the food control bill and wrote to a Congressman "that those who oppose the measure ought very seriously to consider whether they are not making themselves responsible, should they succeed, for the oppressive price of food in the United States."

Aspects of Conservation

Mr. Hoover has made public his plan for enlisting the housewives of America in his campaign for food conservation. Altho Congress had not yet given a legal basis to the control of the food supply by the administration, President Wilson saw no reason why the purely voluntary part of conservation should wait. In July all the women of America who are connected in any way with the preparation of food will be asked to enroll as volunteers in the work of food administration at least in so far as their own homes are concerned. Food economy will be explained to the public in many ways, thru women's organizations, educational motion picture films, summer schools, the public schools which open in the autumn, volunteer work of household economy experts and many other public and private agencies. As a preliminary piece of advice, Mr. Hoover issued several general rules to guide consumption in the home. He urged that wheat bread be omitted from one meal each day; that as little meat be used as possible; that the amount of fats used be decreased; that fish, garden vegetables, corn, buckwheat, rye and rice be used in place of the foods which it is necessary to save; that foods of local origin be used as far as possible in order to save transportation; that nothing fit to eat be permitted to go into the garbage can, and that surplus fruit and vegetables be preserved or stored for winter. The Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense has supported this appeal by announcing that after July 10 bakers will be expected not to receive returned stale bread.

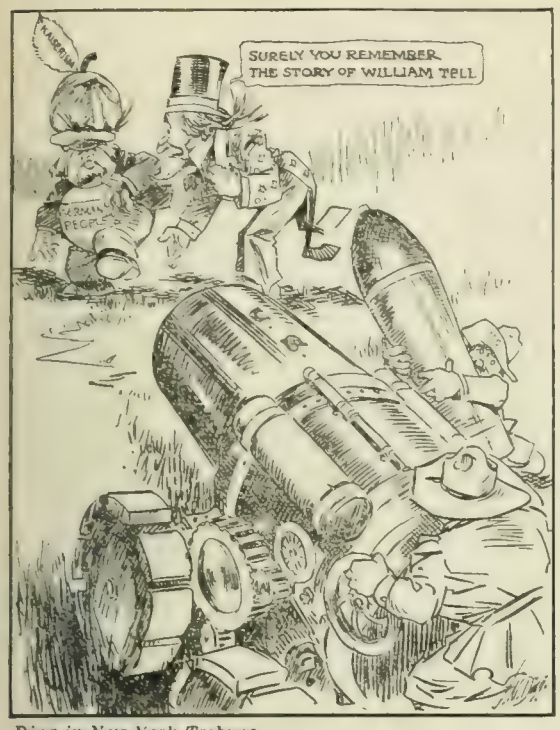
The Entente Allies are greatly worried by the increased demand for foodstuffs which comes from the neutral nations of Europe. From 1911 to 1915 the wheat imported by the principal neutrals increased about ninefold, and other grains were in proportionate demand. Much of this grain must have been reëxported to Germany, altho it is probable that the needs of the nations concerned must have been somewhat greater in war time than before. England then adopted the stringent measure of "rationing" the neutrals by forbidding foodstuffs to reach them in excess of their estimated needs. Under the export control act the United States will assist in the rationing policy, not as England did by intercepting shipments on the seas, but by placing an embargo on excessive exports from this country.

Mayor Thompson in Trouble

Chicago is talking of the possibility of impeaching Mayor Thompson. On June 22 the City Council refused to confirm the members of the school board whom he had appointed, and the contest between the Mayor as President of the Council and several opposing aldermen resulted in a scene of wild disorder and a hasty adjournment of the Council. Some of the old members of the school board have refused to recognize the new appointees and as a result rival school board meetings were summoned. Mayor Thompson ascribes the opposition to the new school board as due to corrupt politicians who had been permitted under the old board to divert school funds from their legitimate use. There are others who say that the school fight is only a pretext to secure the Mayor's impeachment which was really desired on the ground that he had been outspoken in his opposition to the war and had refused to invite the French and British visiting commissions to Chicago or to take any part in the campaign to raise the Liberty Loan. The formal charge against the Mayor is abuse of power in adjourning the meeting of the City Council when he found it hostile to his appointees.

Austrian Cabinet Falls

The Austrian premier follows the Hungarian premier out of office and in neither country has a man been found who can command the support of a parliamentary majority. The opposition is substantially the same in both cases, that is, the demand of the minor nationalities for equal rights and autonomy. Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, lost his position because he refused to sanction a more liberal suffrage. Count Clam-Martinitz, the Austrian Premier, lost his position because he could not conciliate the Poles, who are not satisfied with the increased measure of self-government accorded to them by the new emperor, but demand virtual independence for Galicia. A Polish deputy in the Reichsrat denounced the Government for its op-



Ding in New York Tribune

REMEMBER WILLIAM TELL!
Uncle Sam assures the German people: "We're just shooting at the apple"

pression of the Polish provinces and declared that more than 30,000 Poles had been hanged by order of the German Government. The succeeding speaker was also denouncing the treatment of Polish suspects when he was interrupted by the German deputy Heine, who shouted: "They haven't used rope enough. All of them ought to have been hanged!" At this the Polish and Slavic deputies made a rush at Heine and the session broke up in disorder. A temporary government of inconspicuous personages under Dr. von Seydler has been formed.

The Bloody Angle There has been no action of importance during the past week and such engagements as have taken place are worthy of consideration chiefly as indicative of where the next blow will be struck. The British have confined their efforts to clearing out the trenches beyond the Wytschaete and Messines ridge which they recently captured by undermining it. The next sector south of this extending to Armentieres has been abandoned by the Germans who have retired behind the river Lys, thus shortening their line and getting in front of them, instead of behind them, the marshes of the Lys.

But more interest attaches to what is going on along the French front and particularly in the angle about Laon which has for nearly three years been pointing at Paris like a pistol. The attempt of the French under Nivelle to clear the Germans out of this corner by attacking both sides of it was disappointing, and Nivelle was superseded in the general command by Pétain. The ground gained by the French spring offensive was small considering the tremendous preparations that had been made for it. In the two months since no serious inroads in the German lines have been made by the French, and now the Germans have taken the offensive either to forestall the French in a renewal of their drive on Laon or possibly with the hope of breaking thru the French lines. The bombardment of Reims has been resumed and some two thousand shells dropt into that unhappy city, to no apparent purpose and with little loss of life, since the civilian population was mostly removed last spring. East of Reims the Germans have also delivered some attacks, but apparently their chief attention is directed toward the Chemin des Dames, or Ladies' Road, running west from Reims to the Laon angle. On June 20 a surprize attack was delivered here against a French position on Monkey Mountain near Vauxaillon with a picked body of "storm-troops," composed of Rhineland, Hannoverian and Brunswick regiments. They succeeded in breaking the front line of the French, but were able to hold only a small part of the ground they had gained. The Germans' claim of "more than 160 prisoners and 16 machine guns" sounds very small compared with the thousands of prisoners and hundreds of guns taken by the British and French in their recent offensives.

Sinn Feiners Freed All of the prisoners taken in the Irish rebellion of Easter Monday have been released by the British Government.

It is hoped that this generous action of the British Government may so conciliate the Sinn Feiners that they will participate in the Irish convention, with which they have hitherto refused to have anything to do. Both those who favor and those who oppose the convention have sent commissions to the United States to influence Irish opinion here.

The released rebels were received in Dublin with wild enthusiasm which later in the night degenerated into riotous demonstrations and led to two arrests. Sinn Fein songs were sung, recruiting posters were torn down and the flag of the Irish republic hoisted over the ruins of the postoffice, which was the headquarters of the rebels during the Dublin riots.

The Government also freed Count Plunkett, who was recently elected to Parliament by the Sinn Fein party and who was arrested with other Sinn Feiners for holding a meeting in Dublin on June 9 to protest against the continued imprisonment of the Dublin rebels. In attempting to prevent this meeting a police inspector was knocked down and killed. In a Sinn Fein riot at Cork on June 24 two men were killed.

The Power of the Air The new feature of the 1917 campaign is the development of aeroplane from a scouting service to a fighting arm. The arrival of a hundred American aviators is particularly welcomed by the French and it seems that here is our chief opportunity for service during the summer and fall. Aviators can be trained quicker than soldiers and aeroplanes are more readily made than artillery. American aviators in unlimited numbers could be employed in raiding the German bases and lines of communications, but the proposal made in the London press that Americans be sent to bombard the interior of German towns in reprisal for the German raids on Folkestone and London will not at present appeal to the American people who, like the British people up to a few weeks ago, do not regard such measures as fair fighting.

The Germans are adapting their favorite tactics of mass formation to the air and are sending out aerial armies of fifty or more machines at a time. The British are showing marvelous pluck and enterprize in individual activities, especially in swooping down upon marching troops and showering them with bullets from their machine guns at close range. As a sample of the new method of warfare one picturesque exploit may be quoted from the Associated Press despatches:

> One young British pilot, who bids fair soon to rival the record made by the late Captain Ball, emulated the latter a few days ago by deliberately "sitting" over a German airdrome, some twenty miles within the enemy lines, and smashing one by one four machines which came up to attack him. When he began hovering above the place he saw seven machines in the airdrome with engines running. He engaged the first one that left the ground when it was only sixty feet up, and it fell a complete wreck.
>
> Diving at the second machine which rose the British pilot drove it squarely into a tree. Two machines then left the ground together, so the Britisher thought it best to get a little more hight before attacking the pair. He climbed to 1000 feet and then, after a brief three-cornered fight, saw both his adversaries go down within 300 feet of each other. After this exploit the khaki pilot returned safely, but with his machine considerably shot up by machine gun fire from the ground.



Central News

ENGLAND'S NEW FOOD DICTATOR
Baron Rhondda, better known perhaps as David A. Thomas, "the British Coal King," has been appointed Food Controller to succeed Viscount Devonport, who resigned because of ill health. Baron Rhondda has been president of the Local Government Board of the British Cabinet. *Who's Who* gives his recreation as farming



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GREASE PAINT FOR DEFENSE

The Italians fighting in the high Alps have two enemies: sun-burn and the Germans. Faces and hands smeared with blackened grease make them impervious to one, and snow white uniforms, nearly invisible to the other

The Exiled King Constantine, once King of the Hellenes, and his family, with the exception of his second son Alexander, who was made King in his place, were conveyed to Messina by an Allied flotilla and then took train thru Italy to Switzerland. At Lugano he was welcomed by Prince and Princess von Bülow and other prominent Germans, but he found the town unfriendly to him and will probably go on to Germany.

The Kaiser is said to have been highly chagrined at this unceremonious banishment of his brother-in-law and sent him the following telegram:

I have heard with wrath of the infamous outrage committed by our common enemies upon you and upon your dynasty. I assure you that your deprivation can be only temporary. The mailed fist of Germany, with further aid from Almighty God, will restore you to your throne, of which no man by right can rob you.

The armies of Germany and Germany's Allies will wreak vengeance on those who have dared so insolently to lay their criminal hands on you. We hope to welcome you in Germany at the earliest opportunity. A thousand cordial greetings from your

WILLIAM.

The Intentions of the Allies In order to reassure the Greek people M. Jonnart, the High Commissioner of the three protecting powers, issued a proclamation from which we quote:

France, Great Britain and Russia desired the independence, greatness and prosperity of Greece. They intend to defend the brave little land they have liberated against the united efforts of the Turks, Bulgarians and Germans. They are here to checkmate the maneuvers of the hereditary enemies of the kingdom. They will put an end to the repeated violations of the Constitution, of treaties and the deplorable intrigues which led to the massacre of soldiers of the Allies.

Yesterday Berlin was in command of Athens and was gradually leading the people under the yoke of the Bulgarians and Germans. We resolved to reëstablish the constitutional rights and unity of Greece. The protecting powers therefore demanded the abdication of the King.

The liberty and prosperity of every one will be safeguarded. This is a new era of peace and labor which is opening before you. Know that, respectful of the national sovereignty, the protecting powers have no intention of forcing upon the Greek people general mobilization.

Long live Greece, united and free!

In our last issue we raised the question of whether the United States had been consulted by the Allies in regard to their action in Greece because, it seemed to us, that if this had been done President Wilson would have favored the establishment of a republic in Greece as desired by the American Greeks, rather than the enthronement of Alexander as King. The same question was asked in the House of Commons and the British Foreign Office replied that the United States had not been consulted on the matter.

Greece Under Alexander As soon as Constantine had abdicated the Allies lifted the blockade and allowed food ships to come in to the Piraeus, thus relieving the famine from which the Greek people had suffered for several months. The French troops marching down from Macedonia have occupied Thessaly, which contains the grain fields whose possession before the harvest was deemed necessary to the Allies. The people of Thessaly since the French occupation have declared for Venizelos, who now commands a Greek army fighting on the side of the Allies against the Bulgars in Macedonia.

As soon as Athens can be made safe for him it is expected that Venizelos will be brought back to the capital and restored to his office of premier. If parliament is reconvened it will probably not be the present parliament, as the Venizelists are poorly represented in it, for they regarded it as illegal and generally refused to participate in the election. But the old Chamber of Deputies, dissolved unconstitutionally by King Constantine in November, 1915, may be called into session by the Allies on the ground that it is still the legal body. This chamber is pro-Venizelist and may be relied upon to make the constitutional changes demanded by the Allies to limit the power of the King.

The first proclamation of the new sovereign shocked the Allies because he pledged himself to carry out the brilliant policy of his revered father. It was feared from this that Alexander might not prove as tractable as had been expected, but he seems since to have made his peace with the protecting powers. Thirty-one of the leading adherents of the late King, including an ex-premier, an ex-foreign minister, and the chief of the General Staff, have been expelled from Greece, and a hundred other persons of prominence, including three former premiers, two bishops and many officers, have been sent away from Athens "to places where they can be kept under surveillance." It is believed that by these measures any movement in favor of the deposed ruler may be held in check.

It is not known yet whether the three protecting powers intend to bring Greece into the war or even whether they intend to start an offensive movement from Salonica this summer at all. There are as yet no signs of it and the withdrawal of the British troops from the eastern side of the Struma River might be interpreted to mean the contraction of the Macedonian front if not the evacuation of Salonica.

But the retirement is explained as due to the desire of getting the troops out of this malarial district during the summer months. When the British crost the Struma last year it was expected that they would be able to drive the Bulgars out of the Rupel forts east of the river which King Constantine surrendered to them. But the Bulgars still hold the forts as well as the port of Kavala, and it seems probable that no attempt will be made to expel them this year.

Russia to Continue the War Altho Russia is still in an anarchical condition and it is impossible to say what will be the dominant power, the disposition to make a separate peace with Germany seems to be waning. The Duma past in secret session a resolution "that the safety of Russia and the maintenance of the liberties which have been attained lie in an immediate offensive in close coöperation with Russia's allies." General Alexis Brusiloff, who has been appointed commander in chief of the Russian armies, is said to be preparing to renew the war on the Galician front, tho doubtless it will be difficult to conduct a campaign since military discipline has broken down and the transportation system of the country is disorganized.

The congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates meeting in Petrograd, after earnest pleading by Minister of War Kerenski and Minister of Posts Tseretelli, past unanimously a resolution approving of the Provisional Government and demanding an immediate reorganization of the army and the resumption of hostilities.

Still more encouraging is action of the congress in approving by a vote of five to one of the expulsion by the Provisional Government of the Swiss Socialist Robert Grimm, who came to Russia with what purported to be an authorized statement of Germany's peace terms. According to him Germany was willing to renounce all territorial gains.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the British suffragets, is in Petrograd to explain to the men and women of the new republic that British democracy is in hearty support of the war.

When Rear Admiral Glennon and the other naval officers of the American commission to Russia went to Sebastopol to see what were the prospects for operations on the Black Sea they found themselves in the midst of a mutiny. The anarchists who started the rebellion of the Baltic fortress of Kronstadt had transferred their activities to Sebastopol, and the sailors of the fleet at their instigation had deposed their commander, Admiral Koltchak, and arrested other officers.



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SURMOUNTING ANOTHER ALPINE DIFFICULTY

The men who fight on the Trentino front are learning three-dimensional warfare even on land. This observation post holds the record for hight and incessibility

Trouble in Spain

As the leading neutral nation of the world, now that the United States has gone into the war, Spain is distracted over the question of determining in what direction her duty and her interests lie. The country is divided and the question seems more likely to be settled by civil war than by argument. The court, the clericals, the conservatives are pro-German. The liberals, the industrial classes and the King are pro-Ally. Like the United States Spain has had reason to complain of infringements upon her maritime rights by both sides. The British have restricted her commerce. The Germans have sunk her ships. When the "San Fulgencio" was sunk by a U-boat Count Romanones, the Liberal Premier, sent a vigorous note of protest to Germany, virtually threatening to break off diplomatic relations. He warned the King that by not taking a firm stand in opposition to Germany Spain was losing her leadership of the Hispanic world, for the South American republics were following the United States.

But Count Romanones was unable to carry his party or his cabinet with him so he resigned and on April 19 was replaced as Premier by Marquis Prieto, also a Liberal, tho less inclined to depart from neutrality in favor of the Allies. Prieto, however, could not hold his power for a month and therefore the King was forced to turn to the conservatives. Eduardo Dato, who was Premier before Romanones, was again called upon to head the Government. But the real leader of the conservatives is ex-Premier Maura, who recently came out as a pronounced anti-Ally and demanded that England cede Gibraltar and France Tangier so Spain should command both sides of the Strait. The Spanish have never become reconciled to the British possession of Gibraltar, and this feeling was intensified a couple of weeks ago when the long-range guns of Gibraltar, in trying to hit a German submarine entering the Strait, fired into the Spanish city of Algeciras, just across the bay. Since Dato's accession little news has been allowed to be sent out from Spain, and there are all sorts of rumors afloat as to what is happening inside the kingdom. Catalonia demands independence. Movements are also on foot for the establishment of a republic and union with Portugal.

The army threatened to revolt because of the inefficiency and corruption of the Government which is charged with promoting court favorites and with wasting the funds appropriated for equipment. The officers and soldiers of the garrison at Barcelona and elsewhere formed "defense committees" to protect their own interests, and Premier Dato was obliged to recognize them and has promised the reforms desired.

Italian Commission on Tour

The Italian diplomatic mission has been "swinging around the circle" visiting the chief cities in the eastern sections of the United States and everywhere receiving a greeting comparable in cordiality to the welcome which we accorded to the British and the French war missions. During their entertainment in Chicago the Italian commission visited the stockyards, which enabled them to examine at first hand one of the chief sources of the meat supply upon which our Allies are now so largely dependent. Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, spoke of the great strain of the war upon the resources of Italy. He said that, altho a nation with but a third of the population of the United States, Italy had for more than two years supported an army of more than three million men. In New York, where there is a very large Italian element in the population, the visitors were received with great popular enthusiasm. Mayor Mitchel and President Butler of Columbia University extended the official welcome of the city to the Prince of Udine and his colleagues.

On June 19 the Russian diplomatic mission, headed by Ambassador Bakhmetieff, reached Washington. The military, naval and diplomatic members of the Russian commission will remain in Washington for the present in consultation with President Wilson, but the experts in munitions manufacture and transportation of supplies who are connected with the mission will go to New York, perhaps to arrange for the purchase of what Russia will need for the promised offensive against Germany.

Belgian Mission in Washington

Another visiting commission has arrived in this country under the usual veil of secrecy. On June 16 Baron Moncheur, former Belgian Minister to the United States, arrived at an Atlantic port with the rest of his diplomatic staff and proceeded to Washington to convey the good will of King Albert and his countrymen to President Wilson. Among the members of the commission were General Leclercq and Major Osterrieth of the Belgian army, Count D'Ursel and the bank expert M. Carlier. The main purpose of the mission is diplomatic, as the machinery for carrying on relief work in Belgium by means of American aid is already in complete working order. In the personal letter which the Belgian envoys brought with them King Albert exprest his gratitude for the "incomparable generosity" of the American people. Baron Moncheur paid a tribute to Mr. Hoover for his good work on the relief commission and described Germany's attempt to ruin the industries of Belgium so that the nation could not regain its commercial position even if liberated by the result of the war. President Wilson pledged the honor of the United States that we would not rest from the war until Belgium was restored to its place among the nations of the earth. The commission will visit various American cities.

Germany Against Haiti The Imperial German Government has handed passports to the diplomatic representative of the little negro republic of Haiti who presented a note to Foreign Secretary Zimmermann protesting against Germany's submarine campaign and demanding its cessation. The announcement from the German foreign office remarks that "the demands were couched in an unusual form and demanded fulfilment within a period which would not allow even time for examination." This step brings Haiti one degree nearer to war with Germany and complete alliance with the United States, already virtually its protector. Cuba has voted the appropriations and war bond issue recommended by President Menocal.

The republic of Uruguay has exprest official approval of the stand taken by Brazil against unrestricted submarine warfare. The note takes the position "that any act perpetrated against one of the countries of America in violation of the precepts of international law as universally recognized shall constitute an offense against all of them." Further to show on which side Uruguayan neutrality leans, the Government has invited that portion of the United States fleet which is in Brazilian waters to pay a friendly call to an Uruguayan port.

U-Boats Again Active From the decrease in the shipping losses reported in the latter part of May it was assumed by some that the U-boat menace was over, but the last two weeks are back nearly to the worst of the April weeks. For the week ending June 17 twenty-seven British vessels of more than 1600 tons and five of lesser tonnage were sunk. In only two of the twenty weeks since the Germans began their submarine campaign has the loss in ships of the larger class been greater than this. The British Admiralty no longer reports the names or tonnage of the vessels destroyed, but if these are up to the average the total loss for the week would be 140,000 tons. Figured in the same way the total losses to British shipping since February 17 would amount to 1,760,000 tons. This means that more ships have been sunk in four months than were built in the whole world during last year. Two Italian steamers and five sailing vessels and five small French vessels are also reported lost during the past week.

Obviously such a rate of losses cannot be endured indefinitely even tho the American shipyards get busy at repairing them. How long the Germans can keep it up depends upon how many of their submarines are sunk and this information the British Admiralty does not give to the public. But we know that the British and American destroyers are actively hunting down the U-boats and with considerable success. The Allied naval forces in Irish waters have been put under the general command of Vice Admiral William S. Sims of the American Navy during the short absence of the British commander-in-chief.



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WILL THIS KING GO?

If King Alfonso insists on remaining neutral it may not be very long before Spain becomes a republic, tho the King has some staunch supporters. He is in conference here with one of them, Premier Dato (at the left of the photograph)



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SHAKING THE SPANISH THRONE

It is difficult nowadays to get any real news of what is happening in Spain. But this photograph of 20,000 people at a pro-Ally mass meeting in Madrid proves at any rate that war sentiment is running high

Steel or Wood? The increased activity of the German submarines, which are now sinking shipping at an estimated rate of nine million tons a year, has revived the demand for a large fleet of wooden merchant ships in spite of the recent adverse decision of General Goethals. The shortage of ships is blamed for the slight decrease in imports during May as compared with the high figures for March and April. Imports from Italy and from France showed the most significant decline. The first two vessels which have been chartered by the Shipping Board have been assigned to the Russian trade route by way of Archangel, thus relieving one of the many calls upon the British merchant marine which hitherto has been responsible for supplying Russia with coal and other commodities. Archangel will be ice-bound in winter and such aid as is to reach Russia by that route must be sent at once.

Contracts for steel have been approved by the Shipping Board at the rate of fifty-six dollars a ton. This is nine dollars a ton lower than the price obtained by the Navy Department. The steel plants accepted the price for the present but refused to commit themselves to it for the future in making contracts with the shipbuilders since steel plate can now be sold to the general market at ninety-five dollars a ton.

A Call to the Colors In order to bring the regular army up to its full wartime strength President Wilson issued a public proclamation on June 20 urging immediate enlistment. He designated the week of June 23 to 30 as recruiting week for the regular army and asked for 70,000 enlistments within the seven days. At

the time the proclamation was given to the public there had been over 121,000 volunteers since the first of April, leaving a shortage of nearly 70,000. At the existing rate of enlistment the full complement of the army could have been filled within less than ten weeks, but the President wished to speed up the process so that all the raw recruits of the army might start training at once and be ready for service at the front as soon as possible. The total enlisted strength of the navy practically equaled the number of volunteers for the regular army since we entered the Great War. The construction of the sixteen great army encampments which are being prepared for the training of the drafted army has been impeded by so many difficulties of detail that it is now considered improbable that they will be ready for the entire first contingent of drafted men by September first. This delay makes it the more imperative that the regular army be completely mobilized in the meantime.

The Red Cross Campaign Another call has been made on the generosity of the American public. No sooner had the great campaign for the Liberty Loan concluded than the Red Cross started to raise a hundred million dollar fund. The publicity work for the cause was scientifically handled; each town was assigned a definite sum to raise and "teams" of prominent men solicited gifts under the direction of campaign committees. Many cities reached their assigned quota almost immediately, and within five days after the opening of the eight-day publicity campaign seventy-seven million dollars, or more than three-fourths of the required total, was already pledged. The purpose of the Red Cross fund is to care for the wounded and sick of the American Army, which would otherwise be a charge on the nation's war chest, and to relieve the suffering of the soldiers of other nations and of the civilian population in the war zone.

The Stranger in Our Midst The Bureau of the Census announces that there are at the present time 4,662,000 residents of the United States who were born in Germany or in the territory of one of Germany's allies. Slightly more than half of this number are Germans by birth, but the number of unnaturalized aliens from Austria-Hungary is very much greater than the number of "alien enemies" from Germany. The reason for this is that nearly 90 per cent of the men over twenty-one resident in this country and born in Germany have been naturalized. The official ruling that alien enemies are not to be allowed within half a mile of places of military importance, such as armories and munitions plants, has been found impracticable in the large cities where the greater part of the ordinary residence or business districts are within half a mile of some forbidden spot. The authorities have therefore issued permits to all well-disposed alien enemies who find it necessary to enter the prohibited zones for their daily business and have hitherto been chary about enforcing the law in its full rigor even when the person concerned has neglected to procure a permit. The period of grace granted for the obtaining of permits is, however, at an end and it is probable that the law will be more strictly applied in the future.

Is There a Lumber Plot? The Federal Trade Commission has brought charges of conspiracy against 116 Middle Western lumber companies. The investigation was started on evidence furnished by mail order houses who charged that the lumber men had adopted illegal methods of competition to put them out of business. Not only in order to prevent such secret deals for the raising of prices but also to reduce the news print paper shortage which would in any case exist under present war conditions, the commission has requested Congress to pass emergency legislation regulating the paper industry. The recommendations of the commission include the pooling of the products of all paper mills in the hands of a Government agency to be equitably distributed at a price based on cost of production plus a fair profit per ton and urge that Canada be invited to cooperate with the United States in the scheme of regulation.

Another recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission is for a Government pool of the coal and coke industry and that the producers of the various grades of fuel be paid their full cost of production plus a uniform profit per ton, with due allowance for quality of product and efficiency of service. As the report of the commission summarized the present situation, "the coal industry is paralyzing the industries of the country, and the coal industry itself is paralyzed by the failure of transportation."

To cope with the transportation difficulty, the Senate approved on June 16 the Newlands railroad bill, commonly known as the priority bill, which empowers the President "to direct that such traffic or such traffic shipments of commodities as may be essential to the prosecution of the war shall have preference or priority in transportation."

The Income Tax Question The Senate Finance Committee is still toiling over the new war taxes to put them into satisfactory form and so adjust the burden of the war as to disturb business as little as possible. The committee has decided that the income tax rates in the bill as it left the House of Representatives are altogether too high and so it has killed the retroactive income tax, the high super tax rates placed on incomes of more than forty thousand a year by Representative Lenroot and the special tax on war munitions. The excess profits tax under the Senate plan will be based on average earnings for three years before the war instead of on profits above fixed rate of 8 per cent as in the present bill. These changes are in line with the recommendations of a committee of the national Chamber of Commerce, which has worked out a complete program of taxation and secured its indorsement by a large majority of the members of the chamber by means of a general referendum. The Senate Finance Committee has approved a rate of $60 per hundred pounds on foodstuffs used in making distilled liquors. An amendment was offered to the war revenue bill providing that in computing net income upon which the income tax is based all gifts to religious, charitable, scientific or educational organizations may be deducted.



Paul Thompson

A MILLION TO ONE!

Campaign clocks and thermometers no longer excite New York, but during Red Cross Week everybody watched with interest the progress of this sign up Fifth avenue. It started at the bottom and worked up—a block for every million dollars subscribed—until it finally reached 100th street

A Billion Dollar Treasury Year The Treasury Department announces that for the current fiscal year the receipts of the Federal Government have for the first time in American history passed the billion dollar limit. This is an increase of $355,000,000 over the receipts for last year. The increased income taxes account for much of this difference, but not for the whole of it as customs receipts and internal revenue duties on commodities were also abnormally large. If the revenue receipts are any indication, the consumption of whiskey, beer and tobacco was greater than ever before.

The returns from the Liberty Loan subscription have come in so slowly that the Treasury authorities have de-

layed their announcement of the manner in which bonds applied for will be assigned. The total subscription to the loan is placed at about $3,000,000,000, an amount in excess of the highest official estimates and 50 per cent more than was required. Subscriptions have been reported from everywhere between the northernmost settlements of Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone.

The Stock Market At the beginning of the week, on the 18th, stock market prices declined sharply, a majority of the industrial shares losing from 2 to 4 points. More than one-quarter of the day's transactions were in Steel Corporation stock, which showed a net reduction of 3¼ at the close. The main causes of depression were the Government's action concerning the prices of certain products, and reports indicating that control would soon be extended to cover a broad field. Secretary Daniels had ordered the producers of coal and oil to supply the Navy's wants at prices to be fixed by the Federal Trade Commission. The quantity of coal involved was said to be 1,750,000 tons, while 50,000,000 barrels of oil would be required. Investors were expecting that the new taxes would largely reduce the profits of industrial companies. The Senate had improved the House bill by cutting out retroactive income taxes and the ten per cent duty on imports now in the free list, but it was estimated that it would increase the House tax on excess profits by $200,000,000. The rise of the interest rate on call loans to 6 per cent exerted a restraining influence. Some feared that the rate would be higher in the following week, when the first instalment of subscriptions to the $2,000,000,000 loan would be due, and provision must be made for heavy payments on account of dividends and interest. On the 19th the downward movement continued for a time, and then recovery so affected prices that only slight net changes were shown at the close, except in the stocks of motor companies. For these there was a gain ranging from 2 to 4 points, owing to reports that the manufacturers would make the airplanes for which the Secretary of War will, it is said, ask Congress to appropriate $600,000,000.

There was more news on the 20th about the fixing of prices and the reduction of profits by the Government. The Federal Trade Commission's plans for the control and operation of railroads, so far as the transportation of coal and some other products is concerned, with an allowance of "normal profits," were not regarded with favor, and nearly all issues showed weakness. Railroad losses were fractional. Of the 878,000 shares sold, 281,000 were those of the Steel Corporation, for which there was a net reduction of ¾. On the 21st, however, in a narrower market, prices advanced. There was better news from Russia. The upward movement continued on the 22d, altho additional reports from Washington were like those which had caused a decline. It was said that Mr. Denman, chairman of the Shipping Board, would ask the Federal Trade Commission to fix the prices of steel products for all buyers, to prevent a sensational advance which might take place on account of the Government demand for a large part of the output. And it was announced that a Senate Committee had decided to inquire concerning the prices of all metals and of coal. The rate for call loans was still 6 per cent. But at the close of the day there were gains for a large majority of the stocks. One point was added to the price of the shares of the Steel Corporation, whose profits may be cut down. In the five full days, 28 per cent of the Exchange transactions were in the shares of this company.

High Prices for Cotton No favorable news about the growing cotton plants has followed the Government's report which showed that condition was only 69.5 in May, the lowest ever known in that month, the ten years' average having been 79. The price has been rising, and on the 22d it was 26¼ cents a pound. Not very long ago planters were urged to "hold their cotton for 20 cents," those figures not having been reached. The upward movement is due not to speculation but to trade demand and the prospect of a small crop. Our own mills are using large quantities. Supplies abroad are small. An advance of $18 a bale, to 40 cents a pound, at Liverpool on the 19th, caused the closing of the Exchange there on the following day. It may be reopened soon, but sales for future delivery probably will be forbidden. For lack of the raw material, working time in the English mills may be reduced. Employees regard the situation with anxiety. It is said that their wages have been increased by only 25 per cent., while the cost of food has been doubled.



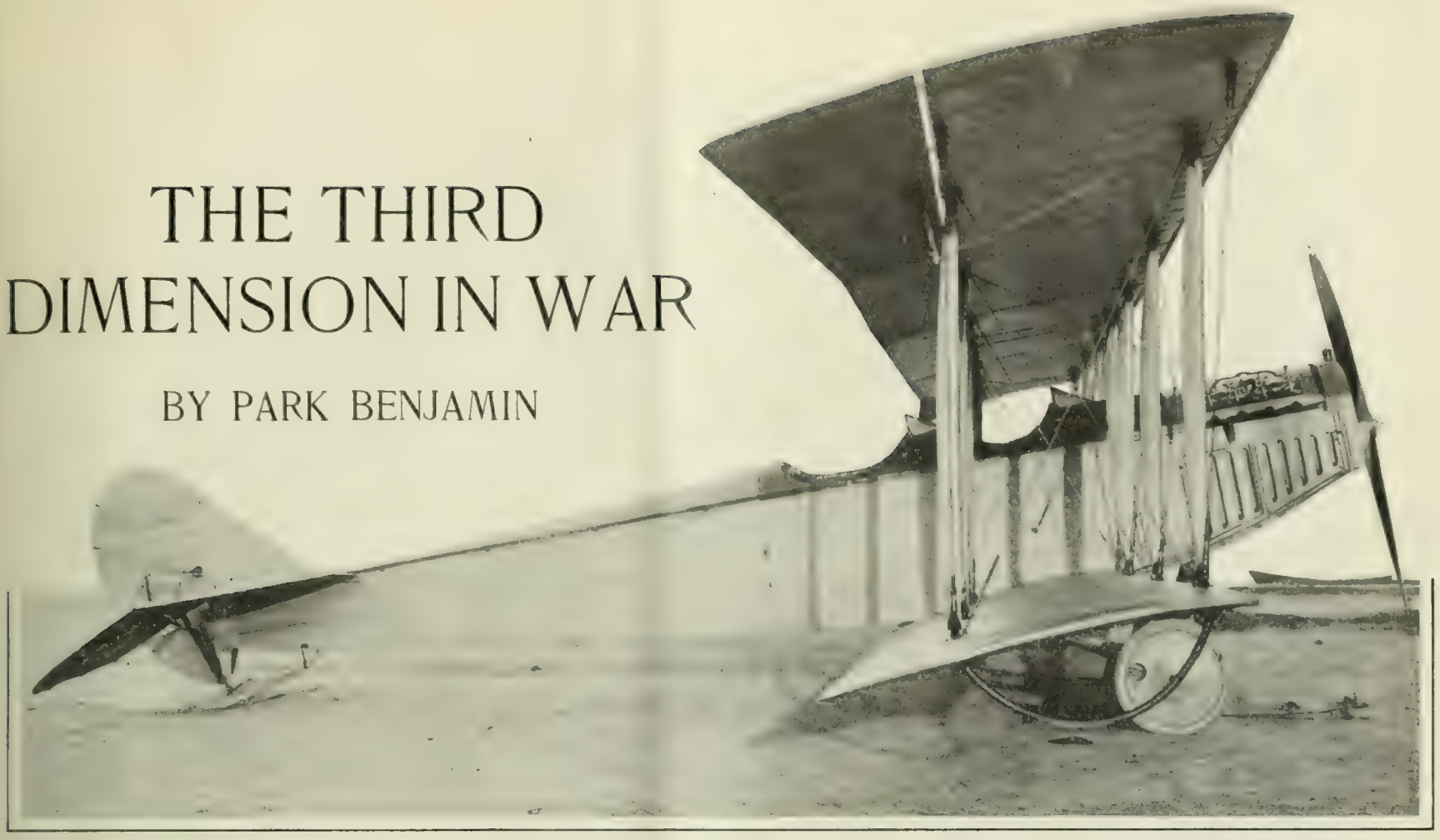
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FRENCH AVIATORS WHO WILL HELP THE AMERICAN EAGLE LEARN TO USE ITS WINGS

These aviators, sent from France to instruct American airmen, are inspecting a New York aviation training station in company with American officers and aeronautic men. They are, from left to right: Lt. de Mandrot; Henry Woodhouse, governor of the Aero Club of America; Lt. Marquisan; Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N.; Lt. Montriol; Allan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America; Capt. Fitzgerald; Lt. Ducas; Lt. Rader, of the U. S. Air Service; Lt. Mairesse; Lt. Nasser; and Lt. Lemaire

THE THIRD DIMENSION IN WAR

BY PARK BENJAMIN



NO new invention for the destruction of the German U-boats which are blockading the British coast, nor for effectively protecting ships against them, has as yet come to light, nor does there now appear any more chance of such discoveries being made than has existed ever since the war began. The resurrections, and re-resurrections, and re-re-resurrections of old ideas, of course, have been legion. In France twenty thousand plans have been offered to the Government, out of which ninety-seven per cent went immediately into the waste basket. Of the remaining three per cent, held for further examination, but one-third were thought worth considering, and from these last nothing appears to have materialized. In this country the mail is crammed with letters on the subject to the War Department, and the Navy Department, and the Commission for Technical Research, and the Council for National Defense, and the Naval Advisory Board; and now comes a "Submarine Defense Association," composed of men of shipping and allied interests, "to act as a sort of clearing house for any protective ideas which may be submitted." And the professional "wizards" who were "going to invent" are gradually fading out of the lime-light. Like Glendower, they said they "could call spirits from the vasty deep." But their answer to Hotspur's query, "Will they come when you do call for them?" turns out to be only watchful waiting. You can't make people invent, nor hens lay eggs, because of an urgent public demand, nor by the aid of debating societies which are organized to excite their enthusiasm.

Meanwhile the sinking of British merchant ships continues. When more than thirty of over 1600 tons are destroyed, apprehensions rise, and when the total falls to sixteen or eighteen, apprehensions diminish. In the four months following the inception of under-water ruthlessness 1,745,000 tons are reported to have been lost. A distinguished English naval expert, now in this country, figures that if this state of things should continue, Britain's condition will be critical by about December, 1918.

At present not only are we apparently not advancing toward any inventive solution of the problem, but we are beginning to doubt some of the expedients hitherto depended on. What, for instance, is it supposed large numbers of little boats armed with one-pounder guns or other pea-shooters of the kind can do against the new German submarines carrying six-inch rifles, reaching displacements up to 5000 tons, having armored turrets and protective decks, capable of speeding nearly twenty-five knots per hour on the surface, and having a range of action of 18,000 miles? A German U-boat recently chased the armed steamer "Moreni" in a running fight and captured her by gun fire at four miles range! Perhaps it is not a wholly unmixt evil that a lot of promoters who managed to get contracts from the Navy Department to build portions of our future mosquito fleet are reported as failing in their obligations.

NOW why is it that we, who are issuing steadily 800 patents a week for new inventions, are still seeking a solution of the problem? Why a tendency, of late revealing itself, to get around it by trying to find ways of making the endangered ships invisible to their assailants thru excursions into the field of optics? Is it possible that we have not fully realized a condition which lies at the root of the whole matter and which differentiates this war from every other which has hitherto been waged? Do we understand that its one distinguishing characteristic—saving its magnitude—is that every great achievement, so far as this, has depended on novel material rather than on men, has been done in three dimensions and not in two? The only two-dimensional novelty today are the "tanks," and the Italian *condotti* built them and hired them out to whoever had the money to pay for them, nearly four hundred years ago. And even these we have not carried to apparently possible limits; for tanks as big as battleships, similarly armed and armored, which could smash thru cities as the present caterpillars now knock down villages, are not so far below the horizon.

TWO-DIMENSIONAL weapons, like ships, travel only in horizontal planes; three-dimensional weapons act vertically as well as horizontally. The submarine is formidable, not because it projects torpedoes thru the water—every battleship can do that—but because it can dive down and so render itself invisible, besides selecting a depth which will ensure a hit below the water-line of the attacked surface vessel. It is three-dimensional. The great Belgian fortresses were believed—and rightly so—to be impregnable to the fire of modern high powered artillery which delivers its projectiles almost in a straight line from the muzzle. The German 42-centimeter howitzers, which shattered the steel turrets as if they were of glass, threw their bolts high in the air, and so dropt them on the tops of the huge inverted bowls. Three-dimensional attack again. The so-called "barrage fire" which now precedes the infantry assault goes over the heads of the advancing columns to fall in rear of the trenches, and so cut off the escape of the men therein. Curtains of exploding shells are thus used to stop men exactly as the firemen use curtains of water spray to isolate burning buildings.



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Three dimensions once more. And the Zeppelins and aeroplanes which drop bombs and torpedoes from the sky—again three dimensions.

If three-dimensional warfare is here, and has come to stay, does it not logically follow that the answer to a three-dimensional weapon is another three-dimensional weapon? Submarines, until we find a way whereby they can see one another, cannot fight submarines under water. Therefore we must go to the air, and of all three-dimensional craft today the most efficient is the aeroplane, and that efficiency is steadily increasing. It is the natural enemy of the submarine as the fish-hawk is of the fish. The sole difference is that the fish-hawk is aeroplane and dejectile in one. Is it not a vital problem, therefore, how to develop and apply the aeroplane to the direct destruction of submarines? All naval strategy teaches that the best place to attack an enemy's fleet is at the base from which it emerges, and before it can scatter. Therefore we want aeroplanes—and lots of them—stationed off the German submarine bases, regularly organized to keep their stations, air-worthy as ships are sea-worthy, and capable of pouring dejectiles upon the U-boats as they go out or when they attempt, after exhaustion of food, fuel, mines or torpedoes, to return.

THE worst thorn in the British side is at Zeebrugge on the Belgian coast. The British danger zone in the North Sea, a huge mine field swept along its outskirts by destroyers and other surface vessels, dominates the German coast, leaving but two passages for vessels, one off Jutland and the other off Holland, and Belgium. Zeebrugge, which lies outside of the danger zone, is distant only about seventy-five miles from the mouth of the Thames. It has an artificial harbor formed by a curved mole or breakwater extending out into the North Sea, behind which the submarines may safely lie. There are also extensive facilities for repair and equipment, and it has been reported that parts of submarines made to standard forms in many factories thruout Germany are here sent to be assembled to form the completed vessels. Since the port came into the hands of the Germans it has, of course, been extensively fortified. Almost from the outset of the war it has been intermittently bombarded, but this has necessarily been done by vessels of light draft, since the adjacent water is not deep enough to permit the approach of heavily armed ships. There have also been attempts by aeroplanes to attack the harbor and submarines sheltered therein, but these efforts have been mainly frustrated by aircraft guns on shore. It appears to be generally conceded that if the German submarines could be prevented from using Zeebrugge as a base, a long step toward getting rid of them would be made, for the next available station is apparently at Wilhelmshaven, the distance of which from the British coast is about four times greater than that of Zeebrugge measured in a straight line, and considerably further if the Dutch coast be followed. As the North Sea is constantly swept by British craft of all kinds, and has besides the before mentioned British mine field, the risk which a submarine incurs in crossing it is much greater than is represented by the increased distance. Off Zeebrugge for about five miles the depth of the water is small. The Government charts show that the soundings at low water of ordinary spring tides in some places are as little as about fourteen feet. The range of the tides on this coast is very irregular. In Ostend it reaches nineteen feet; to the eastward it becomes less. Roughly it may be taken as some thirteen feet in the vicinity of Zeebrugge, which is to be added to the charted depth. Even, however, with this increase allowed for, the maximum depth of water may, for our present purposes, be taken as thirty feet, in which a submarine is visible from an aeroplane. This being the case, it is not necessary for the aeroplane to come directly over the harbor at Zeebrugge or within the range of aircraft guns. On the contrary, she might be stationed well beyond the five-mile line and still be able to see her prey. At this distance, and especially at high elevations, it would be practically impossible for the heavy guns of coast fortifications to hit her, or even to do any effective execution among a fleet of such air vessels. As targets they would be difficult to see, especially if the weather were at all hazy. Their rapid movements and their abrupt changes in elevation would necessitate constant changes in the setting of gun sights, so that to hit them might well baffle the skill of the most experienced pointers.

FROM such a fleet of aeroplanes, submarines once discovered under the surface could be followed and bombs literally rained upon them, and not only bombs, but self-propelled torpedoes, for any air fleet of the kind would certainly include Admiral Fiske's torpedo-planes, which the Germans themselves are now using. Here again the shallowness of the water deprives the submarine of one of her best safeguards. She cannot dive out of sight. She cannot dive deep enough to protect herself from the horizontally moving torpedoes which the torpedo-planes can launch, which can be set for any depth and have the whole vertical section of the submarine as their target. She cannot avoid them by going down, unless she goes into the mud, and she cannot avoid them by going up to the surface because that makes her still more visible, and besides an easy prey to the cordon of destroyers and other like vessels which will, of course, be present at a safe distance from the guns of the fortifications.

It is true that after nightfall or during very thick weather the submarines might pass out unseen, but the same conditions which thus favor them also favor the aeroplanes, for the latter then can come close in to the harbor with very little danger from gunfire and concentrate their bombs and torpedoes practically at the outlet thru which the submarines must emerge.

A heavy gale might temporarily drive the air fleet away, but the resulting rough sea, especially in such shallow water, would be dangerous to the U-boats, which cannot stand possible pounding on the bottom, and would not be at all likely to take the risks involved.

AS Admiral Fiske has recently pointed out, an aeroplane blockade of this kind would have to be systematically organized, so that an adequate force would always be present, except when the weather interfered, as above noted. To reach the station from the English coast would require barely an hour's flight. Fleets of fifty aeroplanes each could relieve one another every four hours. Each should include aeroplanes arranged to drop bombs upon the submarines, torpedo-planes carrying automobile torpedoes, which could be set scurrying under water in all directions, and finally, armored and armed fighting aircraft designed to meet the similar German aeroplanes, which would, of course, be sent to attack the blockaders. The cordon of destroyers, light draft monitors and the like, kept outside the five-mile limit, could also maintain the watch, and if larger German warships attempted to reach them thru the narrow and intricate channels among the shoals bordering the coast, the torpedo-planes could interpose an effective barrier to any effort of that kind.

Zeebrugge has here been chosen as an illustration. Submarines seeking to traverse the narrow passage off Jutland and thus to get from Cuxhaven, Wilhelmshaven and other bases to the open sea between Norway and the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, and so to the Atlantic and their cruising zone, could equally be dealt with by air fleets.

WE are about to build thirty thousand aeroplanes for use abroad, and it is proposed that we shall ultimately expend six hundred million dollars on this weapon. There is nothing as effective or more likely to exert a decisive influence on the war which we can produce so quickly. What the inventors can do is to give us new and better aeroplanes. Send in plans for these and let naval construction and submarine shields alone. Give us lighter engines yielding maximum power with minimum weight—and so on thru all the details of construction. We want aeroplanes on land in numbers sufficient to overwhelm the German air fleets, and so blind the German armies. We want them at sea to kill the U-boats at their bases—and before they can escape.

And so, with all our strength, let us create the Air-power of the United States.

New York City

CRISIS WEEK AT PLATTSBURG

BY HERBERT REED

TRAINING of the officers-to-be of the New Army reached a definite stage in the fourth week at Plattsburg. There was a bridge to be crost, and it was crost. Personally, I believe it was the biggest bridge of the lot. It was the bridge of doubt. Uncertainty of the future had hung like a cloud over the encampment. In the ranks and out of them, and in the ramifications of those ranks in civil life, ramifications that extend into not alone the home, but the home area of every man undergoing the present intensive training, there had been a growing feeling that the definite objective of the present movement toward the making not merely of officers, but of *good* officers, had not been made clear. There had been a feeling that because of some governmental whim, or perhaps even some whim of the old army, impossible conditions would have to be met by the candidates for commissions—conditions out of the sphere of that common sense that has been supposed to be the basic principle of modern military training. Fear feeds on fancy, and fancy seldom on fact. The fear that obsessed the Plattsburg, and I have no doubt other camps, was that there was to be a wholesale weeding out of men who had made many and very real sacrifices to take their chance. Had such a thing occurred there would have been deep and serious hurt to men whom their country could not well afford to hurt. But it was not to occur, and it was never intended that it should occur. At last that has been realized.

It was in the course of this fourth week that men began to loom up out of the ranks for their chance in command of a fighting unit—and it must be remembered that under the new conditions the fighting unit of today is swelled beyond all peace experience, beyond all bushwhacking—beyond all the experiences of "little" wars, the "little wars" that were made by the relatively little populations of former times. We are to have a new kind of army. For it we need a new kind of officer. And my observation of the work here convinces me that we shall get him. We shall get him out of competition of the finest description.

ALL of which leads to an understanding of the fruition of this camp fear—by no means a new thing—the fear that dismissal from this keenest and most dramatic competition means disgrace (a hard word) at home and in that home area which I have already tried to emphasize. The process of elimination and consolidation goes on its remorseless way, and I believe that many of the men who have "dropt out" here have come to the conclusion that they should never have "dropt in." That in itself goes far toward settling the "policy" of the new method of selection of officers whether of the New Army or the Reserve Corps. It means that the man who must leave Plattsburg or the other camps can go home with his head up. He has been convinced not that he was unfit to serve his country, but that he was not fitted to serve it in the capacity that appealed to him. And the mere fact that he displayed enough initiative to seek command should be everlastingly in his favor.

Among some of the older men, with experience of sorts in the military line, men who had given up a great deal to put themselves to the test, the fear of failure had never been rampant. Something of their influence spread, little by little, thru the ranks. As I write it is beginning to tell, and tell heavily. Some of the earlier dropt men from the encampment were perhaps bitter about it. The later home-farers have been not even philosophical about it. They have been enthusiastic, ready to return to their homes and do what they could.

NOW in many cases this apprehension, this fear, led to a slowing up in the work. There were many evidences of stage fright in this fourth, and to my mind critical, week. Those who have followed the highest forms of amateur sport are familiar with that stage of preparation in which the men are downright sick of the technique of the game. It was inevitable that that stage had to be gone thru in the military game. It remained for the coaches, in this case the military instructors, to bring their men thru by tact and perseverance. And they seem to have done so, backed now by a statement of policy from the War Department that leaves practically no loophole for misunderstanding.

In one way the last rainy Sunday was an unmixt blessing. It gave the student officers a chance to get together, away from the barracks, to stay together, and to compare notes from the vantage point of a few hours of absolute detachment from the obsession of the work immediately in hand. There was a thrashing out of this first month's work that would have been illuminating to the unawakened country at large. It was a cooler, more matter of fact, more searching period than a sun-washed holiday, considered merely as a holiday, would have been. Immediately thereafter came the consolidation and reorganization of which I have spoken, the definite selection of the men who preferred to cast their lot with the artillery, and the settling down of the camp instruction to the handling of infantry, which is the great problem of the New Army.

Up to that time there had been painful evidences of the "slump" in the day's work. I shall take for example one company from New York, which shall be nameless here. It was drilling one cloudy morning on the parade ground at the post, in close, and in the simplest forms of open order. Its platoon leaders had been chosen because of previous military experience, in some cases extending over a period of more than five years. It was in a sad tangle thruout the drill period. The platoon leaders were palpably, and it seemed, hopelessly, incompetent. It was not that they did not have a knowledge of the formations, but that they seemed helpless to correct their own mistakes in the judgment of distances. There was no initiative in them. They were smitten with stage fright as with the ague. Their showing was not even as good as in the first week's training. But for heartening words from their commander they would have been lost utterly. They were on the edge of panic. And that tendency toward panic, I have no doubt, was superinduced by the uneasy feeling of the "crisis week" of training. To their rescue came their commander. "I don't expect you to be right," he cried. "But give your orders so that I can hear them. And when you find yourself astray try to get your men back into place at double time. At any rate, *do* something, and let me hear what you are doing." In the end he had to promote men from the ranks.

THERE was still another difficulty to be surmounted. That was the inequality of ability among Reserve Officers who already held commissions, or who had recently gained them. Some of these men had been commissioned after the most cursory examination, others after three days of the real thing. It was natural that in ability they should be wide apart. It was natural that in some cases they would resent criticism of their mistakes, and in others that they would invite the freest sort of criticism. Some were "book officers," pure and simple, others had a very real reason for their rank. I have watched the Reserve Officers rather closely, and I have come to this conclusion—some of them I would gladly follow anywhere, and others I would not accompany across the street. We might be run over. Such is the gulf between the two classes.

I think it is safe to say, after a month's observation, that the fundamental fault, too late to cure, of these first training camps, lies in the immaturity of too many of the candidates, a fault apparently recognized by the War Department in its preparations for the second series of camps. "Youth will be served" is an ancient and overworked saying. But Youth has yet to learn how to serve. And Youth has yet to convince me here at Plattsburg—in the mass. Officers in the New Army are going to need mental stature. You who follow these notes—how many among your young friends, even outside the exacting military field, have it?

Plattsburg, New York

IF YOU CAN'T EAT IT—DRY IT!

BY ROSCOE C. E. BROWN

ASSOCIATE IN JOURNALISM AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THE experts of the Department of Agriculture have estimated that fifty per cent of the fruit and vegetable production of the United States is usually wasted. The observer innocent of statistics will not be disposed to question the estimate when he thinks how often he has seen vegetables spoiling in gardens prolific beyond the immediate needs of their owners, and apples left to rot in orchards, because markets were not convenient, or prices then quoted were too low. If even a moderate part of this waste can be avoided nobody need want. And it can be avoided if our households and communities will revive the habit of saving fruit and vegetables for winter use in the simplest and most economical way. They call it dehydration now when they do it by machinery in factories. But it is essentially the old housewife's art of drying. It can be advantageously practised wherever there are perishable crops in excess of immediate needs.

War promises again to make thrift fashionable, and if true thrift is to be achieved in the conservation of food, dehydration must be resorted to on an extensive scale. It is cheaper than any other method of preserving perishable fruits and vegetables, and by it a larger proportion of these crops can be saved. It is simple, its cost is slight and its product is reduced to the lowest terms of weight and bulk. It can perfectly preserve fruit and vegetables for an indefinite time with all their flavor, mineral salts and heat and nutriment values unimpaired. Above all, it can save, in a most compact form and at the least cost, large quantities of food which would not under any conditions be canned and which otherwise would be left to rot in the gardens.

Almost every garden has its surplus of apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, berries, peppers, tomatoes, green peas, green corn, lima beans and string beans which could easily be saved. Carrots, cabbage, potatoes, onions, turnips and spinach are dried on a large scale in commercial factories, especially in Europe, and they may be found in the markets here. They would be more popular than they are if their merits were better known.

THE problem of preserving food by dehydration presents itself in three different aspects: drying by large commercial plants: drying by small plants, such as have long been employed for the evaporation of apples; and drying in the home, either with small machines purchased in the market or with home-made apparatus.

It is to be hoped that the Department of Agriculture or some of our experiment stations will soon issue a thoro discussion of drying in its domestic and commercial phases, with detailed instructions concerning processes, otherwise there is danger of discouragement thru unsuccessful experimentation. Moreover if amateur dryers should thru mistaken enthusiasm put on the market produce not up to the best standards of flavor and appearance and not properly safeguarded against worms and mould, the whole drying process might be discredited and the work for food conservation set back.

THE large commercial plant has been highly developed in Europe, and, before the outbreak of the war, 425 establishments were operating in Germany. In the last three years additional plants have been established wherever there was a surplus of perishable farm products to be preserved. In the United States there are four companies which manufacture and operate large dehydrating plants. They are: The Webster Products Company, 90 West street, New York City; the American Dehydrating Company, Waukesha, Wisconsin; the Dri-Fresh Company, Portland, Oregon; the Ever Fresh Company, Ogden, Utah. Some of these have several factories. A plant costs about $25,000 and utilizes the labor of from fifteen to seventy-five persons. The product is largely exported to Europe and South America and is used by the Allied armies. Except for potatoes and soup vegetables, the stock in the American market is practically exhausted for the season. These plants dry potatoes, carrots, turnips, spinach, string beans, tomatoes, onions, cabbage, soup vegetables, apples, peaches, raspberries and rhubarb. When soaked in water for periods varying according to the character of the product, they resume their natural form, and when boiled compare favorably with fresh fruits or vegetables. Manufacturers have put their product on the American market to a limited extent but the demand has so far been slight. The best American processes are superior to the German. Dehydration is accomplished partly by means of rarefied air at a comparatively low temperature. Thus the moisture is drawn from the plant without producing any chemical change in the tissues. Most of the foreign processes call for some cooking and drying at a high temperature, which impairs color, flavor and sometimes nutritive value. The best American product resumes its original form and color after it has reabsorbed the evaporated water. Favorable reports have been made by the Navy Department of tests with these fruits and vegetables.

The German Army ration includes 250 grams of dehydrated vegetables daily, and the Austrian, 140 grams. This food is called "herbswuerst" and consists of a mixture of dehydrated onions, carrots, potatoes, cabbage, spinach and beans. The congestion of shipping and the high prices of tin and glass suggest the desirability of the United States resorting to dehydration to supply its fighting forces with vegetables and fruit which will keep indefinitely and which have all the health-giving qualities of the fresh products. If this should be done the large dehydrating plants would have to be multiplied either by the Government or by private enterprize, but until a larger market is assured such plants are not likely to be built.

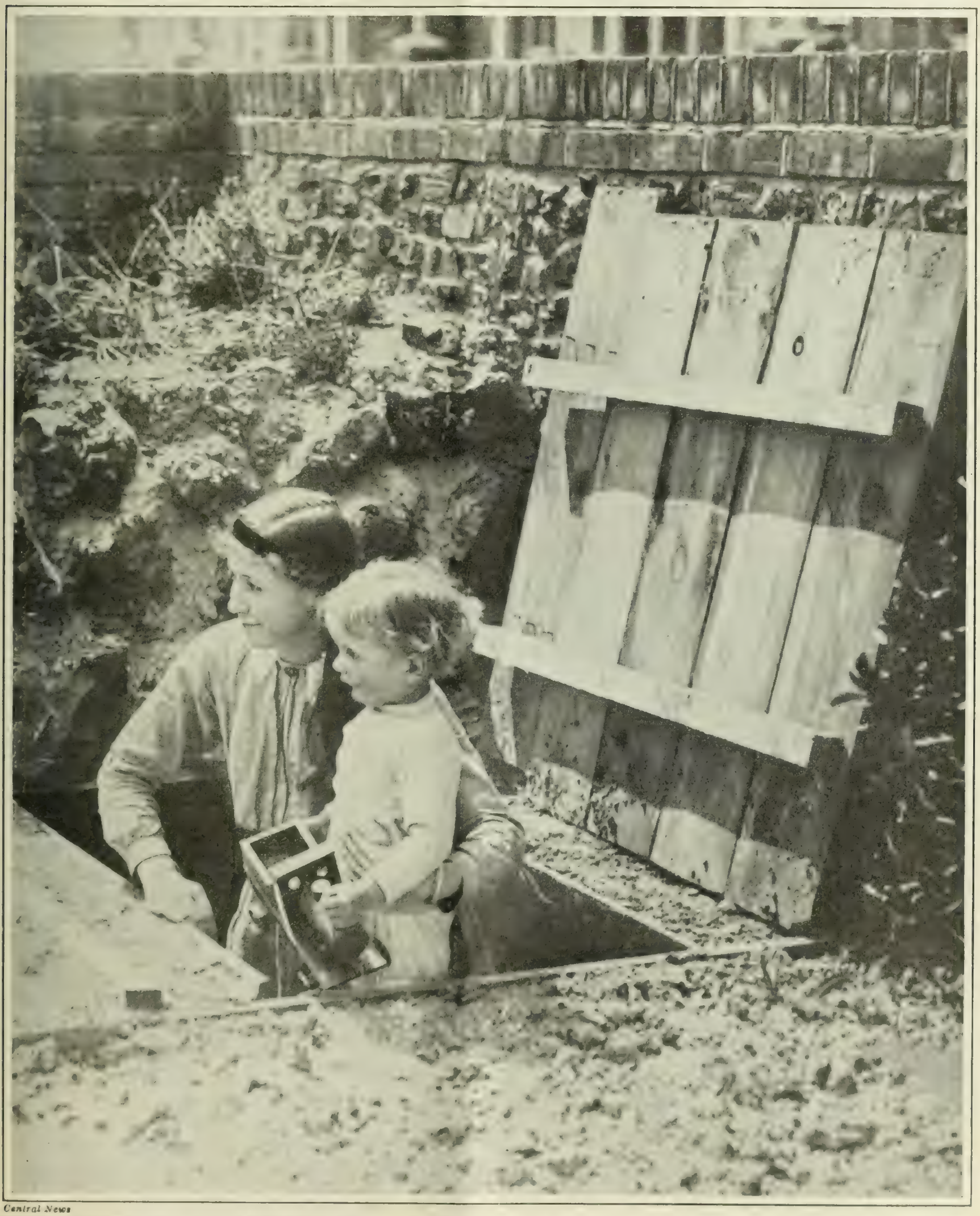
Small evaporators, suitable for installation in barns or storehouses, can be purchased at prices ranging from $75 to $650. The smallest one will dry from five to eight bushels a day and is six feet long. The largest will handle 150 bushels in twenty-four hours, and will occupy a one-story building or shed 20 by 26 feet. Such apparatus is suitable for commercial drying by individuals or communities where a steady supply of produce is available. Villages or groups of farmers who have fruit or vegetables that would otherwise be wasted might well combine for coöperative drying in this way. Doubtless many plants now used only for fruit in the early fall could be utilized for the preservation of vegetables in the summer. The development of dehydration along these lines must depend on the creation of a market which, wholesale grocers say, will surely come if war continues another year.

HOME drying, however, is subject to no such limitations. The country or village family with a surplus of garden truck has only to take counsel with itself to conserve the food that will make it largely independent of the canneries and steadily mounting prices. In just the measure that each family does this it conserves the nation's food supply. Just so far as we prevent the present garden waste, we relieve the drain on staple and canned goods which are needed to supply our own people and our allies in the war. The Department of Agriculture recently sent out descriptions of five different types of home-made driers. One is a mere tray covered with netting for sun drying. Boxes of trays are made to be heated on the kitchen stove or by alcohol or oil lamps. There are also boxes in which the evaporation is aided by fans run by electrical or other convenient power. In addition to the home-made apparatus, the Department calls attention to several types of manufactured driers suitable to the home kitchen. They come as low as $6. Some of the mail order houses carry driers in stock.

The war finds us behind in other preparations. The planting season is nearly over. The chance to increase crops this year is limited. But there is time to save all the crops that we grow. Immediate preparation for drying of all our surplus fruits and vegetables is a most important step toward food preparedness.

New York City

The Independent-Harper's Weekly
NEWS-PICTORIAL



Central News

This time the Zeppelins passed! But English women and children now are learning to live underground for fear of air raids



Now that the United States is again entertaining a Russian commission we republish from "Harper's Weekly" of 1863 this sketch of the "Civil War" visit of the Russian fleet. The editorial on page 573 will tell you more about it



Then, as now, the United States was an energetic host. "Immediately after the Russians arrived the dance began," says the "Harper's Weekly" story. "In truth it was a very wonderful and indescribable phantasmagoria of humanity. The beautiful toilets of the ladies, their diamonds, the gay uniforms of the officers, all blended into a harmonious ensemble"



© International Film

The Belgian war mission is headed by Baron Moncheur (seated second from the left), former Minister to the United States



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We look to these representatives of new Russia to straighten out some of the complications of Russia's present position. In the center of the group are Lieut. Gen. Koop (left), and Ambassador Boris Bakhmeticff, who heads the mission

TELL THE PEOPLE!

THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA IN WAR WORK

THERE are one hundred million people in the United States. Perhaps one million of them, during the course of the next twelve months, will be found on the other side of the ocean fighting in the trenches on behalf of the other ninety-nine millions.

While one out of every hundred people is thus translating the national ideals into warfare, it becomes tremendously important that the other ninety-nine, many of whom are also hard at work somewhere in the national organization for war, shall understand exactly why he is there, just what they are called upon to do in coöperation with him, and precisely for what ideals the whole grim enterprize is pursued.

The work of enlightening these ninety-nine out of every hundred people—some of them children in years and some of them children in outlook—is being done of course by a multiplicity of agencies, among which the magazines and the newspapers play a big role, but in spite of the dominant influence of the printed page, the power of the platform is still so great a factor in shaping public opinion that this force, too, must be used for the spread of patriotic intelligence.

With the idea of enlisting and utilizing all these means of publicity in the work of getting into the mind of America the fundamental principles for which this war is being fought and those which must shape and direct our national life after peace comes as well, the National Security League at its conference in Washington last January completed a Committee on Patriotism Thru Education, for the stated purpose of "bringing to the American people a clear understanding of national problems and policies." Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, is chairman of the committee which is carrying out this program. Associated with him are Henry J. Allen of the Wichita *Daily Beacon*, Wichita, Kansas; Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution; Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean of the School of Religion at the University of Chicago; S. Stanwood Menken of the National Security League; Mrs. Philip North Moore of St. Louis, representing the National Council of Women; Thomas F. Moran of Purdue University; Calvin W. Rice of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

SINCE Chautauqua and the Chautauqua Idea have provided for millions of Americans the machinery thru which ideas are effectively presented, both thru the printed page and from the platform, to audiences ready and eager to receive them, it is natural enough that the immediate campaign of this committee centers in the Chautauqua Institution. During the week of the Fourth of July, two gatherings at Chautauqua will carry forward the broad plan. A conference of representatives of organizations engaged in education in patriotic service will hold its sessions on Monday, July 2, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the Fourth. Since most of the important universities and colleges of the country have already pledged their coöperation in the "campaign of patriotic education," this conference promises to be broadly representative and may be expected to react constructively on collegiate education.

During the whole week a speakers' training camp will also be held. From this camp it is expected that men who are effective on the platform before an audience will go out to carry thru a stumping tour of the whole country. Ready-made audiences of many thousands will be provided by the national and state conventions of numerous organizations. Over a thousand appeals for this sort of hospitality are being made and organizations representing a membership of ten million people have already promised their coöperation in assuring these volunteer speakers plenty of hearers.

FOR men who are going to stump a nation of such size, with national problems of such gravity, it becomes exceedingly important that the preliminary training shall be broad-minded and authoritative. It is interesting to notice, therefore, that the list of speakers at these conferences includes such names as those of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Dr. Franklin H. Martin of Chicago, chairman of the Medical Division of the Council of National Defense; Ida M. Tarbell, who will talk on "The Fear of Efficiency"; Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, for four years president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who will talk on "Women's Service in the War"; Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York; Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois; George Creel, director of the Bureau of Public Information; Dr. Harry E. Fosdick, of Union Theological Seminary; Dr. Elmer B. Bryan, president of Colgate University; Mrs. George T. Guernsey, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Professor Hart. What these men and women have to say in the way of general interpretation of our foreign policy and our domestic needs will be reinforced by organized study on the part of the speakers who are going to pass these ideas on to others.

The program of the camp announces that it will deal with the "meaning of the war and the means necessary for its conduct, together with a general understanding of the economic, industrial and international problems of this country during and after the war. In connection therewith, consideration will be given to governmental and individual efficiency." When this is applied in detail to the stump-speaking programs, the result is a series of interesting addresses which are intended to emphasize particularly four topics: First, the cause of our participation in the war; second, the importance of universal military and naval training; third, a description of modern warfare; fourth, personal and national efficiency in production, industry and government.

IN general this program, together with other plans under way, means that Chautauqua asserts once more its capacity and responsibility for national leadership and that the Institution assumes a definite function in relation to the whole intellectual mobilization and organization of the country.

Since its foundation in 1874 Chautauqua has been one of the most potent factors in the development of the national spirit. It has had a large part in making the public opinion which rules the country today. There will be no greater forum in the United States this summer for the discussion of problems now before the country, both in its domestic mobilization and in its relations to the world at large, than that which Chautauqua provides.

To those acquainted with the spirit of the Institution this position is of course axiomatic. Chautauqua would not be true to itself if it did not, in a time of crisis like this, come forth with some great contribution to the national undertaking. The educational institutions of the country, indeed, thru their personnel and organized machinery, are assuming a relation of utmost importance to the whole campaign of national awakening and preparation. No other one of them, perhaps, stands so close to the people as Chautauqua.

It has been announced that the Chautauqua program of the summer as a whole will be constructively patriotic in character. In the Schools all Red Cross courses will be offered; in the clubs and various organizations attention will be given to questions of food conservation, problems of mobilization, and all the manifold matters which are now engaging the attention of Americans everywhere. But this conference is the most important single demonstration of the part which Chautauqua is to play in patriotic education during the summer.

It is a big job to analyze the causes of our war and to suggest means which will effectively increase our national efficiency. The men who propose to devote themselves to this work will need all the help that Chautauqua hospitality, thru these conferences, is making accessible for them.



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The nation has a big job on its hands. It's only a little part, perhaps, but a genuine part of that job to keep up the cheerfulness of camp life, to keep tight the bonds between camp and home. Pictures from home to the camp and from camp to the home can do their part.

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THE NEW BOOKS

THE CENTRAL EUROPE SCHEME

Readers of The Independent must have been surprized a few weeks ago when the Washington correspondents announced that our Government had recently discovered a German scheme for the consolidation of the lands lying between the Baltic and the Persian Gulf, surprized, we should say, not at the information but that anybody should consider it news, for they had been reading about it for the last ten years. But whether news or not it is undeniably one of the chief issues of the war and one in which America is deeply concerned if we may judge from the fact that President Wilson made it the theme of his message to Russia and of his Flag Day speech.

The most concrete and readable altho not necessarily the most authoritative and probable version of the plan is that given in Friedrich Naumann's *Mittel-Europa*. We discust this remarkable book and its author in our editorial of September 25, 1916, on "The New Era of Industrial Organization," and in our issue of March 5, 1917, we gave a map showing that the European-Asiatic combination had actually been effected under stress of war and a road broken thru from Antwerp to Bagdad. Now fortunately the work is accessible in English for Mr. Knopf has included it among his "Borzoi Books," and it should be read by all who want to see for themselves, rather than thru enemy glasses, just what Germany is striving for.

Two things strike the reader as he opens Pastor Naumann's volume. One is that tho written in the midst of war and dealing with the issues that caused the war it is entirely free from rancor, hatred and contempt. The second is that it treats the problem as an economic question and pays little attention to the political and dynastic difficulties involved. He believes that it is necessary for Germany and Austria-Hungary to form an industrial and commercial unit, a super-state, Central Europe, Mid-Europe or Centralia, whatever it may be called—if it ever comes into existence—lying between the Slavs and the Latins and connecting Europe and Asia. He does not say much about the minor states adjacent, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Greece, etc., altho we know it is the general German expectation that these countries will be, more or less willingly, drawn into the Central Europe trust. He also declines to look beyond the Dardanelles, so long as fighting troops are occupying the trenches at Gallipoli, altho we know that German ambitions extend as far as Bagdad and beyond.

But Germany cannot stand alone when all the other nations are forming larger combinations. A country of only 70,000,000 with no chance for expansion must become a "satellite nation" or enter into one of the great combinations. Naumann would prefer union with liberal England than with autocratic Russia, but rather than either he would have Germany form a combination of her own by joining with Austria and Hungary. He admires the English

method of administration where, as he says: monarchical, aristocratic and democratic contrivances are employed according to requirements and just as seems serviceable, as a ship is constructed according to requirements out of iron, wood, copper and canvas. The English elasticity consists in this: that what we call principles, it regards as working methods, an instructive, calm adaptability amongst its leading men, combined with an unshakable self-confidence.

This is his characterization of our own country:

The great American State works in yet another way. It is the most non-military great human organism that has ever existed. A business State in virtue of a detached geographical position and a popularly intelligible doctrine of democratic principles. Its strength lies in the truly rational division of competence between municipal, county, State and Federal governments. The concept of majority rule prevails everywhere as a matter of course, and justifies itself as State machinery on the whole in spite of all the troublesome accessories which must be taken with it as part of the bargain. For with an unconditional principle of majority rule the formation of a majority becomes a profitable business, and thus, according to our feeling, commercialism enters much too strongly into politics, makes parties into business undertakings and materializes the finest ideals. But the American can live politically even with these methods of his, for, as we have already said elsewhere, he has the voyage across the ocean behind him, is a modern utilitarian, and wants above all neat, transparent formulae. He is essentially lacking in political mysticism. His State gods too are excessively human. He will have no mysterious, moral, joint ego. His morality is private, not political. The State is a Clearing House for interests. He maintains the State by limiting the concept of State.

Summing up all three of the great world states he says, "the Russian is based mostly on coercion and the American on free-will; England stands between the two." But it is rash to write books nowadays. Russia now is not lacking in free will, and has perhaps too little coercion. America can no longer be called non-military and it has more coercion than any of us like. And Austria-Hungary, under its new ruler, seems more inclined to split up into minor nationalities than to emerge into a super-state.

But let Herr Naumann state his own case:

Before the organization of humanity, the "United States of the World," can come into existence, there will probably be a very long period during which groups of humanity, reaching beyond the dimensions of a nation, will struggle to direct the fates of mankind and to secure the product of its labor. Mid-Europe comes forward as one such group, and that indeed a small one: vigorous but lean!

Sovereignty, which formerly was a possession widespread amongst the nations of the earth, concentrates itself more markedly as time goes on in but a few places. There only remain a limited number of central points amongst mankind where government is really exercized: London, New York, Moscow (or Petersburg) stand firm. It is still doubtful whether or no an East Asiatic world-center will grow up in Japan or China. It is at least very questionable whether or no India or Africa will ever produce such a central point of the first importance. The same thing applies to South America. The future significance for mankind of any East Asiatic and South American centers that may possibly arise is not, however, at present a question of practical politics for general history. But, on the other hand, the question whether or no a separate center in Mid-Europe can maintain itself between Russia and England is even now being fought out with all the energies of Europe and with endless bloodshed. The human group Mid-Europe is playing for its position in the world. If we lose the fight we shall probably be condemned for ever to be a satellite nation. If we are half victorious, then we shall be obliged to fight again later. If we win a lasting victory we shall lighten the task for our children and grandchildren, for then Mid-Europe will be entered in the Domesday Book of the coming centuries. . . .

Round about the satellite States there still exists a certain mass of unorganized national material, which has either not hitherto desired inclusion, or for some reason or other has not arrived at it; asteroids or comets, which for the most part call themselves neutral because they belong to no sun. In their way they are a very old political family, much older than the conquering super-national syndicate States, for they represent the old small middle class in the family of nations. But at some time or other each of them will be swept away into the satellite relationship, for it seems imposible that an

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ancient small Power should endure uninjured through the centuries in the midst of a world of concentrated Great Sovereignties of immense bulk.

To the formation of this fourth World State Mid-Europe, and to the making of it livable, Naumann calls all of the factors that have made Germany great, her scientists and philosophers, her captains of industry and organized workingmen, her religious and political leaders, her artists and agriculturists, her Kants and Krupps, her Bismarcks, Bebels and Ballins.

Such a world state as he depicts would not be a world menace but—Herr Naumann is not the Kaiser and *Das grössere Mitteleuropa* as worked out by the Pan-Germanists would bear little resemblance to the Utopian vision of the Lutheran divine and liberal-minded socialist.

Central Europe, by Friedrich Naumann. A. A. Knopf. $3.

STORY BOOKS

If Wishes Were Horses, by Countess Barcynska, is a story of a self-made man who is a reproach to his maker, one of the sinners who never get caught and punished, one of the "men higher up. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.)

Eleanor Hallowell Abbott has written an entertaining little narrative called *The Stingy Receiver*, which describes a rich woman who has made a life work of giving and is disappointed because the recipients have never told her of their pleasure in any generous, spontaneous way. (The Century Company, $1.)

Hamlin Garland's collection of Wild West stories, *They of the High Trails*, recommended by Colonel Roosevelt, gives us a series of interesting narratives of grub stakers, gold diggers, cowboys and outlaws. And it may be said of the book that careful twentieth century children may safely recommend it to their parents! (Harper and Brothers, $1.35.)

Why did Muriel Hine write *Autumn?* I do not know. It has to do with several charming people who seem unable, either by sin or by virtue, to solve their problems practically, ethically or sentimentally. Puppets of circumstance are they, whose perfervid loves play havoc with them. One wishes that they were all set to earning their living! (John Lane Company, $1.40.)

Greater Than the Greatest, by Hamilton Drummond, is a harmless romance of the thirteenth century, describing the conflict between Frederick, Emperor of Sicily and Pope Gregory IX. The book has to do with a great problem—the problem of the relations between church and state, but it lacks imaginative power, and so makes no deep impression. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.)

Constance Skinner, the poet of Indian life, has written a novel entitled *Good Morning Rosamond!* which has to do with a young widow's emergence from the spiritual bondage in which she has been kept by the two maids, old retainers in the home of her husband. The book is farce comedy in novel form preserving the classic unities, "one time, one place, one action." (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.35.)

Vesprie Towers is an exceedingly sentimental novel by Theodore Watts-Dunton. The great estate of an old English family, a marvelous topaz, a beautiful maiden, Violet Vesprie—note the name—and a rainbow are involved in a maze of mortgages, kissing games, London boarding houses and ancient superstitions, from which the maiden finally emerges with a young man—the "Vesprie Luck." (John Lane Company, $1.35.)

Jan and Her Job, by L. Allen Harker, is an excellent story of the solution of a grave family problem by a strong, sound, lovable woman. Several big-hearted, fine-fibred men, several interesting and charming women and two irresistible children are white lights of personality that make the one necessary and successful cad of a villain seem like a dark spot on the sun. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

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G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

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H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.

New York, June 20, 1917.

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New York, June 4, 1917.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand (3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21, 1917.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1917, will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY

25 Broad St., New York, June 13, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a special "Red Cross" dividend of twenty cents per share, payable on July 25, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 14, 1917, for the purpose of enabling stockholders, if they so desire, to contribute to the American Red Cross War Fund.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York, June 13, 1917.

The Finance Committee of Utah Copper Company has this day declared a special "Red Cross" dividend of 50 cents per share, payable July 25, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 14, 1917, for the purpose of enabling stockholders, if they so desire, to contribute to the American Red Cross War Fund.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Red Cross Dividend.

In Aid of the Campaign for Contributions to the American Red Cross War Fund, the Board of Directors at a meeting held this day, unanimously declared a special dividend of one-half of one per cent. (25 cents per share), upon the Capital stock of the Company, payable July 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.

New York, June 20, 1917.

What to Read about Choruses, Pageants, Plays

The picturesque success of the Macdougal Alley festa in New York, recently, reminds us that after all there is going to be plenty of time for much beside drilling, weeding and knitting. Singing and acting are as great fun as ever, and will be worth while, whether to raise money for the Red Cross, foster community spirit, or entertain a group of young folks—and their elders.

Music and Life, by T. W. Surrette. (Houghton, Mifflin, Boston, $1.25.) How to get people to sing, and why, are questions discussed by Professor Surrette, who is one of the most enthusiastic and successful leaders in the community music movement.

Community Drama and Pageantry, by M. P. Beegle and J. R. Crawford. (Yale University Press, New Haven, $2.50.) Much experience in staging plays and pageants make these authors authorities. They give clear and full advice on setting, rehearsals, costumes, color, and especially on the dance. A most valuable work.

Costumes and Scenery for Amateurs, by C. D. Mackay. (Holt, New York, $1.75.) Very simple and economical are these plans for play setting. There are most helpful descriptions of costumes typical of countries and periods, and conventional stage scenery.

How to Produce Amateur Plays, by Barrett H. Clark. (Little, Brown, Boston, $1.50.) An uncommon amount of space in this practical book is devoted to a discussion of just the best way to train the actors and carry on the rehearsals.

How to Produce Children's Plays, by C. D. Mackay. (Holt, New York, $1.20.) Of value to all those choosing plays and training children for amateur performances. There is a chapter on the "child-audience" and lists of suitable plays for outdoor and indoor settings.

Fairy Operettas, by Laura E. Richards. (Little, Brown, Boston, $1.) Very ingenious arrangements of little plays. The words are set to popular airs, so that with some one to play the well known tunes any group of youngsters can readily work up the dramas.

St. Nicholas Book of Plays and Operettas, first and second series. (Century, New York, $1 each.) These plays appeared originally in St. Nicholas. They are printed with the music for the songs and with stage and costume directions.

PAMPHLETS. *Plays for Audiences.* (Drama League of Boston, 101 Tremont street, Boston, 25 cents.) *Plays for Amateurs*, arranged by J. M. Clapp. (Drama League of America, 140 South Dearborn street, Chicago, 25 cents.)

ARTICLES. *Century*, July, 1915 (Little Country Theater). *Country Life*, March, 1915 (Garden Theaters. *New Republic*, June, 1915 (Open Air Performances). *Woman's Home Companion*, December, 1916 (Play Producing for Amateurs). *Atlantic*, May 1916 (Community Music). *Annals of American Academy*, September, 1916 (Spread of Community Music Idea.) *North American*, July, 1916 (Pilgrimage to Quietude, the Norfolk Musical Festival). *Review of Reviews*, September, 1916 (Drama for Rural Communities). *Good Housekeeping*, March, 1917 (Making Believe—Children's Educational Theater.)

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For information address Superintendent, MISS AGNES S. WARD

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY
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HOW THE COLLEGES ARE DOING THEIR BIT

IN the aggregate college efforts represent a very substantial contribution to the national cause as will be seen from the brief descriptions here printed. For reason of space it is only possible to include a small proportion of the hundreds of universities and colleges, but the examples given show how quickly and with what admirable adaptability our educational institutions have remodeled their work to meet the country's need.

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. Has offered its buildings and grounds to the Government. Fifty students and two professors have volunteered for the negro training camp.

Boston University, Boston, Mass. Has sent an ambulance to France. Established a farm unit at Sharon, Mass., College of Business Administration, provides free instruction for those women who need preparation to take the places of men giving up clerical and secretarial positions.

Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Courses in special training in Red Cross work, in civilian relief, in business office work, in accounting and business methods, and in motor repairing. The students have planted a twenty acre farm—five acres in potatoes, five acres in sweet corn, ten acres of general garden truck.

Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa. Has plans for special courses in shop and laboratory work, in connection with military drill.

The College of the City of New York, New York City. New courses in engineering—telegraphy, telephony, radio engineering, surveying, topographical drawing—all stressed with reference to military science. In the eight weeks' summer session, there will be special courses for nurses and ambulance drivers.

Columbia University, New York City. In the extension courses instruction has been given in many lines of military and naval service—trench warfare, map reading, map making, radio telegraphy, camp sanitation, practical navigation and electrical naval auxiliaries. In general service, vegetable gardening, food conservation, economical home cooking, food preservation, emergency cooking, dressmaking, knitting, home nursing, care of children, first aid. All these with added courses giving women instruction in banking and other business affairs will be renewed early in July.

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va. Coöperates with the white and negro citizens of Virginia's Lower Peninsula in plans for home defense and preparedness. The Virginia Agricultural Council of Safety has secured thru Hampton the active coöperation of 350,000 Virginia negroes in carrying out its state-wide plans for increasing and conserving the food supplies. Thru a Hampton graduate, some fifty agents are teaching girls and women how to grow and how to can fruits and vegetables. The Institute has published "Garden Hints" for general distribution thruout the South.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. The University Extension Division offers lectures, conferences and demonstrations to community institutes, on all items of home economics, surveys for resources and abilities for Red Cross or military service, for agricultural and preserving work.

University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. An extra military instruction course has been elected by 400 students. One hundred and fifty women students have elected the hospital service course. The College of Commerce has at the request of the Government established courses in military store keeping, ordnance work, and the work of the Quartermaster's Corps. An aviation school, a course in city planning and a course in training for bandmasters are among other activities.

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. Among suggested services are, instruction applying to war conditions in many lines, including agriculture, food preservation, army cooking, dinner-getting classes with store and factory girls, special institutes thruout the state, and extension work with housewives. A League of American Citizenship has been organized in the city of Bloomington.

Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa. Issues a large number of notably valuable pamphlets on practical matters, as "Corn and Its Uses," "Household Conservation of Food—Textiles—Health—Home Management," "Care and Feeding of Chicks," "Home Preservation of Eggs," "Emergency Meals at Low Cost," "Uses of Sour Milk," "Leftover Foods."

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. The faculty has established an extensive course in naval architecture, and at the request of the Government, a school of aeronautics. By a questionnaire, the Institute has assembled information about the technological training and experience of the alumni. Every student has a year of military science and drill under supervision of a U. S. A. officer.

Mechanics Institute, Rochester, N. Y. In the extension courses, household arts, Red Cross work, domestic science and automobile instruction are included.

Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich. In addition to coöperation in its extension division with the War Preparedness Committee of the State of Michigan, additional courses emphasize the importance of vegetable and fruit preservation and canning. The senior girls will be fitted to go out as teachers of the latest and most practical methods.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. The members of the faculty will carry on an educational campaign during the summer and fall, to arouse people to the needs of the national situation. In coöperation with the State Agricultural College, they are working for the conservation of potato and other crops. In the extension service special courses are given in road making, electrical lighting and wiring, visual signalling, pathology and bacteriology with special consideration of the new diseases and infections incident to modern methods of warfare.

University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. The extension service has new bulletins on the farm kitchen, canning in glass by the cold pack method, feeding the baby, feeding the children, and many other subjects. dealing in a practical way with problems especially affecting those who stay at home.

Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill. Infantry drill and tactics, daily, for some three hundred men, many of whom are now in the Officers' Reserve Corps camp at Fort Sheridan. A hospital unit was organized, which has recently gone into service with a personnel of 200 to 250 people. An American Red Cross Ambulance (employing 91 persons who have had regular drill under an army officer) is about to report for immediate service. A group of 21 students has crost the ocean and are now at work under Y. M. C. A. directions, in army training camps and prison camps of Europe. The young women students have attended classes in first aid, home nursing, knitting, sewing, and gardening.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Coöperating with the Ohio branch of The National Council of Defense, many men from the university have been active in forming plans to make Ohio produce the greatest amount possible of agricultural products. The census of all girls in the university has been taken, with classification of their abilities. Ten senior girls will lecture on canning thruout the state this summer. Over 100 canning groups have been organized. An aviation [illegible] has been established on the campus.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. In the Summer School there will be a course in first aid. In the Dental School, training to fit dentists for the army is offered, and in the Wharton School, a course on the Quartermaster's Department has been established—all being open to regular students, and students specially admitted.

Smith College, Northampton, Mass. In the new term there will be coöperation among the Departments of Botany, Chemistry and Zoology, in giving a course in hospital laboratory technic, designed to provide the practical training necessary for assistance to physicians in war hospital laboratories.

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J. The entire student body has been under military drill. Commencement was advanced to permit students to go to various camps.

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. The Summer School from July 9 to August 17 has many useful courses, including home nursing, first aid, physical education and studies which enable women to take the places of men.

Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. Many valuable pamphlets have been issued dealing with economical cooking, selection of inexpensive food, recipes for the use of corn meal, and the whole matter of simple dietetics, with the planning of nutritious and wholesome meals at low cost.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. In addition to influencing an increase of truck growing among its graduates and the communities in which they live, the school has increased its own acreage of food crops, allowing a great deal of land to be used by neighboring farmers, free of rent.

Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah. To better serve the present agricultural crisis, the three-term system was adopted, which enables the entire curriculum to be opened to the farmer boy. The National Preparedness Train has been conducted in coöperation with universities in neighboring states.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Thru the Extension Division, practical garden and home economics information has been distributed thruout the state. The division is ready, by means of practical demonstrations, advice and conference, to be of service in any community thruout the state.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn. There is a well organized Reserve Officers' Training Corps. It is expected that a similar course for training junior officers for the navy and merchant marine will be opened soon.

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